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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire

Archæological Society

FOR 1889-90.

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Bristol & Gloucestershire

Archæological Society

FOR 1889-90.

Edited by SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., &c.

VOL. XIV.

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‡ A donation of £10 10s. was made to the Society by the Rev. F. H. Annesley in aid of the printing and illustrating Sir John Maclean's "History of the Manor, &c., of Clifford Chambers."

* The drawings for the illustrations thus marked were made by the Author.

† The engraved blocks for the illustrations thus marked were kindly lent by the Author

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society

IN 1889-90.

Proceedings at the Spring Meeting, held at Berkeley, on Wednesday. 29th May, 1889.

THE Annual Spring Meeting of the Society was held this day at Berkeley, where there was a very full attendance. Among those present were Mr. R. V. VASSAR-SMITH, *President of the Society*, Gen. HALE, Dr. Beddoe, V.P., the Revs. S. E. BARTLEET and J. MELLAND HALL; Messrs. H. ADAMS, F. N. BAYNTON, W. J. BRACKENRIDGE, B. BONNOR, H. W. BRUTON, E. BUSH, J. B. C. BURROUGHS, C. H. DANSEY, E. A. D'ARGENT, H. DERHAM, R. G. FOSTER, H. MARTIN GIBBS, J. HALE, W. W. HUGHES, H. LLOYD, P. D. PRANKERD, B. MATTHEWS, C. TRUSTED, Rev. W. BAZELEY, *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. V. R. PERKINS, *Local Secretary for Dursley*, and a large number of ladies.

The various sections of the party met at Berkeley station, and at once set out for

BERKELEY CHURCH,

where they were welcomed by the Revd. J. L. STACKHOUSE, the vicar, who read a paper, in the course of which he said that one striking peculiarity which immediately arrests the attention of the visitor is that the tower is separated from the church itself. There are many instances of separate towers, but few cases in which they are so far apart from the church as at Berkeley. In this case the distance is 146 feet. The reason for this separation may be that a tower attached to the church would have been full of peril to the Castle, as archers once established on the top of such a tower would have commanded the Keep. In fact the church itself proved to be a danger to the neighbouring fortress, for it was through the church that the castle fell into the hands of the Cromwellites. The contest was in the north porch; the carnage was frightful, the battle decisive for the beseigers, who immediately set to work to put some small guns on the roof of the church, and the castle surrendered. The present tower dates only from 1753, but it is a fair reproduction of an older tower which stood on the same site. It contains six bells, of fine tone and weight, which have just recently been re-hung and the tower itself restored. The curfew still rings out its ponderous note of warning at the hour of eight o'clock from Old Michaelmas day to the 25th of March. The churchyard is blocked up by unsightly tombs, which are quaint in size and shape, and still more quaint for the inscriptions upon them. He recommended the members to look at an old altar-tomb near the north door,

to the memory of Thomas Pearce. On the west end of it, towards the path, is the following inscription :

Here resteth the Body of
THOMAS PEARCE
who was five times
Mayor of this Town
who deceased the 25
of Feb 1665 ætatis 77.

And on the north side this :

Here lyeth Thomas peirce whom no man taught
Yet he in Iron. Brass, and Silver wrought,
He Jacks and clocks and watches (with Art) made
And mended too, when others' work did fade.
Of Berkeley five tymes Maior this Artist was
And yet this Maior, this artist, was but grasse,
When his owne watch was downe on the last day,
He that made watches, had not made a key
To wind it up ; but useless it must lie,
Until he rise againe no more to die.

And at another, whereon is an epitaph on Richard Pearce, the Earl of Suffolk's jester, as under :

Here lies the Earl of Suffolk's Fool
Men call'd him Dicky Pearce ;
His folly served to make Folks laugh,
When wit and mirth were scarce.
Poor Dick alas ! is dead and gone
What signifies to cry
Dickys enough are still behind
To laugh at bye and bye.

BURIED JUNE 18TH, 1728, aged 63.

The words, which are attributed to Dean Swift, are more witty than reverent. The exterior of the church gives no idea of the beauty of the interior. The long nave with its low roof, and the absence of a clerestory window on the north side, give the visitor who approaches the church for the first time an impression that the building is deficient in architectural beauty. Passing round the exterior to the west end, he said, you will come suddenly on a grand west front, with a doorway between two blank pointed arches ; the doorway itself has an obtuse arch elaborately foliated, with a detached shaft of Purbeck marble on either side. The old oak door still bears the marks of the battle which took place on 23rd Sept. 1645. There are perforations through which the beseiged pointed their muskets at the attacking forces, and there are also many marks of the hostile bullets of the besiegers. Above the west door is a fine Early English window of five lights, which is one of the principal features of the building. Passing into the interior it is impossible to enter this noble church without feeling that it is at once beautiful in its structure, and reverent in its arrangements. The nave and aisles belong to the 13th and 14th centuries, but the south doorway is a very remarkable example of transition from Norman to Early English. The font is a most interesting one of Norman workmanship ; three of the sides

bear marks of rough usage. At the screen there was an altar to St. Mary the Virgin, to whom the church is dedicated, and the piscina of this altar still remains, and on the south side an altar to St. Andrew. These were founded—the first by Thomas Lord Berkeley (the third of that name), and the other by his widow. Their tomb is close by, with their effigies upon it. It is well known that this Lord Berkeley was tried for the murder of his Sovereign, and ultimately acquitted. Close to the screen, on the south side, a Roman tile has been built into the wall, and bears the following letters,

which were scratched upon it whilst still soft, and, probably, indicate that the situation had been occupied by the Tenth Cohort of the 6th Legion, but this interpretation would seem to be very doubtful. The first letter is very indistinct. On the south side of the chancel is the chapel used as the burial place of the Berkeley family. The stone roof is of a most interesting character, some of the carvings being very curious, especially one on a boss on the south side, with the representation of a fox with his paws on the pulpit, preaching to two geese, who are turning their heads away. The reredos is a recent gift to the church by Lady Fitzhardinge, who has placed it there as a memorial to her late father and mother. It represents the four Evangelists and our Lord in the centre. The window above is in memory of the great Dr. Jenner, who was buried in the chancel. The registers of the church go back only to October, 1653, and the ancient ones have been sadly torn and misused, so that they are scarcely legible.

The President conveyed the thanks of the members to Mr. Stackhouse for his paper, which, he said, had invested the subject matter with a new interest. The company having inspected the various details of the sacred edifice, a visit was paid to the vicarage, formerly the residence of the famous Dr. Jenner, and one of the sights of which was a summer-house where the doctor is said to have vaccinated his early patients. After lunch at the Berkeley Arms Hotel, the party proceeded to

The Castle,

having got safely under shelter in the Great Hall just before one of many heavy showers fell. They were received by the Hon. Elton Gifford, Lord Fitzharddinge's nephew, Mr. J. Peter, his Lordship's agent, and the latter, with the Revd. William Bazeley, acted as guides to the building. Many documents of interest were exhibited by the former gentleman, and Mr. Bazeley read notes on the History and Architecture of the Castle, collected from the able and exhaustive article on the subject by Mr. G. T. Clark, of Dowlais, F.S.A., on the occasion of the first visit of the Society to the Castle in 1876, printed in the first volume of the Transactions.

On the conclusion of Mr. Bazeley's remarks, the party being very numerous, was divided into three sections, which were conducted by Mr. Bazeley, and Mr. Vincent Perkins, *Local Secretary* to the Society at Dursley, over the building, the chapel, King Edward II.'s reputed chamber, and other objects of special interest in the building. Afterwards the members were invited to ascend to the leads of the castle for the purpose of

seeing from that elevation the view of the Vale of Gloucester and the surrounding scenery. It was, however, somewhat disappointing, the rainy and misty state of the atmosphere tended greatly to obscure the prospect, which, from the inconsiderable height of the elevation, is not very extensive, and the thick foliage of the neighbouring trees greatly intercepted the view. Even the heights of the Cotswold hills, on the east, which bound the vale, could only be imperfectly seen. Mr. Perkins pointed out the sites of the chief places of interest, and read some interesting extracts from Leland, Camden. and from Smith's *Hundred of Berkeley*, relative to the ancient privileges of the Borough of Berkeley which was formerly a small port. These privileges however, have long since ceased, and the borough has dissolved itself and surrendered its municipal insignia to the Lord of the Castle.

The Meeting now terminated, and the parties returned to the railway station and proceeded to their respective homes, having, notwithstanding the stormy weather, spent an enjoyable day.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF AVENING CHURCH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

An extract from the Report submitted to the Rector and Churchwardens, September 1st, 1888.

By R. HERBERT CARPENTER, F.S.A., & B. INGELOW, *Architects.*

There is not, so far as we know, any documentary evidence connected with the history of the church in this place earlier than the time of the Norman Conquest; soon after which the land called "Avening" was given by Queen Matilda who granted this and other manors in Gloucester to the nuns of "La Trinite" or the "Abbaye aux Dames," founded at Caen, in Normandy, by her.

Previous to the Norman Conquest the Manor of Aveninge formed parcel of the vast possessions of Brictric, the son of Alnod, of the whole of which he was deprived by the Conqueror, who conferred the greater portion upon his Queen.

The abbey had estates both in Gloucestershire and Dorsetshire, and it is on record that the Abbess occasionally crossed the sea to visit her English possessions.

There was in all probability a Saxon church at Avening, indeed the arches and lower windows of the tower are of such an architectural character that they might well have formed part of a building erected during the last period of the Saxon rule. But after a careful consideration and comparison of the various details, we are of opinion that the earliest portions of the church were probably erected *after* the land came into possession of the Nuns.

The Drawing (*Plate I. fig. 1*) shews the plan of the church as it probably appeared until the end of the Norman period.

Whether the actual termination of the east end was circular or square is uncertain, an apse, no doubt, was a very general

feature of this period, more particularly in Normandy, but in this district of England the Normans frequently built square east ends, as at Devizes, Elkstone, Iffley, and Oxford.

The chief entrance is on the north side of the nave; it is a very fine round-headed doorway, with twisted ornamental shafts and carved capitals, of which latter, that on the left, has the frequently found treatment of two horse-like animals, with a human head common to both bodies: the other, or right-hand capital, has very rich conventional foliage. The tympanum enclosed by the moulded and chevron ornamented arch is, however, now quite plain, instead of being filled with sculptures or figures from the "Bestiarium," as are so many of those described by Mr. Romilly Allen in his "Christian Symbolism."

On the internal jamb is a curious sculptured stone, and it has been suggested by Fosbroke that the subject represented on it is Adam and Eve, symbolical of the Sacrament of Marriage, but on careful examination it is evident the stone is not in its original place, and that it has been cut at each end and used as a jamb stone for the inside of a doorway inserted in the 15th century. The portion of the stone which has been cut off from the east end can be seen in the rough stone filling-in between the outside jambs of the earlier and later doorways. The figures are arranged in pairs, in three divisions, under rudely-cut arches with pillars between each division, the figures are too mutilated to be identified, but as two of them hold something like an apple, they have been mistaken for Adam and Eve; the figures are, however, draped, so Fosbroke's suggestion falls to the ground. This doorway should be compared with the south door at Wotton Church, which much resembles it, and also with the very singular south door at Beckford. The door in the south wall of the nave was much more simply treated. It is now blocked up, but a part of it is still visible externally; its cill is about 28 inches above the level of the floor inside, this was in order to suit the ground outside, and is not uncommon in churches of this date.

The windows of this first church are very plain and round-headed, with a wide internal splay; three of them still remain,

two above the north and south arches of the tower, and one on the north side of the chancel. They are all very high up, and are at about the same level, and probably traces of others may yet exist on the south side beneath the wall plastering. The fine eastern arch of the tower, the tower groining, and part of that in the western bay of the chancel are of this date, and of simple and massive character.

The eastern arch is not a true semi-circle, but depressed and flattened at the crown, as in the case of the western arch of Sherborne Abbey tower (this is a not uncommon treatment in Norman times, the object aimed at was probably a better relative proportion of the arch to its piers, when these latter were low and the arch wide). It may be remarked that the inclination southwards of the southern pier is too slight to account altogether for the depression.

We may here observe that inside the chancel at the western end of the south wall there is a square-headed doorway, now blocked up, but formerly communicating with the circular stairs leading to the upper stages of the tower; from its position inside the chancel it is not likely that this door was intended for bell ringers only, and we suggest there was at Avening, as at Elkstone and Leckhampton, and probably at S. Mary's, Wareham, a room over the chancel used by the priest. At the east end of the nave, on the south side, is a recessed segmental arch very richly moulded, it has the characteristic chevron, and corresponds in detail with the north doorway. The lower part of it is now blocked up by pews, formerly, it is probable, there was an altar here. It is worthy of note, that during the recent works at Minchinhampton, indications of a similar altar were discovered, with a recess above it to receive a piece of sculpture, and Sir Henry Dryden informs us that at the church of Langford, he found in a corresponding position evidences both of an altar and of a sculptured retable above it.

We have now to describe, and if possible account for, the remains of a very curious ancient arrangement On the western jamb of the north-west tower piers there can still be traced the

lines of an opening now filled up ; this, on the transept side, was 2ft. 6in., but on the tower side much narrower, its cill was about 3ft. 6in. above the floor, and close to it, on the angle of the great tower buttress, and in the transept, is the chamfered jamb of a doorway opening inwards to the west, the chamfer has a moulded stop under the end of the former flat lintel head, and thus resembles the blocked-up doorway in the west wall of the transept. Now in point of date we consider this work is Norman, and thus earlier than the north transept, and the position of the doorway seems to preclude the idea of its having been the entrance to a chapel. How, then, are these two openings to be accounted for? It is suggested that they may have belonged to a "recluse's cell" attached to the church. We admit, of course, that these cells are very uncommon, but we know at least of one such at Aldrington in Sussex, where we restored and partially rebuilt the church.[1] Here there was documentary evidence, not only of the existence of the cell (which was attached to the chancel), but also of the "establishment" of the recluse by the Bishop of Chichester. (There are also some remains of a cell at Walpole, St. Andrew's, Norfolk, built against the western tower.) We may fairly believe, therefore, that a somewhat similar arrangement existed at Avening, and that the chamfered jamb was part of the outside door of the cell of a recluse, and that the opening through the pier was to enable him, or her, to join in the services of the church. Subsequently when the cell was removed and the transept built, the opening was blocked up for the sake of security before the arch in the tower was constructed.

On the north side of the nave there is an arcade, much mutilated, of two round arches opening into a short narrow aisle or chapel. There is some evidence that this chapel was groined probably with a plastered stone vault, without ribs, as over the ambulatories of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, but the alteration of the chapel into an aisle in the 14th century necessitated the removal of the vault. Possibly the blocked-up Norman doorway now in the transept wall formerly belonged to the chapel.

[1] At Quinton, in this county, there is evidence of a similar cell (alluded to by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., Trans., Vol. XIII. p. 168).

AVENING CHURCH.

Fig 1.

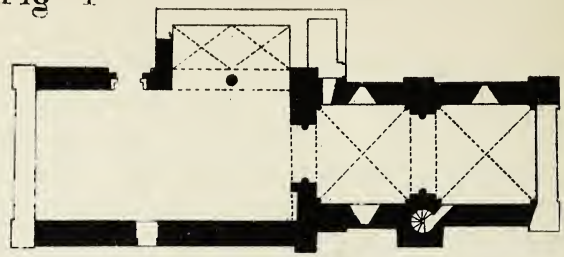


Fig 2.

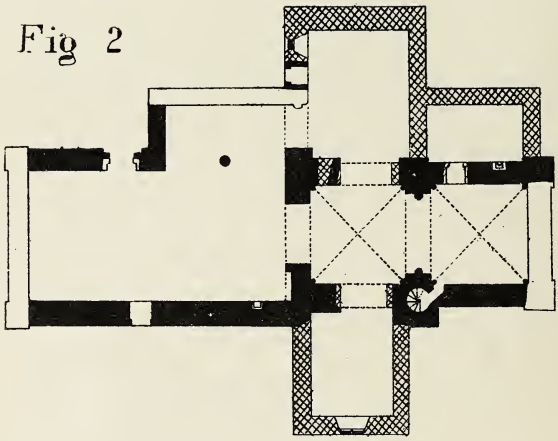
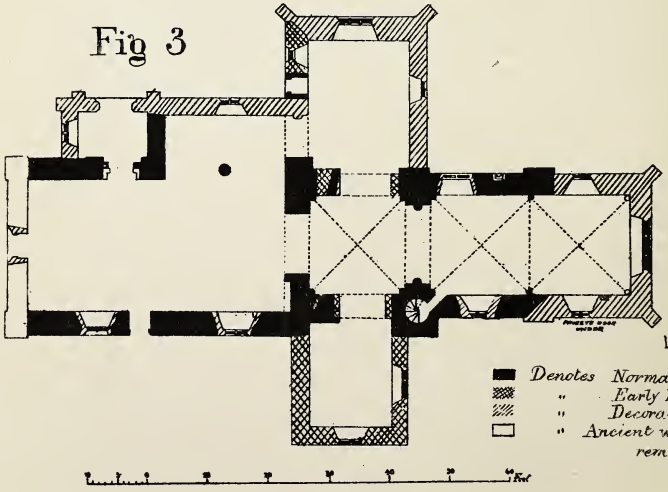


Fig 3.



There is one other feature which calls for remark; it is high up in the eastern wall of the porch, and is therefore only visible in the parvise or room over. It is a low, square opening with jambs, chamfered and stopped, and a flat lintel, resting on moulded corbel stones. It is impossible to say positively either what it was, or whether it is still in its original position, but as its cill is nearly on the level, which would correspond with the top of the groining (which there is reason to believe formerly existed over the aisle), while its head is at about the same level as the collars of the Norman rafters might have been, it may be in its original position, and may have been used for access into the space above the Norman vaulting. This opening may also have been made use of when the parvise was erected, and possibly an upper story in connection with it over the aisle.

The ancient Norman roofs of the nave and chancel were lower in pitch than the present, so that their ridges would come below the string-course under the still remaining belfry windows of that period. These windows were doubtless repeated on the other faces of the belfry stage, and the tower was probably surmounted by a low lead-covered timber spire, such as still exists at Canterbury Cathedral, and at the old parish church of Dover. We may here note that through the timbers of the later roof the doorway (now blocked up) can still be seen by which access was gained from the tower to the space above the flat-boarded ceiling of the roof over the nave.

The next stages in the history of the fabric are shewn on plan (*Plate I. fig. 2*), which gives the church as it may have appeared about the end of the 13th century. The first addition made was a chapel on the north side of the chancel, opening into it by a doorway, the jambs of which still remain. This building was most likely a Lady Chapel; it was probably destroyed by fire; its eastern foundations can still be traced, and its piscina (partly formed out of a Norman window-head) still exists in the north wall of the chancel, some ancient tiles, a piece of melted gold, and other relics have been found within its area.

The porch, and the south and part of the north transept, also belong to this period; the latter were built as chapels, and to

connect them with the church arches were pierced in the tower walls, that on the north being specially skilful in construction.

The porch of this period was doubtless only a one-storied building, the roof being kept high enough to clear the beautiful arch of the north doorway.

The plan (*Plate I. fig. 3*) shows the next important change in the fabric.

This was the addition of the eastern bay of the chancel, a work of much artistic merit; it is groined in stone, and the vaulting ribs are so arranged as to harmonize with the lines and proportions of the earlier vault, the piscina still remains, and though mutilated, it is evident that originally it was a feature of great beauty.

The object of this eastward extension is not absolutely certain, but it seems probable that it was to provide a Lady Chapel in place of that on the north side, which had been burnt down. The east window is low and wide in its proportions; it has now completely lost its tracery, but we know that its centre light was wider than the side lights, for the original cill remains with the "stools" of the first mullions worked on it. These stools do not, however, fit the mullions now standing on them, while the insertion of a narrow piece of stone in the cill shows that the window was widened soon after its erection, and it is possible that some of the discarded tracery was put into the northern window of the chancel, which last was itself an insertion after the removal of the earlier Lady Chapel. The other side windows differ in their details from either of these two, and they are remarkably small and narrow in their lights. A similar one, now blocked up by the vestry, existed in the western bay.

In the south wall of the Lady Chapel are some remains of the jamb of the ancient doorway, used possibly by the owners of the Lady Chapel and chancel as their private entrance. This doorway existed as recently as 1829, and is shewn on a plan of that date in possession of the Incorporated Church Building Society.

Two of the southern windows of the nave, and the west doorway, were inserted in the 14th century, as well as the beautiful

northern and eastern windows of the north transept. [The ancient tracery and mullions of the former window were removed and replaced with new in 1888, when the stained glass was put up.] No doubt there was a west window of this period destroyed when the wall was rebuilt in its present form. The fine roof of the nave is in very good condition, and, excepting the loss of the carved bosses at the intersection of the ribs, it has suffered but little change. It is considerably higher in pitch than the roof which it replaced, and consequently blocks the lower part of the Norman belfry windows before referred to.

The transept roofs were altered in the 17th century, anciently they were of what is termed the "trussed rafter type," but the old cross ties or braces have been taken away; these, however, could easily be replaced, as the mortices still remain to show where they were framed in.

The roof over the chancel was also reconstructed in the 17th century, and is lower in pitch than the ancient one of the 14th century, as is shewn by the old stone water-table of that date, on the then rebuilt eastern face of the tower.

The northern chapel of the nave was rebuilt, and an arch was cut through into the transepts, and of this date a mutilated two-light window still exists, there is also a richly-moulded wall plate carried on corbels, which were let into the irregular face of the nave wall after the removal of the groining. The construction of this roof is now hidden under plaster, but it probably continued down the slope of that of the nave.

In the 15th century the two buttresses on the southern side of the nave were built to strengthen the inclining wall, and the window between them was inserted; this alteration involved the blocking-up of the old south doorway.

At about the same time new stonework was inserted within the Norman north doorway, and another story or "parvise" was added to the porch; this story was probably a priest's chamber; the floor was formed by beams and joists, now removed; there is nothing to show how the stairs to this room were arranged, but certain peculiarities in the walls give reason to think that there

may have been at this time an upper story over the north aisle; and that from this story the parvise may have been entered by means of the ancient opening described before, while the upper story itself was reached by stairs or by a ladder, arranged perhaps in connection with those to the rood-loft hereafter described.

It is also possible that steps were contrived inside the porch on the west side (as at S. Martin's, Wareham), leading up into the parvise. With regard to the suggested upper story to the aisle, it is not a little remarkable that there is an example of one at Bishop's Cleeve, near Cheltenham, and that here too it is connected with the parvise of the porch.

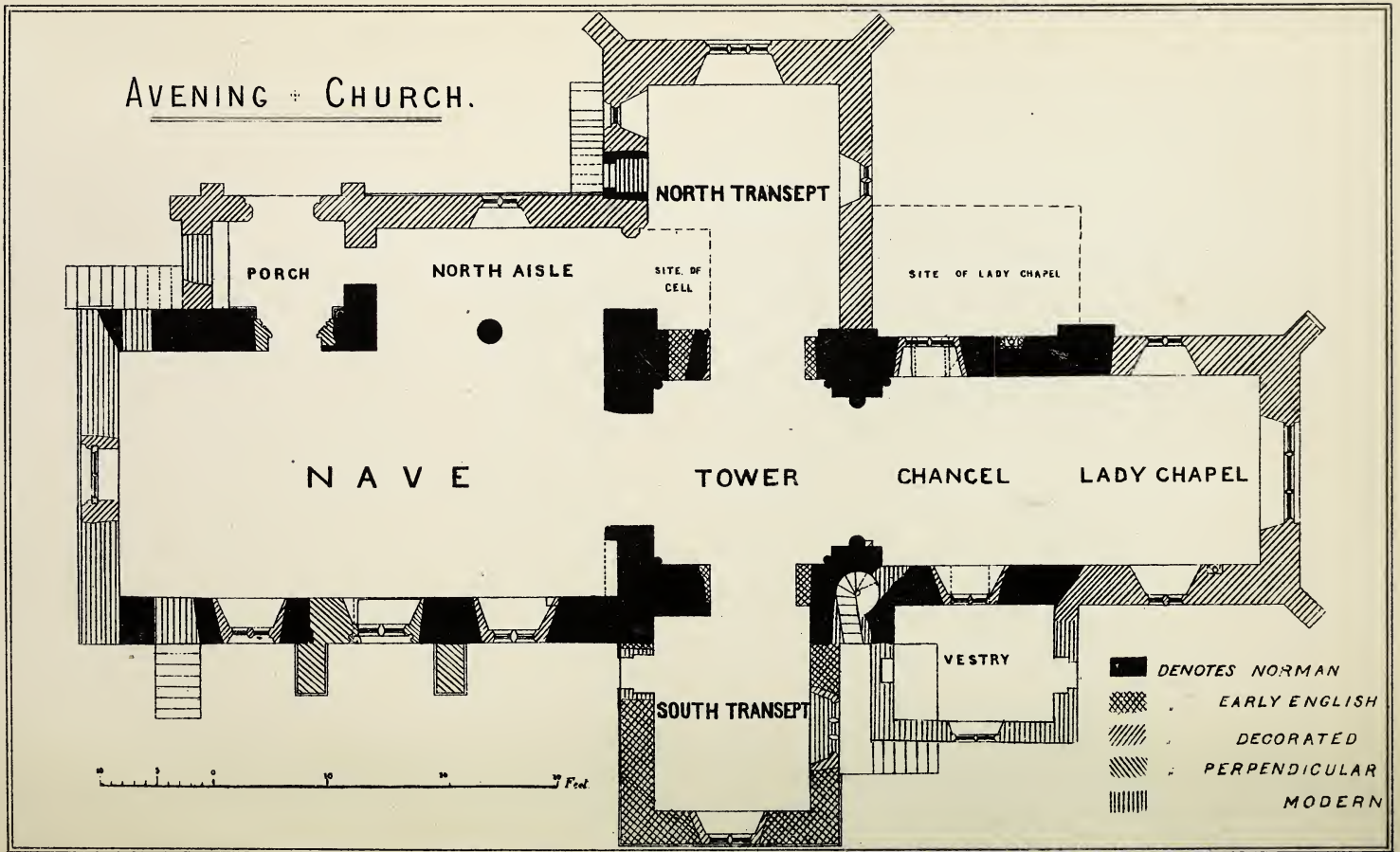
It would be very interesting to find out whether there are traces of a similar arrangement in any other of the Gloucestershire churches (at Laycock, Wilts, there is an annexe to the south porch of two or three stories).

The belfry stage of the tower was considerably altered, and the *two* upper battlemented stages were added, the general proportion and effect of this work are good, but the detail is somewhat inferior.

It may be noted that inside the belfry there are large holes, apparently for beams, as if these stories had been originally divided by a floor. The work of this period was probably executed by the great Convent of Sion, to whom the property, forfeited to the Crown as that of a foreign convent, had been granted by Henry V.

With these last works the mediæval history of the fabric may be said to have closed, and we pass to the consideration of the ancient ritual arrangements, so far as they can be discerned or reasonably conjectured.

In the first place it is obvious that there must formerly have been a rood-screen and loft across the east end of the nave, for the door leading to the latter still exists in its north wall just above the arcade of the side aisle. The cutting away and mutilation of the pillars, capitals. and arch-mould of the western tower arch were no doubt occasioned by its construction; but these defects would, of course, be hidden by the woodwork of the


AVENING CHURCH.
NORTH TRANSEPT
PORCH
NORTH AISLE
SITE. OF CELL
SITE OF LADY CHAPEL
NAVE
TOWER
CHANCEL
LADY CHAPEL
VESTRY
SOUTH TRANSEPT
Feet
DENOTES NORMAN
EARLY ENGLISH
DECORATED
PERPENDICULAR
MODERN

screen and its projecting gallery. It is not possible at present to determine how the stairs were contrived, although what may have been a portion of them still exists, formed of solid oak, but further investigation may throw light on this difficult and interesting question.

With regard to the altars, there was one, as already observed, at the east end of the nave on the south side, but we have as yet found no traces of any ancient steps or levels to guide us as to the position of the high altar. If, however, the eastern bay of the present chancel was at one time a Lady Chapel, there would be some form of screen separating it from the chancel of the parish church, and against this screen or retable on its western side the high altar would stand, while doors in the screen would give access to the Lady Chapel, which could also be entered, without first going through the church, by means of the ancient door on the south side.

The level of the footpace of the Lady Chapel altar may be inferred from the height of the ancient piscina.

The General Plan of the Church as it now exists, and indications of the alterations made from time to time, are shewn in in Plate II.

[1] See Mr. R. Paul's paper "Notes in Gloucestershire."

TESTA DE NEVILL
RETURNS FOR COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.
No. 8.

By Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

THE Return at page 82 headed "De Testa de Nevill," as if copied from the original Record thus designated, though printed last, ranks next in order of time, if my surmise[1] be correct that the payments from Religious Houses, credited at its close, were made on account of the Aid of 1235.

It begins with a list of tenants by Serjeanty, liable, as is known, to oontribute on such occasions. In the case of the first eleven, the christian and surname alone are noted, without allusion to office, or locality and extent of holding. As the families referred to, however, are, as will be seen from the following enumeration, connected with the Forest of Dean (a single exception perhaps occurring), there can be little doubt that we have here the names of the officials[1] employed in its custody and remunerated by the occupation of a certain portion thereof by serjeanty, viz.—

1. "Robert Erchemband holds by serjeanty."

The family of this name was chiefly connected with Cirencester, where Richard Erkenband is given in a subsequent Return as holding under a serjeanty in 1249, and where Geoffrey Erkenbald had an estate in 36th Henry III.,[3] three years later. Rudder expresses an opinion that the latter was the descendant of the "free man" mentioned in Domesday as holding two hides in that township "for which he did service to the sheriff throughout

[1] Trans., Vol. XIII., p. 352.

[2] Bigland gives a long list of the Wardens, Verderers, Woodmen, &c., in the reign of Henry III.; whilst a document published by Rudder shows that in the time of Edward I. the forest was divided into ten Bailiewicks, each under an hereditary guardian.

[3] Rudder's Gloucestershire, p. 355.

all England. I can trace no connection with Dean, but they must have spread at an early date through the county, for in 1128 a "Robert son of Erkenbald" gave half a hide of land in Condicote (near Stow) to St. Peter's Abbey.[1]

2. Thomas de Blacen̄ by serjeanty.

Evidently "Blakeney," which was one of the Bailiwicks of the Forest. Thomas de Blakeney was a juror for the Liberty of Dean Forest in 1248,[2] and in the reign of Edward I. he, or his son of the same name, held of the King in capite.[3]

3. Ralph Avenel by serjeanty.

Though of good standing in Normandy at the date of the Conquest, the Avenels do not appear as Crown tenants in Domesday. They however acquired lands in England during the reign of Henry I. principally in the Isle of Wight, then an Earldom of the De Redvers family. Probably through the same connection they became prominent in Gloucestershire[4] not long afterwards, for we find a Ralph Avenel holding from 1167 to 1174 in Sandhurst, a manor in which the Earls of the Isle had an interest subsequently.[5] Another Ralph, presumably his son, obtained in 1200 confirmation of a weekly market[6] in his vill of Bicknor, one of the Bailliewicks of Dean Forest, which constituted the Serjeanty above referred to. This Ralph died in 1223, and was succeeded by his son William, who held Bicknor till his death in 1226, when it passed to his daughter.[7] Either, therefore, the name of Ralph is inserted by mistake for his sons, or this List of Serjeanties is of earlier date than I conjectured.

[1] Cartulary, Vol. I., p. 124.

[2] Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. X., p. 301.

[3] Rudder's Gloucestershire, p. 355.

[4] In the Carucage of 1221, in Cirencester Hundred, a vill of *Avenel* held by William de Marrys, appears to suggest the idea that the family in that county was of local origin, but I believe it to be a mistranscription of *Avening*.

[5] *Vide* Return 1, No. 18, Testa de Nevill.—Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XII., p. 264.

[6] Close Roll, 2nd John.

[7] *Vide* Pedigree of the Avenels of Gloucestershire, by Sir John Maclean, Appendix to his Paper on the Manor of Bicknor.—Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. IV., p. 318.

4. William, son of Geoffrey de Dene, by the same.

No doubt the William de Dene, who was one of the jurors for the Liberty of the Forest in 1248, and died seized of the manor of Great Dean, within the Forest of Dean in 1259.[1]

5. Robert de Aubemarle, by serjeanty.

The Gloucestershire family of this name was apparently an offshoot of that in Devonshire, which sprung from Robert de Albamarla, who held a score of manors in the latter county at Domesday. On the Pipe Roll of 17th Hen. III. (Glouc.) *William* de Albamara rendered account of 10 marks for having sasine of the land of Rowarton (*i.e.* Ruardean, one of the forest bailiewicks), which his father *Robert* held from the King by serjeanty. This again seems to shew that the list is of earlier date than the rest of Return 8, but the explanation may be that the manor was not transferred to the son's name till his relief was paid. William had a younger brother of the name of Robert, whose daughters succeeded to Ruardean on their father's death in 40th Henry III.,[2] but it is scarcely probable that this Robert, junior, should have inherited within the space of two years.

6. Godfrey de Boxclive by serjeanty.

I have failed to trace the connection of this family with any particular bailiewick, but it resided near the Forest, for the jurors of Blideslaw Hundred in 1221 make a presentment as to William de Boxclixe, who had been slain, and James and Martin de Boxclive, are pledges for the prosecution.[3]

7. John de Lascy, by serjeanty.

Or de *Lacu*, as printed in Return No. 11, doubtless more correctly, as one of the Bailiewicks of the Forest was so called. In 1221 the jurors present the "Serjeanty of the Lake" as in the King's hands, and in the custody of John de Monmouth,[4] which

[1] See Sir John Maclean's *History of the Manors of Dene Magna and Abenhall*, and a pedigree of Dene and descendants.—Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. VI., pp. 123-209. Inq. p.m, 43rd Hen.III. No. 18.

[2] See Sir John Maclean's *History of Ruardean.*—Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. VIII.

[3] Pleas of the Crown for the County of Glouc. in 5th Henry III., edit. F. W. Maitland.

[4] Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester, 5th Henry III.—Edit. F. W. Maitland.

is confirmed by an entry in the carucage of that year under the heading "Liberty of the Forest of Dean."[1] William de Lacu was a juror for that Liberty in 1248. Nicholas de Lacu held in the time of Edw. I., when the manor was known as "the Lea."[2]

8. John Blund, by serjeanty.

I presume a scion of the Blunts of Aure, who were better known by the latter surname. John Blund held in St. Briavels in 1248, and was among the jurors for the Liberty of the Forest of Dean in the same year.

9. Elias Rudele, by serjeanty.

He no doubt took his name from Rodley, in Westbury Hundred. Ralph de Rodley attended the assizes in 1221 as one of the verderers (viridarii) to present complaints from the Forest,[3] and there was one of the same name connected with it in the reign of Edward I.[4]

10. Walter, son of Walter, by serjeanty.

Doubtless the then head of the Aure family, who having, apparently, been a minor in 1221, had succeeded since, both to the Ferm of Aure and to the twenty shillings' worth of land in that manor which was held by the serjeanty of waiting in the King's chamber.[5]

11. Richard de Blechesdon, by serjeanty.

This family derived its surname from a vill in Westbury Hundred.[6] Baderon de Blechesdon held it in 4th John,[7] and Richard, probably his son, was one of the verderers who represented the Forest in 1221.[8] From this point, as will be seen, information is added in each case in the Return as to the nature of the service. In the three first, vizt.—

[1] Testa de Nevill, p. 79b.

[2] Rudder's History.

[3] Pleas of the Crown for the County of Glouc., 5th Hen. III.

[4] Rudder's History.

[5] See Return 1, where this Walter's grandfather is referred to as Walter Blund of Aure.—Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XII., p. 287.

[6] Gloucestershire Carucage of 1221, Testa de Nevill, p. 79.

[7] Pedes Finium in Anno.

[8] Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester, 5th Henry III.

12. Peter de Kingeshome, by serjeanty of keeping the King's door.
13. Osbert de Grava, by archery—land in Upton.
14. Heirs of Isaac de Stradewy—by 100 arrows

It is worth noting that the entries repeat in an abbreviated form those on Return No. 1[1] (marked likewise as from "Testa de Nevill"), no allusion being made to the changes of name in the later holders of the serjeanty as indicated by Return 3. These have already been fully described.

15. Hugh de Kylpecke holds Little Tainton by serjeanty—of which the Canons of Stodleye[3] hold half a virgate from him in alms.

In Domesday, "Tatinton" (identified with the above manor) was held by William, son of Norman, Hugh's progenitor. It was "free land," and worth 20s., but a virgate lay on the Forest (of Dene) and paid 12d. William's land in Dene was held free on condition of keeping that forest, but Little Taynton was held by his descendant by the serjeanty of keeping the Hay of Hereford, that is the woodland around that city."[4]

16. Richard de la Mare—holds a certain portion of land by the serjeanty of keeping the King's door.

"Many others are concerned in the same service through him."

The Gloucestershire portion of the lands, held in virtue of this serjeanty was at Wenrich, in Slaughter Hundred. It appears to have been already alienated and sub-divided, but fuller particulars on the subject will be given hereafter, when I come to discuss Return No. 11.

17. John Archer, two carucates in Stoke by the service of archery.

According to a Return of the time of King John, to be found in the "Testa," at page 42, under Worcestershire, John the Archer held five hides in Stoke of the King, and the King from the Bishop (of Worcester) by the serjeanty of archery. Originally, no doubt,

[1] *Vide* Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Soc., Vol. XII., p. 288-9.

[2] *Vide* Ditto, Vol. XII., p. 299 and 302.

[3] Hugh was in ward to William de Cantilupe, patron of Stodley Priory, until his coming of age in 1216. He died in 1244, when his estates went to his two daughters.

[4] Plac. Coron, 32nd Hen. III., Rot. 10 in dorso.

the service had to be performed in person, but it had resolved itself into the obligation of finding a bowman for forty days to follow the King's army within the four seas of England [1] in time of war.

18. John Blund, lands in Walcworth by the serjeanty of carrying writs (Brevia).

Otherwise *Walsworth*, a hamlet in King's Barton, which seems to have been farmed by the bearers of writs when Gloucester was a Royal residence. Ralph de Walsworth held 2 virgates there by this service in 53rd Hen. III., and Adam de Arderne 1 virgate there, later.[2] Probably John Blund was predecessor of one or other.

After this entry comes a note, apparently inserted by the copyist, to the effect that "In other counties through the foregoing Inquisitions nothing is found as to this Inquisition concerning serjanties," [3] meaning, I take it, that he has not found by the Returns of the Aid of 1235 for other counties any notice of assessments on serjeanties;—a statement which, so far as I have searched, is accurate.

The copyist then proceeds without comment to make the twelve entries as to amounts assessed upon the religious houses in Gloucestershire for the same Aid, beginning with "The Prior of Ashley," and ending with "The Abbot of St. Augustine's, Bristol," as already cited in my former paper.[4] As these do not require to be repeated, I pass to

RETURN No. 9,

"Aid of the Prelates granted to the King against his crossing into Gascony in the 26th year of his reign."

This is an extract of so much as relates to the County of Gloucester, of a Roll bearing this title, but including the whole of England, which is still preserved at the Record Office.[5]

[1] *Vide* Inq. ad quod damnum, taken at Gloucester 25th Edw. III. (2nd Nov. 1350), Calendar No. 47.

[2] See Fosbroke, Vol. I., p. 238.

[3] "In aliis comitatibus per inquisitiones premissas, nichil p inquisionem istam invenitur de Serjanterijs."

[4] Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XIII., p. 354.

[5] See a Paper by me in the Genealogist, Vol. V., No. 16, on the mode in which the Testa de Nevill was compiled.

Henry III. having, in February, 1242, been refused a subsidy by his nobles, raised such funds as he could, and sailed for his Continental dominions after Easter, with a view of supporting his step-father, Hugh Count de Marche, in his revolt against the French King.[1]

The Aid above referred to was in all probability not granted until after his departure, for the Lords Spiritual had concurred with the Lords Temporal in this refusal, though they gave way subsequently, at the instance it may be inferred of the Archbishop of York,[2] who was left Guardian of the Kingdom. It would seem, however, as if in lieu of a regular assessment, each prelate had agreed merely to give as much as his House could afford. Only eight indeed contributed in Gloucestershire, vizt.—

1.	Abbot of Winchcumbe - - -	15 marks.
2.	Abbot of Gloucester - - -	50 ,,
3.	Abbot of Cirencester - - -	30 ,,
4.	Prior of Lanthony - - - -	15 ,,
5.	Abbot of Tewkesbury - - - -	20 ,,
6.	Prior of Newent - - - -	6 ,,
7.	Prior of Deerhurst - - - -	10 ,,
8.	Abbot of St. Augustine's, Bristol - -	20 ,,

and it will be found by a comparison of these amounts with those in Return No. 8, that no uniform ratio existed between the contributions of the same religious houses at the two periods. Thus in the first case, the amount payable in 1242 was half as much more than in 1235. In the third, fifth, and eighth cases it was precisely the same. In the second and the seventh it was half; whilst in the sixth it was three-fifths, and in the fourth, three-eighths only. The Priories of Ashley, Horsley and Beckford, which appear in the list of 1235, are omitted. The result is that the total was but 166 marks = £110 8s. 8d. instead of as before 273½ marks = 189 2s. 3d.

[1] Matthew Paris, Vol. IV.

[2] Walter de Gray, who had held that dignity from the commencement of the reign, and was a man of great influence. The Archbishopric of Canterbury was in the King's hand.

The inequalities, moreover, in the Gloucestershire payments are trifling compared with those discoverable in a supplementary Return printed among "Returns from Divers Counties" almost at the end of the Testa (p. 412) under the heading: "In Account of the Aid for the crossing of the King into Gascony," wherein, to take Lincolnshire, the Prior of Bakemere is entered for *one* mark, and the Prior of St. Swithin comes next for *two hundred;* whilst the Prior of Parva Lude (Louth) gives a single palfrey, against three palfreys given by the Abbot of Fountains, Yorkshire. Altogether the accounts are more like those of a "Benevolence" than an Aid levied in the ordinary manner. Another sign too is that payments in several instances were not made at the Exchequer in the usual form, but are specially noted as having been handed to Peter Chacepore (the King's clerk) in the wardrobe.

RETURN No. 10.

Although the Return which follows No. 9 has been headed (probably by the Exchequer copyist of the 14th century) as if it related to serjeanties,[1] its proper title is evidently that set out lower down.

"Receipts of the Scutage of Gascony from the Bailiwick of Cirencester," the latter phrase meaning the "Seven Hundreds[2]" farmed by the abbey of that place from the Crown.

After an inglorious campaign, ending in a truce for four years with King Louis, Henry took up his winter quarters at Bordeaux, where the expense of supporting his troops was so heavy, that he had recourse to the usual expedient of taxing his tenants in capite at home. Rapin, the only English historian who adverts to the matter, states at the commencement of his narrative for 1243,[3] that the archbishop, under orders from his Royal master, obtained of the parliament a scutage of 20s. on every knight's fee. Bishop Stubbs,[4] in the absence of evidence as to parliamentary

[1] The primary heading: "Serjantie mutate in Servicia Militaria." Hen. de Monenue 1 am partem Wills Wyberd 1 am partem" must have been copied by mistake from some Return not now extant.

[2] Vizt., Cirencester, Bradley, Britwoldsbury, Bisley, Rapsgate, Langtree and Whitston.

[3] Vol. III., p. 76.

[4] "Select Charters."

sanction, suggests that the tax was exacted by an exercise of the Royal prerogative alone.[1] This accords with the charge of "extortion" brought against the King by Matthew Paris, from whose Chronicle it may be further gathered that the order was issued at Michaelmas, 1242, and that not 20, but 40, shillings per fee was the amount to be collected.[2] The latter assertion is corroborated by this Return (No. 10), in which all payments credited are at the higher rate, another instance being thus afforded where the "Testa de Nevill" serves to clear up a doubtful historical point.

Whether the circumstance of these payments being accounted for through the Abbot of Cirencester, instead of by two lay collectors as in 1235, indicates that the influence of the church was as far as possible employed in collecting an obnoxious impost, there is not evidence to decide, this being the sole Return in the Testa for a particular county. This may perhaps be attributable to the fact that such accounts must in the main have been but a

[1] That Henry had resolved to adopt this course even before he left England is clearly shown by his having on 1st May issued writs at Westminster granting permission to the nobles who were to accompany him, to levy a scutage on their own tenants. The Roll on which these writs were engrossed is in the Record Office. It is entitled "Scutagium concessum ad transfretandum domini Regis Henrici filii Johannis in Vasconiam—anno regni ipsius Regis H. XXVI., militibus subscriptis qui cum rege venerunt." Read between the lines it throws light in many ways on the situation. He styles his brother Richard for example not only Earl of Cornwall, but Earl of *Poictou*, the cause of his quarrel with France, whilst the disinclination of the Baronage to espouse that quarrel is shown by the small number who went (77 in all), and by the length of time which elapsed before some of them followed him,—Simon de Montfort not getting his writ until the 25th June, and others as late as the 28th August at Bordeaux, when the campaign was over! It need only be added that the concessions are expressly stated to be "de dono regis," without allusion to council or parliament. The last, however, to Geoffrey le Despenser, for a fee which he held in ward, is said to be granted "at the time when it was provided that a scutage should be given in the Kingdom of England," which almost looks as if the Royal edict had eventually received some sort of sanction.

[2] After a paragraph in which the above date is mentioned, the Cotton MSS. has *eodem tempore* scutagium per totam Angliam (viginti) solidos de (scuto) Rex Anglie sibi fecit extorqueri,"—the words between brackets being blank in the text, but added in the margin; whereas the MSS. in the library of Corpus Christi College states the amount as "*tres marcas*," which is clearly correct.

repetition of the collection made at the same rate in 1235, not, however, without appreciable differences, as shewn by a Return for the County of Kent at page 416 in the Testa, which is headed: "These are in the Aid for marrying the King's sister, but not in the Scutage of Gascony."

It should perhaps be added that the Return for Divers Counties, at p. 412, already alluded to, might be taken to prove that there *were* lay collectors, since it begins by naming Sir Robert Passelew, and Nigel the Clerk, as rendering account for Hampshire, to the extent of £14 1s.; but the former was the King's sub-Treasurer, and the latter, no doubt, an Exchequer official, so that they probably were acting ministerially; whilst as regards the other counties noted in the margin, no collectors are named. In fact the lay contributors mentioned seem to have been for the most part custodes of the lands of minors, subject, of course, to pressure from the Crown.

Proceeding after this digression to an examination of the Return it will be found, comformably with its second title, to contain a list of the names of certain sub-feofees in the Hundreds around Cirencester, with the sums received from each. The entries run as follow:—

1. From Ralph de Leche for a whole fee in Eastlech of the fief[1] of the Earl of Gloucester, 40s.

Ralph de Leche was in 1248 one of the jurors[2] of Britwoldesbury, in which this fee was situated, and in 1285 a person of the same name, perhaps his son, held it of Herbert de St. Quinton, and Herbert of the Earl of Gloucester.[3] In 1346, John de Leeche is said to hold the lands and tenements in Eastleach and Twining, which had been Ralph's, as the fourth part of a fee.[4]

2. From Richard de Baggindon for half a fee, and the twelfth part of one fee in Baggindon, of the fief of Roger de Chandos, 23s. 4d.

[1] I translate feodum "fief" when used in this wider sense, in order to avoid confusion.

[2] Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. X., p. 305.—A Gloucestershire Jury List of the 13th century.

[3] *Idem*, Vol. XI., p. 143—Kirby's Quest.

[4] *Idem.*, Vol. X., p. 283.—Aid for Knighting the Black Prince.

The sub-infeudation of the Baggindons in the manor from which they derived their surname, has been already mentioned in the notice of Roger de Chandos in a previous paper.[1] It lasted upwards of a century longer, for in the Return for Cirencester Hundred in 1346, a Richard de Baggyndon held the half and twelfth part of a fee there[2] which his predecessor of the same name had done in the time of Edward I.

3. From Cecilia de Evereus and Galiena de Turvill for two fees in Estlech of the fief of Walter de Lacy, £4.

It may be surmised that these ladies were sisters, and that as the manor they held conjointly in Britwoldesbury Hundred was known as Eastleach-*Turvile*,—the former had changed her name through marriage. The two fees thus held of Walter de Lacy are apparently those for which Henry le Fleming answered in the Aid of 1235,[3] and it might have been assumed that they were at that date in ward to him together with the heiresses, were there not circumstances tending to prove that the latter had long ere that passed their minority. As regards the first, the fact of the manor being styled "Lecche Cecilia" in the Carucage of 1221, looks as if she were in possession even then, and this idea is corroborated by finding that about the middle of the century she had a grown up son, Nicholas,[4] to share her inheritance, which extended into several counties. I imagine that she was the second wife of Stephen d'Evereux,[5] the name of whose son and heir, William, often stands next to hers in these Returns.

Galiena de Turvile seems to have been of age still earlier, for so far back as 1213 she transferred by fine[6] the manor of Norton to her sister Dionisia, widow of William de Berkeley of Cobberly, who is known to have been a daughter of Robert de Turvile.[7]

[1] *Idem.*, Vol. XIII., p. 340.

[2] *Idem.*, Vol. X., p. 281.

[3] *Idem.*, Vol. XIII., p. 327.

[4] *Vide* Testa de Nevill, p. 414. I am not sure of the date of the Return in which he is mentioned. Possibly it may not be earlier than 1260.

[5] Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XIII., 339.

[6] Pedes Finium, Glouc., 15th John, No. 66.—Though bound up with the Fines of that county, I believe it to relate to Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

[7] *Vide* Cal. Inq. p.m., 27th Henry III., No. 26.—On Giles de Berkeley.

Galiena was also a joint-tenant of two fees in Wilts, under John fitz Geoffrey, and held in capite the vill of Hosington, in Hants, as a tenth of a fee in which Jordan la Ware had been sub-enfeoffed.

4. From Gilbert de Schipton for one fee in Schipton of the fief of William the Monk (Monachus), 40s.

This was not the knight's fee which William le Moine held by serjeanty in the same vill, but another held by military service, wherein the family whose surname was taken from it, as above shewn, had long before been sub-enfeoffed. Probably indeed they descended from Rumbald, the sub-tenant who held 10 hides plus 1 hide in Scipetune at the time of the Domesday Survey, for it was a Gilbert, son of *Rumbald*, who in 1199 fined 100s. to be recognised by Robert le Moyne as feoffee of the two knights' fees held of him at Scipton.[1]

This arrangement was so far modified in 1210 that Gilbert agreed to resign the advowson of the church of Scipton to Ralph le Moyne, who thereupon diminished the service by half a knight's fee, and also gave up a virgate of land and a messuage situated between their respective manor houses.[2]

When and why the service was further reduced to that of a single knight does not appear, but it was no mere temporary concession, since in 1285 it was found that William le Moyne held in Skipton by the serjeanty of being the King's larderer, and that Gilbert de Skipton held *one* knight's fee in the same vill, from the aforesaid William.[3] The history of the serjeanty will be traced when we come to Return No. 11.

5. From William de Mara for two and a half fees, and the third part of a fee in Rindcombe, Cerney, Kalemundesdon, and Truesbiri, of the fief of the Earl of Gloucester, 113s. 4d.

Rendcombe and North Cerney, of which latter Calmesden is a hamlet, are in the Hundred of Rapsgate; belonged to the same owner at Domesday; and descended together afterwards.

[1] Pedes Finium, Glouc., 1st John, No. 22.

[2] *Idem.*, 12th John, No. 65.

[3] Kirby's Quest—Hundred de Langtre.—Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XI., p. 152.

Trewesbury, in the parish of Cotes, Cirencester Hundred, may have constituted the third of a fee spoken of; but if so, the Earl's small manor in Cotes must have been reckoned with it, for it was only half a hide. Both had belonged to Gislebert fitz Turold at Domesday, and usually passed as one holding.

With regard to William de Mara, the great fief of Mara in the Commune of Antretot, in Normandy, had given a surname to its lords before the Conquest, and the Sire de la Mare is included by Wace among those who fought at Hastings, The name, however, does not appear among the tenants in capite at the time of the Great Survey, although there is reason to infer that William son of Norman, the ancestor of the lords of Kilpeck, was entitled to bear it.[1] What is certain is that before 1123 Walter of Gloucester, father of Milo, afterwards Earl of Hereford, gave to William de Mara, his nephew, two fees in Little Hereford;[2] and further that in 1165, Robert de Mara, who can be shown to have been that William's successor, held ten fees of William Earl of Gloucester.[3] The latter must have included those here mentioned in Rendcombe, for he gave lands in that vill to Bruern Abbey, co. Oxon; a donation which was confirmed, and probably enlarged, by another William de Mara, presumably Robert's son, between 1171 and 1183.[4]

The William de Mara of this Return was, of course, of a still later generation. His descendants continued to hold the same manors under the Earls of Gloucester for upwards of a hundred years after its date, for in 1285,[5] a William de la Mare is found holding Rendcombe of the Earl as three fees, as also Trewsbury as the tenth part of a fee; whilst in 1346[6] Thomas de la Mare and his tenants paid the aid for two knights' fees in Rendcombe.

6. From William de Lesseberg for one knight's fee, in Lesseberge, of the fief of William de Kaines, 40s.

[1] *Vide* Roll of Battle Abbey, by the Duchess of Cleveland, Vol. II., p. 192.
[2] *Vide* Ancient Charters, edited by J. Horace Round, Esq., part 1, No. 11.
[3] Liber Niger, Vol. I., p. 160.
[4] Ancient Charters ut supra, No. 45.
[5] Kirby's Quest.—Trans. Bristol & Gloucester Arch. Society, Vol. XI.
[6] Aid for Knighting the Black Prince, ditto, Vol. X.

The William de Kaynes mentioned in Return No. 1 [1] as holding two knights' fees of the king (John), died in 6th Henry III.,[2] leaving his son and heir of the same name a child, in ward at first to the Bishop of Salisbury, but later, apparently, to Simon de Montfort, to whom an order regarding him was addressed in 19th Henry III.[3] His minority accounts for the absence of the second William de Kaynes from the list of those who paid the aid of that year, but he had clearly come of age before 1242. As the Kaynes family resided in Somersetshire, their sub-feofees at Lasborough seem to have become practically independent. An earlier William de Lasborough had bestowed a hide out of it on St. Augustine's, Bristol,[4] and the one here mentioned, who was appointed Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1255, obtained in the following year a grant of free warren [5] over his demesne lands in the manor, the existence of his overlord not being even alluded to. In the Inquisition on his death, however, in 1260, he is stated to have held a fee in Lasseberge worth twenty marks per annum of Sir William de Kaynes by the service of one knight.[6] His only daughter and sole heiress, Agatha, then twenty years of age, was married to Henry, son and heir of William de Dene, which Henry is recorded in Kirby's Quest as holding the fee of the heirs of Robert de Kaynes.[7] Another William de Dene succeeded, after whose death in 1310 [8] a third had livery of his inheritance in Dene on 14th October in the last named year. This William died in 1319 [9] leaving two daughters and coheirs, Isabel five years old, and Joan aged only one month, whose wardship and marriage fell to the King,[10] as the lands in Great Dean were held of him in capite. The Manor of Lasborough was found on the same occasion to have been held by William of Hugh le Despencer, senior. By what means its overlordship had been wrested from the De Kaynes

[1] Testa de Nevill.—Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XII. p. 267.
[2] Excerpta e Rot. Fin., Vol. I., p. 82.
[3] Excerp' e Rot. Finium, Vol. I., p. 275.
[4] Fosbroke, Vol. I., p. 408.
[5] See Charter of Inspeximus on Patent Roll, 4th Rich. II.
[6] Inq. p. m. 45th Hen. III. No. 20.
[7] See Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Soc., Vol. X.. p. 152.
[8] Writ of "Diem Clausit Extremum" dated 7th Edw. II. Rot. Fin.
[9] Inq. p. m. 12th Edw. II. No. 31.
[10] Ibid.

family, I have not discovered,[1] but this had, apparently, been done with the connivance of the sub-feoffee, since it is recorded [2] that Hawise, wife of Robert de Kaynes, had, "as Lady of the Fee," [3] put one Henry de Lasborough into possession, whilst Hugh le Despencer supported the claim of William de Dene, who is styled "his steward." The result proved disastrous to the latter's infant daughters, for shortly after his decease, Hugh demised the manor by deed to Geoffrey de Westone (who had appeared at the Inquest in the capacity of his attorney) to be held of him as custos till the minors should attain the lawful age.[4] This arrangement lasted till 1326, when, after Hugh, who had been created Earl of Winchester, was beheaded, the custoship was transferred to Robert de Goldhull, by whom Lasborough was shortly afterwards surrendered to the King's escheator, William Trussell, who claimed it as part of the Earl's forfeited estates. Notwithstanding the verdicts of jurors after the Inquisitions on oath in 1327 and 1328, whereby it was distinctly declared that the manor was William de Dene's, and that Hugh le Despencer had entered on it after William's death in no other capacity than that of custos pending the minority of his daughters, the claim of the Crown seems to have prevailed, and neither they, nor the husbands to whom they were subsequently wedded, Ralph ap Eynon and Ralph de Abenhall, ever obtained sasine. How long it was kept by the escheator does not appear precisely, but we find that in 1346 the aid in respect to it was paid by Thomas de Aston,[1] who cannot, however, have continued in possession beyond 1354, in which year a charter of free warren over the lands was granted to

[1] Three years later Robert de Kaynes, junior, was in common with most of the Gloucestershire Barons, attainted for "the Pursuit of the Despencers," After their downfall he was pardoned, but never recovered Lasborough nor the more important Domain of Somerford-Keynes, in Wiltshire, of which it had been made a dependency.

[2] See documents quoted by Fosbroke, Vol. I., p. 408.

[3] Dugdale (Baronage, Vol. I., page 427) says Hawise was the widow of Robert de Kaynes, and the title here given to her looks as if she held Lasborough in dower.

[4] These particulars are derived from an Inquisition in 2 Edw. III. No. 80.

[5] See Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. X., p. 284. It is not clear who he was. There are manors so called both in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.

John Basset.[1] The latter died in January, 1363, seized "in demesne as of fee of the King of the Manor of Lasborough, by fealty as of the demesne of Samford-Keynes in the hand of the King existing," leaving as his nearest heirs two daughters: Margaret two years old, and Alice one.[2] This John was the eldest son of Sir Simon Basset[3] of Uley, who survived him by rather more than a year. He had received from his father, on his marriage,[4] Wynford, Saltford, and other manors in Somersetshire, held of the Honour of Gloucester, but these, on his premature decease, instead of being kept for his infant heirs, were resumed by Sir Simon, and retained by the latter's second wife, Maude,[5] daughter of Sir John de Bitton, in spite of protracted litigation, till her death in 12th Ric. II., when she made them over to her surviving son, Edmund Basset of Uley. It is unnecessary to give details of the controversy or its issue here,[6] as it did not affect the Manor of Lasborough, the custody of which, including that of the minor heirs, passed in due course into the King's hand. Alice, the younger of the two, dying at the age of five, her sister succeeded to all her rights.[7] These passed afterwards to Walter

[1] Both Atkyns and Rudder assert this fact, but, as usual, give no references.

[2] Inq. p. m. 36th Edw. III. No. 19.

[3] So described in Inquisition, p.m., 13 Ric. II., No. 4.

[4] "In dote." See Inquisition.

[5] Smyth (Hundred of Berkeley, p. 184) says Sir Simon had no children by his first wife, Elizabeth, but Maude was clearly John Basset's *step*-mother, for her former husband, Sir Wm. de la More, did not die till 1341. (Herald and Genealogist, Vol. IV. p. 195,) so that no son of hers by Simon Basset could have had a Charter of Free Warren in 1354, nor died a Knight in 1363, with a daughter 2 years old. Moreover, the Chancery Decree in 7th Ric. II., declares that she had no grounds for occupying Wynford, &c., either through "affinity or consanguinity," which could hardly have been asserted if she were the mother of the last owner.

[6] It seemed desirable to advert to it however, if only for the purpose of pointing out the absurd errors into which Rudder fell, through finding in the Calendar several Inquisitions, at distant dates, as to the lands held by a John Basset, and not taking the trouble to ascertain that they all related to the same person, who died on the Thursday after Epiphany in 36 Ed. III.; instead of referring, as he does, that of 7th Rich. II. to a John, *son of* John Basset, and that of 21st Ric. II. to a John, *son of the second*, who, according to his idea, was the father of Margaret —See *Rudder's Gloucestershire Lasborough*, p. 516.

[7] See Inq. p. m. 5th Ric. II. No. 8. Alice had died in 41 Ed. III. (1367).

Broun, to whom the hand of Margaret was given soon after the commencement of the reign of King Richard the Second. In 1381, on the plea of her being "Cousin and Heir"[1] to the William de Lasborough who had, a hundred and twenty years previously, obtained the grant of free warren (then exhibited), over his demesne lands in Lasborough and Pagenhull,[2] she and her husband received letters patent[3] confirming similar privileges to themselves. The former manor was in their possession till 1397, but as no Inquisition on the death of either is extant, it is hard to say how much longer they held it. Judging from the non-existence of notice of any subsequent owner for considerably more than a century, it seems probable that they left no issue, and that it had reverted to the crown.

7. From William de Rodmerton for the third part of a fee in Rodmerton of the fief of William de Kaines, 13s. 4d.

When remarking that the two fees held by William de Kaynes were in Lasborough and Rodmerton,[4] both in Langtree Hundred, I overlooked the fact that his ancestor, Hugh Maminot, held likewise at Domesday five hides in Sopeberi, which being in Grumboldsash Hundred is not included here. The Revd. Mr. Taylor identifies it with Little Sodbury,[5] of which Fosbroke

[1] Fosbroke, on the strength of this, represents John Basset as having succeeded to Lasborough as *a near relation* of the Dene family, but we know for certain that the last William de Dene left daughters whose issue was still living. The fact is that as the original grant had been made to William de Lasborough and *his heirs*, it became necessary—by a sort of legal fiction—to describe the actual holders as being so! It was doubtless no difficult matter in those days to procure an "Inspeximus" upon producing the original charter and paying the required fee (in this case half a mark was paid into the Hanaper). There seems to have been no Inquisition by jurors, although it was manifestly out of the question that the King in Council could without one, judge of the truth of a complicated descent through two or three families. It would be easy to cite other cases in which allegations to the same effect were accepted unhesitatingly after the lapse of several centuries.

[2] Otherwise Pagan Hall, in the Parish of Stroud, held by him of the Earl of Hereford. It went to the Denes, but was held subsequently by John of Monmouth (Inq. ad quod damnum, 28th Edw. III. No. 37), and there is no reason to think that it had passed to John Basset's daughter.

[3] See Patent Roll of 4th Rich. II., second part, mem. 16.

[4] Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XII., p. 267.

[5] Analysis of Domesday, Vol. II., p. 188.

despairingly says "there is no mention in record."[1] In 1346, however, it is entered as being held as half a fee by Jordan Bysshop,[2] the overlord being, as usual in that Return, omitted.

This accounts for one fee and five-sixths of a fee out of the original two fees of King John's time—the sixth still missing, being presumably that which in Kirby's Quest William de Redmerton is stated to hold in *Rodmerton* of the manor of Tetbury.[3] How this portion of Rodmarton had became detached from the rest, and included in the great Lordship of the De Braose family, is a mystery, but the same thing had happened in the case of other adjacent manors,[4] notably that of Cherington, belonging to the Honour of Wallingford, in which this same William de Redmarton likewise held a fifth of a fee from William de Braose. It looks certainly as if these acquisitions had been simultaneously and amicably effected, at some period between the dates of Returns Nos. 1 and 10, at which, in all probability, the Barony of St. Valery, whereof Tetbury was a member, had been in the hand of the King. Apparently William Redmerton was the last male of his line, for in 9th Edward II., the manor had passed into the possession of no less than five lords.[5]

8. From Ralph de Cotes for one knight's fee in Cotes of the fief of Walter de Lacy, 40s.

That the de Lacy fee in the parish of Cotes, Cirencester Hundred, was held by the above-named Ralph in 1235, has been already noted.[6]

9. From Fulk Cokerel for half a knight's fee in Cotes, of the fief of Ralph Russell, 20s.

Reference was likewise made in my Paper on the Aid of 1235,[7] to the tenure of the Cokerel family both then and in 1285,

[1] Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 29.

[2] The Bisshop family had held for some time. In the Nomina Villarum of 1316 John Bisshop and Robert Livett are given as the Lords of Sodbury and Hildersley.

[3] Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XI., p. 152.

[4] It will be seen that fractions of six manors, amounting in the whole to one fee and eleven-thirtieths had been added, yet in 1346, Tetbury with its members was assessed as only one knight's fee.

[5] *Vide* Nomina Villarum in Parl. Writs.

[6] Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XIII., No. 21, p. 326.

[7] *Idem.*, p. 320

of the half fee in the same parish which had come to the Russells of Dyrham. The Fulk here mentioned was doubtless son of Elias Cokerel, whose widow was their sub-tenant at the earlier date.

No mention is made of the third and smaller sub-division of Cotes, which, since its forfeiture by Gilbert fitz Turold, had formed part of the Honour of Gloucester, but, as before suggested, it may be included with Trewsbury. At the date of Kirby's Quest, it was held separately of the then Earl by a Walter de Cotes as one fifth of a fee.

10. From Geoffrey Martel for half a knight's fee in Stowell of the fief of William de Hastings, 20s.

The same overlord and the same feoffee appear seven years before.[1] The descendants of the latter continued to hold in Stowell, in Bradley Hundred, long after the Barony of Eaton Hastings had passed into other hands, Adam Martel holding it in 1346 for a half fee, as an ancestor of the same name had done in 1285.

11. From Richard de Hampton for a knight's fee in Stratton of the fief of Walter de Lacy, 40s.

There is nothing to add to what is said in my previous Paper as to this fee, excepting that in 1346 it had passed to a lady known as Johanna de Cirencester, who was perhaps heiress of the Hamptons.

12. From Adam Kaily and Thomas de Gardinis, for one knight's fee in Side and Gardino, of the fief of John le Brun, 40s.

The Manor of Side, in Rapsgate Hundred, which had belonged at Domesday to Ansfrid de Cormeilles, continued in the possession of his descendant, Walter de Cormeilles, during the reign of John.[2] Upon the partition of the Barony among Walter's three daughters in 1218, it must have gone to Richard le Brun.[3]

[1] Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XIII., No. 317.

[2] *Vide* Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XII., p. 253. This effectually disposes of Sir Robert Atkyns' assertion that "Side came soon after the Conquest" to the Giffards of Brimpsfield; although it will be seen from what follows that a scion of that House was sub-enfeoffed therein before the close of the 12th century, presumably through marriage with a daughter of the House of Cormeilles.

[3] Not as Fosbroke suggests, to Hugh Giffard, the husband of the eldest, neither of whose sons inherited an acre in Side.

who had married the second, and from him descended to his son the above-named John. The Kaily family—its sub-tenants—were feoffees of the Giffards in Wiltshire,[1] and had inter-married with them on several occasions. Adam, though apparently only a cadet, had obtained the hand of one of the daughters of Richard Giffard, and succeeded in her right, on the death of Osbert her brother, to this sub-enfeoffment in Side, as well as to an interest in lands in other counties.[2]

The association of his name with that of Thomas de Gardinis in this Return, can mean no more than that the combined holdings of the two made up the knight's service for which their overlord was answerable. There was certainly no connection between the manors named, as shown by their appearing in Kirby's Quest under distinct headings, the half fee in Side being then held by

[1] Elyas de Kailleway appears in the Wilts Returns (Testa de Nevill, pp. 142 and 157) as joint holder of four fees under Elyas Giffard (IV), whose sister Berta he had married : two of them are said to be in *Kaillewent*, which looks as if the name were of territorial origin, though the "de" is often omitted. Perhaps it was derived from "Caillou," a flint, as it is occasionally spelt so. The spelling in fact was so various,—even sometimes in the same document, that no conclusion can be come to.

[2] This information is derived principally from Bracton's recently published Note Book. In No. 1717, A.D. 1226, Oxon., Osbert Giffard calls Elyas Giffard (IV) to warrant a fee which the latter's grandfather Elyas (III) had given to his nephew Richard Giffard (presumably the Justice Itinerant of the reign of Hen. II.) which fee seems to have been made over by Richard's son Osbert, to Adam de Kaylli and his wife Mabilia. In No. 671, A.D. 1231, Kent, Warin de Montchesney claims and obtains the homage of Adam de Kaylli and Mabilia, as well as that of Matilda Giffard, and of Isabella de Fréville, in respect to a fee in that county ; the two former ladies pleading that it had been granted to their father Richard Giffard, and had come to them on the decease of their brother Osbert. The third, Isabella de Freville, is shown by a reference in Dugdale's Baronage (Vol. I., p. 501), to have been the widow of this Osbert (and not consequently, I may add, of the Osbert supposed by him, who did not die until 1247 (Cal. Geneal., p. 28). We are thus enabled to comprehend the entry on the Close Roll of 15th Hen. III., quoted by Fosbroke, as to a suit brought by Ralph de Wylington and Olimpias his wife, against the same defendants, with the addition of the Prior of Lanthony, with regard to their tenancy of three hides of land in *Side*. This was the extent of the whole manor at Domesday, and it may be inferred that Adam de Kaylii and his wife (called in the Close Roll *Matilda*, probably in mistake for Mabilia) became seized of it after the

Simon de Caly,[1] under Simon de Crome, and that in Duntisborne and in "Gardino," by Thomas de Gardinis, jointly with Henry de Lega—in both cases of John le Brun, son of the preceding John. It may be inferred from the second reference that "the Garden," from which Thomas derived his surname (often written de Gardino) was situated in Duntisbourne Lire, the only one of the three Duntisbournes in Rapsgate, unless indeed it were in Elkstone, an adjacent parish in that Hundred, in which in 1346 a Thomas de Gardinis paid for a quarter of a fee, John de Acton, the le Brun representative, paying for another. Strange to say, no

death of her sister, and of her father's widow, since we find that in 1255 Matilda Kaylli passed a fine of half a knight's fee in Syde, and of the fourth of a fee in Stoke Giffard and Brimpsfelde, in favour of one Adam de Crumbe, on condition of his paying her 100s. and undertaking the services required of her by John Giffard and John le Brun (Pedes Finium, Glouc., 39th Henry III., No. 420.) There seems no means of deciding whether this Matilda was the widow, or the daughter, of Adam de Kaylli. The tenancy of Side by Simon de Caley in 1285, would be more easily accounted for on the former supposition, but it seems odd if she had a son that she should have sold the superiority of the lands.

[1] The way in which Side shortly after this date became the property of the Giffards of Brimpsfield is not altogether clear. In the General Inquisitions as to their Heirs, taken in 1st Edw. III. (Cal. Inq. p.m., No. 84), it is stated positively that the manor was purchased from *Adam Cayley* by John Giffard, senior, and settled on his third wife, Margaret Nevill. This marriage cannot have taken place later than 1286, as her son, the second John Giffard, was born on Midsummer day in that year (Calend. Geneal., p. 28) but the settlement may have been post nuptial, and made at any time before her husband's death in 1299. The difficulty is that, as has been shown, Adam had then been dead between thirty and forty years, and it can only, I think, be solved by assuming that the jurors of 1326, after the lapse of nearly as long a period, had forgotten that the christian name of the vendor was in reality *Simon*. That juries were by no means infallible is evident, for in one of the two Inquistions as to Side, in this very escheat, it is affirmed that the manor was held of *John de Crome*, whilst in the other John Giffard is said to have held it "in demesne as of fee" on the day he died. In neither case is any allusion made to the overlordship of John le Brun, which had evidently ceased to be more than nominal. Perhaps the motive of the latter declaration was, that Side, having been made over by Margaret Nevill (who still survived) to her unfortunate son, had been confiscated after his execution in 1322, and granted by the crown successively to Hugh le Despenser, John Maltravers, and Thomas de Berkeley. The last named continued in 1346 to hold it as half a fee, but, strange to say, his predecessor (c. 32nd Edw. I.) is called *Robert* de Kailly, showing how loose and perfunctory was the record of christian names in such documents.

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mention of a hamlet or subordinate manor called Gardinum is to be found in any of the county histories, or original records.

13. From Lucia de Cormailles for a knight's fee in Winestun of the fief of John le Brun 40s.

Winson, in Bradley Hundred, the fee here referred to, is shown in my Paper[1] on the Aid of 1235 to have then been held by Walter de Baskerville of the Honour of Cormailles. How it had passed in the interim to John le Brun, who is there recorded as holding only two fees in Elkstone, of the same Honour, in right of his father's marriage with one of the last Baron's co-heiresses, does not appear; nor is there any clue to the relationship of the sub-feofee, which cannot have been close or her position would have been different. There were at the time of the partition several male collaterals, from one of whom she probably sprung. Apparently she was the last of the name connected with the manor, for in Kirby's Quest this Wynston is said to be divided between John le Brun, Walter de Berton, Absolom Clericus, and Simon de Solers. In 32 Edw. I. John le Brun levied a fine,[2] of his interest in favour of John de Acton, as he had done with most of his lands, so that in the Nomina Villarum of 1316, Thomas de Berton, the Abbot of St. Peter's Gloucester, (representing Absolom the clerk), Simon de Solers, and John de Acton, are its lords. In 1346 John de Acton, John de Solers, and Walter de Cirencester paid for half a fee in Wynston, which John *Broune*,[3] Walter de Berton, and William Absolom, formerly held there.

4. From Robert de Meysi for half a knight's fee in Hampton of the fief of the Earl of Gloucester, 20s.

[1] A family bearing the same surname is said to have derived it from Gordano, in Somersetshire (Collinson). There was a Thomas de Gardinis in that county temp. Hen. III. A Thomas de Gardinis was Sheriff of Gloucestershire from 21st to 27th Edw. I.—Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XIII., p. 331.

[2] Pedes Finium, Glouc., 32nd Edw. I., No. 240.

[3] The way in which John "le Brun" is now Anglicised into plain John Brown is worth noticing.

Hampton, in Gersdon (afterwards Cirencester) Hundred, had belonged to the Honour of Gloucester ever since its forfeiture by its Domesday lord, Earl Roger (Montgomeri), and had probably been occupied during the entire period by the family from whom it acquired its second appellation,[1] for Godfrey de Maisey was a tenant of Robert Earl of Gloucester in other manors so far back as 31st Henry I.[2] In 1165 a Robert de Meysi held nine fees of Earl William, Robert's son, of which Hampton doubtless was one, and about a hundred years later another Robert, probably the one of this Return, appears as holding eight fees of the Honour. In 1285 Hampton Meysey was still held by a Robert de Meysi, but before 1316[3] it passed in marriage to the St. Maur's, who held in 1346.[4]

15. From Christiana de Mutton for half a knight's fee in Torinton of the fief of William de Hastings, 20s.

About this lady no information seems procurable. In 1235 the wife of Osbert Giffard held one fee in Torinton (*i.e.* Farmington, in Bradley Hundred) of William de Hastings, and it is not improbable that she may have left it divisible between two married daughters, of whom Christiana was the elder, since it appears from Kirby's Quest that Peter de Staunton then held half a fee in Thormanton of Nicholas de *Multon*,[5] while William de Ramsden held another half fee in the same, both of Benedict, son of Benedict, who had succeeded to the Barony of Hastings of Eaton.

16. From Richard Tirel for one knight's fee in Schipton of the fief of Roger de Chandos, 40s.

Feoffee and overlord remain as in 1235. The fee came to be distinguished by the addition of the name of the former, there

[1] To distinguish it from Hampton, in Bernetre Hundred, now Shirehampton.

[2] Mag. Rot. Pipe, 31st Hen. I.

[3] Nomina Villarum.

[4] Aid for Knighting the Black Prince, ante Vol. X., p. 280.

[5] As there was a great family in the north of this name, it struck me this might be the true spelling, until I found that a Nicholas de *Mutton* at this very time was entitled to the alternate presentation to the Church of Kynmerton.—*Vide* Calend. Geneal., p. 307, 9th Edw. I. (Mutton, I believe, is a corruption of Mytton, a well known name.)

being no fewer than three "Sheep-towns" in Bradley Hundred alone.

17. From Richard le Bret for one third of a knight's fee in Weston of the fief of Hugh de Kylpec, 13s: 4d.

Hugh de Kilpeck did not die till 1244, two years after the date of this Return. Weston Birt, as it came to be called from a corruption of the tenant's name, in Langtree Hundred, belonged at Domesday to Earl Hugh (of Chester), and how it had passed to the descendant of William, son of Norman, I have failed to discover. In 1285 it was held by the heir of John le Bret as *half* a fee and one-tenth of a fee, of the Lord of Kilpeck ; but in 1346 the service again appears as one-third only.

18. From Geoffrey de Langele for half a knight's fee in Suthington of the fief of Walter de Lacy, 20s.

Though a Domesday manor of the de Lacys, this Siddington, a part of St. Peter's parish, in Cirencester Hundred, was omitted in the list of Walter's fees in 1235. It must have been held of him by the present feoffee for many years, since in the Carucage of 1221 it is distinguished as "Sodington-Geoffrey," and it continued in the latter's posterity in 1285, when John de Langley is returned as holding it as an entire knight's fee of one of the de Lacy heirs, Geoffrey de Geneville. It long continued to be known as Siddington-Langley.

Here Return No. 10 terminates abruptly with the notification, "Sum total £33 3 8." This suffices to prove, at any rate, that it is complete so far as it goes, and not a mere fragment, as might have been supposed, seeing that it comprises scarcely one-fourth of the number of fees lying within the Seven Hundreds, the whole of those in Bisley and in Whitstan being left unnoticed. Presumably, as in the case of the Aid of 1235, the document preserved at the Exchequer, and later on copied into the Testa de Nevill, was the precursor only of the fuller account of his collections subsequently rendered by the Abbot.

TESTA DE NEVILL

RETURNS FOR THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

No. 11.

De Serjantiis arentatis per Robertum Passelewe, temp. Hen^i fil. Regis Johannis.

As the Inquisition referred to in the above heading was made by Judge Passelew in the year 1250,[1] this Return appears to be later than any other for Gloucestershire preserved in the "Testa."

Robert was brother to Simon Passelew, one of the Barons of the Exchequer,[2] and had himself filled the office of Under Treasurer. Since his mission had for its object to extract a rental from persons who had alienated lands held by serjeanty, or neglected to perform the services in consideration of which they were granted, it was naturally unpopular, and Matthew Paris describes him as "one of the King's 'Evil Counsellors.'"

The contents of the Return scarcely bear out its title, however, for they evidently comprise memoranda as to Serjanties noted on various occasions, instead of judicial decisions given during a single Iter. The first fourteen entries are a repetition of those as to Serjeants in the Forest of Dean, which occur at the beginning of Return No. 8.[3]

Then follow notes as to four Serjeanties, each in turn declared forfeit by reason of the alienation of the lands, but stated in subsequent paragraphs to be confirmed under commuted annual payments to the crown amounting to about one-third of the rent obtained by the respective Serjeants, who likewise renew their covenant for the due performance of the Customary Service. This portion of the Return contains in substance, no doubt, the record of Robert Passelew's work,—but, strange to say, his judgments are in every instance succeeded, not always immediately nor in the same order, by other recitals to a similar effect, although

[1] *Vide* Madox History of the Exchequer, Vol. I., p. 46.

[2] Foss' Judges of England. [3] Ante pp. 14-19.

slightly varied in details, and in somewhat different phraseology, presumably the work of another judge on some subsequent occasion.

Return 11, in short was, notwithstanding its heading, evidently not transcribed from a single Roll, but forms one of those composite documents of which the Exchequer copyists of the 14th century were so fond, and which, in the absence of dates, and of all distinction between the several extracts embodied therein, prove so puzzling. To obviate repetition, my comments on each of the four Serjeanties in question, will be preceded by a summary of the whole of the notices relating to it placed consecutively.

I begin with the entry which I have numbered

15. "The Manor of Sipton, in the County of Gloucester, which is the head of the Serjeanty of William le Moyne, in Madinton, in the County of Wilts, is in part alienated, whereby, indeed, the Serjeanty by which he ought to be buyer for the Kitchen of our Lord the King is aliened."

"From the same William for two virgates of land of the same Serjeanty alienated which William and Richard, sons of Richard de Wokinges hold from him, four shillings and sixpence per annum: And he will do the aforesaid customary services."

In addition to this, at page 78, column B, near the end of the Return, we have:

"The Serjeanty of William le Moyne in Sciptun, by which he ought to be Buyer for the King is alienated in part. William and Richard, sons of Richard of Woking*ham*, hold of it two virgates of land which are worth one mark per annum. And the said William (le Moyne) made on this account an agreement for the said tenants, with their consent, vizt., 4s. 6d. per annum. So that each of these tenants may answer to the same William for a third part of the value of his holding. And the same William[1] may do the service of the aforesaid Serjeanty."

[1] As the William le Moine in question died in 1252, and the concluding entry is in the present tense, it cannot be of later date. In the earlier entry the word is in the future *faciet*, which is clearly more correct; but in the later *faciat*. The same observation applies to each of the four (or five) cases.

Allusion has already been made in my remarks[1] on Return No 10, to this Serjeanty of William *Monachus*, as he is there called, in Shipton.

The manor belonged at Domesday to Maci de Mauretania, of whom, although he held important fiefs in at least half a dozen counties, nothing is known. This is of the less consequence, as they all escheated to the crown by the end of the 11th century, presumably in default of heirs, since his sub-feoffees seem generally to have been left in continuous occupation, which would scarcely have happened had he been in rebellion. His estates in Somersetshire were divided between the Honour of Gloucester and the Barony of Castle Cary, but certain of his manors in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Essex, and, possibly, Berks and Hants, were granted by King Henry I.[2] to Ralph "the Monk" to be held by the serjeanty of keeping the King's larder. Who this Ralph was, and whether the first of his line distinguished by an appellation so unusual for a layman, has not been ascertained.[3]

[1] Ante p. 25, No. 4,

[2] That he held by gift of that King rests on the testimony of a Return of the reign of Edward I. in the "Testa de Nevill," which states that the ancestor of this Ralph held the Manor of Oweres, in Dorsetshire, from the time of Henry I. by Serjeanty of the Kitchen, p. 164

The date is so far confirmed by our finding on the Essex Pipe Roll, 31st Hen. I., that William Monachus was excused payment of Danegeld, in Essex.

[3] The name is to be found on the so-called Battle Abbey Roll, and the William le Moine there mentioned has been claimed by the family of Monk, of Potheridge, co. Devon (from whom the celebrated Duke of Albemarle sprung), as their ancestor who, it is alleged, held that manor in 1066.[a] We learn, however, from Domesday that Mertone, of which it formed part, was held in capite partly by the Bishop of Coutances and partly by Baldwin the Sheriff, nothing whatever being said of sub-tenants. It must be admitted, nevertheless, that a "Willelmus Monachus" does appear among the lay witnesses to a charter of Robert Duke of Normandy's to the Church of Bayeux in 1089,[b] and it is not improbable that he was Ralph's father, but this in no way proves his connection with Potheridge; and the Duchess of Cleveland prudently confines herself to stating that the le Moines were seated at that place temp. Edward I., and that not improbably the first of them was a younger son of the family of Shipton Moyne, Gloucestershire.[c] The county historians of Essex set up another claim in favour of a certain Gilbert, an under-tenant of William de Warrenne's at the time of the Survey, whose descendants held a manor afterwards called Moyne, near Bumpstead Steeple, but they give no authority for the assertion.

[a] *Vide* Pedigree in Playfair's British Family Antiquity, Vol. V., Appendix.

[b] Yeatman's House of Arundel. [c] Battle Abbey Roll, Vol. II.

He can only be conjectured to have been some younger son of a good House, who, after entering a monastery, upon unexpectedly becoming the Head of his family procured a papal dispensation from his vows.[1]

The descent from Ralph of William Monachus or le Moine, of Returns Nos. 10 and 11, can be traced without much difficulty, although it cannot always with certainty be determined who was head of the house at any particular period. William appears to have been succeeded by John le Moine before 40th Henry III., the threat of declaring his serjeanty forfeited by reason of the alienation of two virgates of land, presumably in Shipton-Moine, having been carried no further than the extraction of a payment of 4s. 6d. per annum for the deficiency, in addition to a renewed pledge for the performance of the customary service of the serjeanty. The latter, which probably at first included attendance on the King at the three great festivals at least, had, so early as the accession of Richard I. been reduced to acting as "Larderer"[2] at the coronation of a new Sovereign, a privilege claimed by the holders of the manors to the present day. Those manors passed on the death of Sir John Moyne to Sir William Stourton, who had married Elizabeth, his daughter and heiress, in 22nd Richard II., and some of them are still in possession of their posterity. Shipton Moyne, however, was alienated long ago to the Estcourts,[3] who, it may be inferred from the entry [4] in the "Aid for Knighting the Black Prince" in 1346, had, before the end of Edward I. reign become joint tenants of the fee

[1] Such an occurrence was by no means unprecedented, as shown by Mr. A. Lower, in his "Patronymica Britannica," under the head of Ecclesiastical Surnames. Among other examples he cites one of a married tenant of St. Paul's, in the reign of John, who is described as William the Goldsmith, surnamed "Monachus."

[2] "Achateur de Roy et Lardinier de Roy au temps de coronement de Roy d' Engleterre," as defined tempore Henry V.

[3] They are said to have derived their surname from living at the East Court—no doubt the manor house or "curia" of Gilbert de Shipton referred to in a fine formerly quoted (p. 18).

"De Emma que fuit uxor Johannis Beauboys, et Simone de Estcourt pro une feodo militis in Shipton-Moigne quod Johannes Beauboys et Walterus de Estcourt *quondam* tenuerunt ibidem."—*Vide* Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. X., p. 283.

formerly held by Gilbert de Shipton,[1] and, after holding *that* of the Stourtons for a time, eventually acquired from them the entire manor, which has been transmitted, through female heirs, to the present owner, the Rev. Edmund Hily Bucknall-Estcourt.

The history of the two virgates alienated to the sons of Richard of Wokingham I am unable to trace, though Fosbroke considers them to be the lands of which Mary Giffard, William de Sley, and John de Dene were returned as lords in 9th Edw. II., when John le Moine held the principal manor.

16. "Part of the Serjeanty of Gunnora de la Mare in Wenerich pertaining to the Manor of Elsicot, in the County of Oxford, for which she ought to be keeper of the door of the King's Hall, is wholly alienated."

"From the same Gunnora for five virgates of land of the Serjeanty alienated in the County of Gloucester, which Peter Prentuc and Robert de la Mare [2] hold of her, fifteen shillings a year, and she will do the service of half a fee for the said land, and for the lands of the Serjeanty which she holds in the counties of Oxford, Wilts, and Gloucester."

At page 78, column B, this is repeated with further particulars, vizt., that Peter Prentuc holds half a virgate of the land worth 5s. per annum.

Robert de la Mare three virgate and a half worth 30s. per ann.

John Lesquier one virgate worth 10s. per ann.

"Amount of the alienation, 45s. And the said Gunnora agreed with her said tenants to pay 15s., the said tenants each answering to her for the other thirds, and the said Gunnora will do the service as noted in the County of Wilts."

There is no reason to suppose that these De la Mares were scions of the great Gloucestershire family referred to in Return No. 10.[3] We only know of them that they filled offices of menial

[1] Ante Vol. X., p. 283.

[2] Presumably son of *Richard* de la Mare mentioned in connection with this Serjeanty in Return No. 8, ante p. 18.

[3] There were at least twenty families of the name scattered all over England in the 13th century, and it seems more reasonable to infer that in many cases they had received it from their Norman compatriots on account

origin about the King's court, vizt., keeping the door of the King's chamber, supplying brushwood and litter for the Royal household, and preserving order among the laundresses [1] following the court, in reward for which services they held by Serjeanty lands in Winterburn la Mare, Wilts; Windrush, in Gloucestershire; and Alvescot and Elton, Oxon. Though it is not easy in the two former cases to be sure as to the Domesday owners of the lands, I feel satisfied on close examination that they were held at the time of the Survey, possibly on similar conditions, by Saxons, who, having been themselves or their relations in the service of the Confessor still continued in that of the Conqueror.[2] At what period these Saxon dependants were succeeded by Normans is not clear, but, probably, during the reign of Henry I.[3] These Serjeanties, however, cannot be traced to the De la Mare family until that of Henry III., early in which, as we learn from "Testa de Nevill," Henry de la Mare "held a hundred solidates of land in Winterburn for being Marshal of Litter for the King" (p. 143) and likewise 5s. in *Laverstoke*, (p. 148) in Wiltshire; and twelve librates of land at Alvescot, in Oxfordshire, by the Serjeanty of keeping the door of the King's Hall (p. 106). He died in 33rd Henry III., just before the date of Robert Passelew's Inquisition,

of residence near *English* Meres, than that it was derived uniformly from a single Mere in Normandy. The next Hundred in Wiltshire to that in which Winterourn la Mare is situated, is called "Mere," and there are others so named in Domesday.

[1] Designated in those days of plain speaking by the uncomplimentary epithet of "Meretrices Regis."

[2] In Oxfordshire, under the heading, "Richard and other Servants of the King," *Elfegescote* (two hides) appears as held by Saric, in place of Ailwin. In Wiltshire, under "Odo and other Thanes of the King," we learn again, "Saric holds *Winterburn*, one hide and a half, which Ailwin held"—while as proof of his nationality, it is stated with respect to another manor held by him, and later on by the De la Mares (Laverstock), that it had been held by his brother Gert. In Gloucestershire, two *Wenrics* appear among the lands of the "King's Thanes," but as one was of considerable extent and its overlordship was claimed by Winchcombe Abbey, whereas the other in Gersdone Hundred, held of Chetel, was a hide and a virgate, or exactly the five virgates alienated by Gunnora, there can be little doubt it was the latter.

[3] In the earliest extant Pipe Roll a Henry de la Mare is credited with payment in the Oxfordshire Return of no less than £28 6s. 8d. for having his father's office of huntsman, but Dugdale claims him as ancestor of the de la Mares, of Garsington, in that county, summoned as Barons, t. Edw. I. & II.

leaving Henry, his son and heir, a minor ;[1] the performance of the services being undertaken by Gunnora, the widow, during the nonage of the boy. The latter was entrusted to the custody of John Mansel, by whom he was so badly brought up, that he became on attaining manhood a "robber of churches," and was slain in 51st Henry III. when flying from justice. His lands were in consequence forfeited.—Winterburn—"Gunnor," as it is still sometimes called, being given by the King to his son Prince Edward,[2] who bestowed it in alms on St. Mary's, Bristol; while Alvescote eventually fell to Robert Walraund, including, probably, the overlordship of Windrush. The latter had indeed, according to the Return, been "wholly alienated" or sublet, the chief tenant, however, being a member of the De la Mare family.

17. "The Serjeanty of Henry de Monemewe, in Laghampton, by which he ought to be the King's cook, is changed into another service because the said Henry did not do that aforesaid."

"From the same Henry for the same Serjeanty, which contains half a virgate of land, 12d. per annum. And he will do the service of the first [3] part of one fee."

"Moreover William Wyberd holds in the same vill half a virgate of land of the same Serjeanty, for which he ought to do the aforesaid service. And because he has not done it, it is therefore changed into another."

"From the same William for the same land 12d. per annum. And he will do the service of the fiftieth part of one fee."

At page 78, column B, these statements are repeated with slight variations and additions—

Henry being said to hold an entire virgate worth 5s. a year, William to hold of the same Serjeanty half a virgate worth 2s., whilst the latter's service is said, like Henry's, to be for the *first* part of one knight.

[1] Extent cited from the Hundred Rolls of 39th Henry III. (1255) by Sir Richard Hoare, Hist. of Wiltshire.

[2] Hoare's Wiltshire.

[3] I do no understand what is meant by "prima pars feodi," nor how that tallies with the fiftieth of one, which I take to be equal to the tenth of a hide.

This Serjeanty in Leckhampton, with its holders, has twice already been alluded to in these Gloucestershire Returns, and there is little to add to what has been said on the subject.[1] Henry de Monmouth was presumably son to the Roger who in 1228 had in some way acquired a share of Peter of the Hall's Serjeanty, but William Wyberd did not hold at that date, and may possibly have married another of the heiresses afterwards. A person of the name is mentioned in the Fine Roll of 1253 as connected with Kent, but as it is there spelt *Wybert*, a well known Teutonic personal appellation, this constitutes no sufficient proof of identity. William's interest in the Serjeanty seems soon to have ceased, for Walter Monmouth alone is mentioned in 29th Edward I., and his son John in 9th Edw. II.

18. "The Serjeanty of Richard de Pirie in Cirencester, by which he ought to convey the King's treasure, at the expense of the sheriff within the county of Gloucester, and at the cost of the King outside the county, is alienated in particles."

"From the same Richard for seventy-two solidates of land alienated from the said Serjeanty,[2] which the undermentioned hold of him, one mark per annum. And he will do the service of the twentieth part of one fee."

Agnes daughter of Roger holds thereof a messuage worth 3s. per year.

Gunnilda holds a messuage which is worth 2s. 4d. a year.

Maurice of Cirencester holds a messuage worth 3s. a year.

Richard the Tailor holds a messuage worth 2s. a year.

Richard the Merchant holds a messuage and 8 acres worth 5s. a year.

Henry Avance holds a messuage worth 3s. 6d. a year.

Walter de Pirie holds a messuage worth 2s., with $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land.

Henry de Lattar holds $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and 1 acre of meadow worth 6s.

Alice Dunel holds two half acres of land worth 6d. a year.

[1] Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. XII., p. 290. Vol. XIII., p. 296.

[2] I have here slightly varied the text so as to avoid having to repeat the names as well as the preliminary recital.

Ralph Brid holds a messuage worth 2s. a year.
Humphrey de la Barre holds a messuage worth 3s. a year.
Richard Thorel holds a messuage worth 3s. year.
Jordan the Merchant holds a messuage worth 3s. a year.
Edwin the Merchant holds a messuage worth 3s. a year.
Geoffrey the Clerk holds a messuage worth 3s. a year.
Lyme Spiring holds a messuage worth eighteenpence a year.
Brian the Merchant holds a messuage worth eighteenpence a year.
Joseph holds a messuage with two acres in one field, and two in another, worth 4s. a year.

Robert de Cotes holds a messuage worth 3s. a year.
Geoffrey le Berkier (the Shepherd) holds a booth dedicated to the service of the Blessed Mary worth 2s. a year.

William de Duntesborn holds a booth dedicated to the same service worth 2s. a year.
William de Ponto holds 6 acres of land worth 2s. a year.
Richard Herkebaud holds a croft worth 3s. a year.
The Almoners of Cirencester hold 6 acres worth 3s. a year.

As to Richard de Pirie, or the history of his Serjeanty, I can discover very little.[1] He was, presumably, the same Richard who is given in the Testa as holding a quarter of a fee in Wiltshire of the Earl Marshal,[2] but whether related to the William de Pirie who held a fee in *Pirie*, in Staffordshire [3] is uncertain. As the word, however, means simply "a Pear Orchard," [4] it is perhaps most likely that they were of distinct families.

Similar duties to those discharged by him are noted in the Testa as performed by Serjeants in other counties, and as such functions were of great antiquity, it is not improbable that the twentieth part of a fee which he held represented one of the two virgates mentioned in the Domesday account of Cirencester, as appropriated to an officer who obeyed the behests of the sheriff. The land in question must have been close to the town, as it had

[1] Fosbroke includes the name of "De Pirye" among the benefactors of Cirencester Abbey, referring to Dugdale, who does not mention it.
[2] Testa de Nevill, p. 137.
[3] Testa de Nevill, p. 46.
[4] The name is often written "Atte Purie."

been divided into five-and-twenty allotments, which paid Richard a rental of no less than 61s. a year, a good deal of it being let at 6d. an acre, then a high rate. The value indeed of the property is shown by an entry on the Fine Roll of 1258, which shows that the Abbot of Cirencester agreed to pay to the King thirty marks for a charter authorising the receipt of one mark a year from the Serjeanty which had been Richard de Pirye's. This looks as if Richard was then dead, or had alienated the land. As there is no allusion to this purchase in the text, we have another proof that its compilation was anterior to the date above quoted. The two other tenures by Serjeanty, in Little Tainton and Stoke Archer, mentioned in No. 8,[1] were, apparently, not dealt with by Robert Passelew, as they are left unnoticed.

I have now completed my review of the Gloucestershire portion of the so-called Testa de Nevill, and have shown that the eleven fiscal Returns comprised in it date from the first half of the 13th century. It is to be regretted that more were not preserved, and that some of those that have been relate to but a portion of the county. Moreover, it is unfortunate that when they were being transcribed into the Exchequer Register during the 14th century a stricter supervision was not exercised over the copyists, so as to have prevented their piecing together extracts from different original Rolls, under sometimes very misleading headings.

Still, despite deficiencies and drawbacks, these Returns furnish much interesting information, and are well worth the attention of the local historians of the future. I shall not, I trust, be suspected of over-estimating the utility of what I have done to identify and arrange them according to date, if I, in concluding, express a hope that the example will be followed with regard to other counties, so that materials may eventually be forthcoming for the new edition of the "Testa," contemplated by my lamented friend, the late Walford D. Selby, at whose suggestion my share of the task was undertaken.

[1] Ante p. 18.

THE ANCIENT APSE OF DEERHURST CHURCH.

BY THE REV. GEORGE BUTTERWORTH.

EVER since the publication of Mr. J.C. Buckler's interesting account of the Priory Church of Deerhurst in the Society's Transactions, Vol. XI. (and, indeed, from a much earlier starting point), it has been the wish of many to ascertain, if possible, what was the actual form of the Apse of this well known Primitive Romanesque building. Mr. Buckler having to frame his judgment upon very slender evidence, viz., that afforded by 12 ins. of extremely rough walling forming the commencement of the apse on the south side, pronounced, positively, that it had been pentagonal. However, as this shape is very unlikely to have been adopted in a building of the Saxon period, he felt himself obliged to suppose that the existing fragment of wall represented an apse of a later date than that of the rest of the building, in spite of the herring-bone work which charcterises the former, and that possibly it had taken the place of an earlier semi-circular apse. But not a few persons, among them the writer of the present lines, were unable to acquiesce in the opinion that the shred of wall remaining above ground was really a part of a straight-sided apse: to them it seemed rather to suggest a curve. I am glad to be able to announce that on the 24th September of the present year (1889), by means of excavations made on the spot, I found myself in a position to decide authoritatively the question. The shape was without doubt semi-circular; and there was never a polygonal apse. There happened to be considerable difficulty in the way of effecting an entirely satisfactory examination. The greater part of the site of the ruined sanctuary of the church is occupied by a cider house. However, the tenant of the Priory, Mr. Wm. Phillips, obligingly allowed me to make excavations both outside, and within, this erection. Within the building, the *outer* face of the wall of the apse was uncovered for the space of 7 feet, just at the crown of

the curve. Outside it, we struck upon the *inner* face of the north wall, before the commencement of the spring of the curve, and followed it for 7 feet beyond the spring. This section gave us also, in its terminal portion, the *outer* face of the wall. The wall is 3½ feet thick—the general thickness of the walls of the ancient part of the church being about 2½ feet. We were able, in spite of obstructions, to open a small third section, which presented to the eye a portion of the outer face of the hidden wall. The examination was completely satisfactory, demonstrating the existence of an apse of a curved form, as well as the non-existence of any subsequent polygonal apse. There can be no reasonable doubt as to the preservation, beneath the surface of the soil, of the entire, unbroken span.

The dimensions of the ancient sanctuary are these:—space between the crown of the curve and the chord, 9½ feet; from the chord to the line of the arch separating the sanctuary and choir, 8½ ft. Thus 18 feet = extreme length of sanctuary.

Mr. Buckler observes, in his remarks on Deerhurst, that "a Saxon apse remains to be discovered. It would be an interesting revelation to make at Deerhurst." Thus the accomplished writer almost anticipated the present "revelation"; he erred only in imagining that traces might also be found of the straight-sided erection, of which, as it now appears, he himself was the sole architect and builder.

HISTORY OF THE MANOR AND ADVOWSON OF CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, AND SOME ACCOUNT OF ITS POSSESSORS.

BY SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., V.P.
Vice-President of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Hon. Member of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, &c., &c.

THE Manor of Clifford before the Conquest was a member of the great Manor of Tewkesbury, and was held by Algar, a great Saxon Thane, who is supposed to have united all his lands and manors in the north of Gloucestershire to that manor. From him it descended to his son Brictric, known in history as Brictric, son of Algar, who held that important manor with its appendages, and various other manors in divers counties, at the time of the Conquest. His romantic history is too well known to be treated of here, suffice it to say that Matilda, the wife of William Duke of Normandy, treasuring up the mortification she had experienced from him many years before in his rejection of her proffered love, determined upon revenge, and maliciously contrived his destruction. The King's grant to her afterwards, of the greater portion of Brictric's large possessions, including the great Lordship of Tewkesbury, would seem to give some colour to the truth of this legend. Before her death, in 1083, she conferred the Manor of Clifford upon Roger de Busli, as appears from the following extract from the Domesday book :—

In Clifford are seven hides pertaining to the same manor (Tewkesbury). There are there three carucates in demesne and fourteen villans with five ploughs, and a mill worth 12s., and two acres of meadow. There are between the male and female serfs thirteen [ploughs ?] and a church and a priest with one carucate. The value was £8, now £6. This land the Queen gave to Roger de Busli, and it is geldable for four hides in Tewkesbury. To this is added a recital of the other lands and manors under the

Manor of Tewkesbury, amounting in the whole to 85 hides, 50 hides being quit and free of all money tax and royal services. This Manor of Tewkesbury, when it was whole, all under one in the time of King Edward, was valued at £100, When Ralph received it was only worth £12, because it was destroyed and disordered. Now it is appraised at £40, yet Ralph pays £50. This manor, Brictric, the son of Algar, held in the time of King Edward.[1]

Roger de Busli or Bushley, married a lady named Muriell, but of what family she was we know not. Mr. A. S. Ellis is of opinion that she was in some way connected with Queen Matilda, because the Queen granted the Manor of Sanford, in Devon, jointly to the said Roger and Muriell his wife, and because Muriell was a party with her husband in the grant of Clifford to the Abbot and Convent of Gloucester, she must also have been a party, directly in the Queen's bounty. This, however, though not improbable, does not, necessarily, follow, for the manor having been granted to her husband in fee, the wife would of course have a claim upon it for her dower, for there were not at that time settlements to bar dower.

Roger de Bushley, anterior to the date of Domesday, the exact date we do not know, granted the Manor of Clifford to the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's, but among the donations of land confirmed to the abbey by William the Conqueror at Christmas in the very year of Domesday, is, in Gloucestershire Clifforde, of the gift of Roger de Buseley. And in the abbey list of donations to the house we find "Rogerus de Buseley et Muriel uxor ejus dederunt Clyfford."

It must not be supposed that the whole of the revenues of the Religious Houses were carried into a common fund for the use of the community at large. Grants were frequently made by benefactors for specific purposes, but more frequently the abbot and convent, in chapter, appropriated the issues of certain manors and lands for the support of specific offices. Many instances might be easily cited. In this case, at an early date, the Manor of Clifford was appropriated to the Abbot's Chamber, and was administered

[1] Domesday Survey, Fac-simile III.

by the Camerarius, or Chamberlain, and hence it became known as Clifford Chamberer or Chambers.

There is not much of interest to be written of the manor during the five centuries, nearly, that it was in the possession of the abbey, but we should not omit to notice a few incidents :—

Abbot Hameline, who ruled the convent from 5th December, 1148 to 1179, with the consent of his chapter upon the petition of Reric, son of Illger, granted in fee and inheritance to Walter, son of Hugh de Brithelmetona, a certain virgate of land belonging to Clifford, in Warwickshire, which the said Illger and Reric held in succession free and quit of all services, except aids, at the rent of 5s. 6d. annually to be held by the said Walter on the same conditions.[1]

And the same abbot granted to the said Walter, upon the petition of Geoffrey, Dean of Hereford, one hide of land in Clifford which Semannus held, to be held of the convent in fee and inheritance at the annual rent of 20s., to be paid to the Chamberlain, to be free and quit of all exactions, except aids, and service at the abbot's courts.[2]

Of greater interest is an extent of all the manors held by the Chamberlain in the year 1266. These consisted of Clifford, Buckland, Guiting and Hinton. The following is the extent of the

MANOR OF CLIFFORD.[3]

Robertus le Freman tenet quatuor virgatas terræ et duas acras prati per cartam, qualibet virgata existente triginta sex acris. Et tenet per cartam hæreditarie.

Et reddit inde per annum viginti quinque solidos sex denarios ad duos anni terminos. Et si obierit, dominus habebit equum suum cum hernesio et arma, si quæ habuerit. Et si hæres ejus infra ætatem sit, dominus habebit ipsius custodiam et terræ ejus maritagio. Et si legitimæ fuerit ætatis in obitu patris sui faciet homagium, et dabit relevium domino suo pro terra sua, et faciet forinseca servitia quæ ad terram suam pertinent.

[1] Hist. et Cartularium Monasterii, St. Petri, Glouc., Vol. I., p. 256.

[2] Ibid. Vol. II., p. 220. [3] Ibid., III., p. 49.

Radulphus de Eylestone tenet unam vigatam terræ continentem quadraginta octo acras, et reddit inde per annum non redditum aliquem, sed sequetur comitatum Warwici et hundredum de Kingtone pro domino, et curiam de Clifforde pro omni servitio. Et si obierit, fiet de herieto et de custodia terræ et hæredis ipsius sicut superius in servitio Roberti le Freman.

Henricus filius Fabri tenet unam virgatam terræ continemtem quadraginta octo acras [pro] eodem servitio in omnibus sicut prædictus Randulphus. Et si pro defalta dictorum Randulphi et Henrici dominus distringatur, ipsi in toto debent dominum indemnem conservare.

Willelmus filius Symonis tenet unam virgatam terræ continentem quadraginta octo acras per cartam, et reddit inde per annum septem solidos ad duos anni terminos. Et sequetur curiam de Clifforde. Et si obierit, fiet in omnibus sicut de prædicto Randulpho. Et faciet, forinseca servitia quæ ad terram suam pertinent.

Willelmus filius Roberti tenet unam virgatam terre per cartam continentem quadraginta octo acras, et reddit inde per annum septem solidos ad duas anni terminos, et faciet in omnibus sicut prædictus Randulphus. Duo molendina quæ solebant reddere sexaginta solidos et sex denarios ad quatuor anni terminos erunt ad Annunciationem Beatæ Mariæ proximo futuro in manibus domini, quia tunc terminus prædictorum molendinorum ad firmam positorum præteriet.

Willelmus Molendinarius tenet duodecim acras terræ ad terminum vitæ suæ et uxoris suæ tantum, et reddit inde per annum decem solidos ad quatuor anni terminus. Et facit minutas consuetudines non taxatas quæ ad terram suam pertinent.

Tota villa de Clifforde dat in communi de annuo redditu pro quadam parva pastura scilicit [in] quadam via sex denarios.

Nicholaus Hentelove tenet unam mesuagium cum curtillagio et duas acras terre, et reddit inde per annum tres solidos ad duos anni terminos. Et dabit auxilium secundum numerum animalium. Et dabit pannagium, scilicet pro porco superannato unum denarium, et pro juniori porco obolum, dummodo separatus sit vel habilis ad separandum. Et si braciaverit ad vendendum, dabit duodecim

lagenas cervisiæ ad tonnutum, vel pretium earum. Et debet redimere filium et filiam. Non potest vendere equum nec bovem sine licentia. Et cum obierit dominus habebit melius averium suam nomine hærieti.

Adam Textor tenet unum mesuagium cum curtillagio, et reddit inde per annum duodecim denarios ad duos anni terminos. Et levabit fœnum domini per quatuor dies, et valet duos denarios. Et faciet tres bederipas, et valent quatuor denarios obolum. Et alias consuetudines faciet sicut prædictus Nicholaus.

Willelmus Marescallus tenet unum mesuagium cum curtillagio et unam acram terræ, et reddit inde per annum duodecim denarios ad duos anni terminos. Et faciet in omnibus sicut dictus Nicholaus.

Alexander Sinne tenet unum mesuagium cum curtillagio et unam acram terræ, et reddit inde per annum duos solidos sex denarios ad duos anni terminos. Et facit tres bederipas, et valent quatuor denarios obolum. Et adunabit [adjuvabit] et levabit fœnum domimi per quatuor dies, et valent duos denarios. Et omnes alias consuetudines faciet sicut prædictus Nicholaus.

Hugo filius Laurentii tenet unum mesuagium cum curtillagio et unam acram terræ, et reddit inde per annum duos solidos sex denarios ad duos anni terminos. Et facit tres bederipas, et valent quatuor denarios et obolum. Et adunabit [adjuvabit] et levabit fœnum domini per quatuor dies, et valent duos denarios. Et omnes alias consuetudines non taxatas faciet dictus Nicholaus.

Thomas le Careter tenet unum mesuagium cum curtillagio et unam acram terræ, et reddit inde per annum duos solidos sex denarios ad duos anni terminos. Et adunabit [adjuvabit] et levabit fœnum domini per quatuor dies, et valent duos denarios. Et facit tres bederipas, et valent quatuor denarios obolum. Et faciet in omnibus sicut prædictus Nicholaus.

Cristina Widye tenet simile tenementum, et facit adunationem [adjuvationem] foeni per quatuor dies, et valent duos denarios. Et facit tres bederipas, et valent quatuor denarios obolum. Et reddit de annuo redditu ad duos anni terminos duos solidos sex denarios. Et in omnibus aliis idem faciet sicut prædictus Nicholaus.

Matilda relicta Galfridi tenet simile tenementum, et reddit inde per annum duos solidos sex denarios. Et adunabit [adjuvabit] et levabit fœnum domini per quatuor dies, et valent duos denarios. Et faciet tres bederipas, et valent quatuor denarios obolum. Et omnes alias consuetudines non taxatas faciet sicut prædictus Nicholaus.

Johannes Lasteles tenet unum mesuagium cum curtillagio et reddit inde per annum duos solidos sex denarios. Et adunabit [adjuvabit] et levabit fœnum domini per quatuor dies, et valent duos denarios. Et facit tres bederipas, et valent quatuor denarios et obolum. Et omnes alias consuetudines non taxatas faciet sicut dictus Nicholaus.

Adam Bruggemon tenet unum mesuagium cum curtillagio et cum quadam pastura, et reddit inde per annum duos solidos ad duos anni terminos. Et sustinebit pontem pro omni servitio. Et est ibi quædam collecta annua de tota villa de Clifforde, scilicet quindecim solidi, et inde liberantur annuatim hundredo de Theuk-[esburia] decim solidi, et quinque remanebunt domino.

Willelmus de Winnecote tenet quinque cotagia de feodo domini, et percipit inde novem solidos annuos, et nihil inde domino reddit nisi sectam ad curiam de Clifforde. Et debit homagium domino abbati Gloucestriæ. Et cum obierit dominus abbas habebit custodiam redditus prædicti, et hæres infra ætatem fuerit, usque ad legitimam ætatem ipsius.

Summa certi redditus per annum, præter firman molendinorum, septuaginta sex solidi sex denarii.

Consuetudinarius ; memorandum quod plus tenet.[1]

Ricardus de Porta tenet unam virgatam terræ et dimidiam acram prati, virgata existente de triginta sex acris. Et debet arare dimidiam acram ad yemale et dimidiam acram ad Quadragesimale, et illam terram herciare tempore seminis. Et valet in summa quatuor denarios. Et a festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula debet qualibet septimana operari opus manuale per quatuor dies cum uno homine, et valet quælibet dicta obolum. Et summagiabit apud Gloucestriam bis in anno, et valet octo

[1] This sentence is writen in red ink.

denarios. Et etiam debet qualibet septimana quinto die vel sexto, pro voluntate domini, summagiare apud Hinetone vel Boclande et valet quælibet dieta unum denarium obolum. Et lavabet et tondet bidentes domini per duos dies, et valet unum denarium, allocato ei opere illius diei. Et debet falcare pratum domini per quatuor dies, et valet quælibet dieta ultra operationem debitam unum denarium. Et adunabit [adjuvabit] et levabit fœnum domini per tres dies et amplius si necesse fuerit et valet quælibet dieta obolum, non allocata operatione. Et debet cariare fœnum domini per unum diem, et valet duos denarios ultra operationem illius diei manualem, quæ extenditur ad obolum. Et debet cariare buscam ubicumque dominus voluerit, et allocabitur ei pro opere unius diei. Et debit facere duas bederipas ante ad Vincula Sancti Petri cum duobus hominibus, et valent tres denarios.

Summa valoris operationem ante autumnum quatuor decim solidi sex denarii obolus.

Et a festo Beati Petri ad Vincula usque ad festum Beati Michaelis, debet qualibet septimana operari in messe domini per quinque dies cum uno homine, et valet quælibet dicta unum denarium obolum. Et faciet octo bederipas cum duobus hominibus, et valent in summa duos solidos. Et debit bis in hebdomada per quatuor septimanas cariare bladum domini, et valet quælibet dicta ultra operationem manualem unum denarium obolum. Et debet portare tassa in grangia domini per unum diem, et valet obolum. Et dabet auxilium secundum quantitatem terræ et numerum animalium. Et si braciaverit ad vendendum, dabit duodecim legenas cervisiæ ad tonnutum vel pretium earum. Et debet pannagiare porcos, scilicet pro porco superannato unum denarium, et pro juniori porco obolum, dummodo fuerit separatus vel habilis ad separandum. Et non potest vendere equum nec bovem sine licentia. Et debet redimere filium et filiam. Et cum obierit, dominus habebit melius averium suum nomine herieti.

Summa valoris operationum in autumuo octo solidi et obolus.

Walterus filius Yvonis tenet unam virgatam terræ continentem triginta sex acras, et facit in omnibus sicut prædictus Ricardus. Memorandum quod plus tenet.

Henricus de Wilicote tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut prædictus Ricardus.

Alicia Williames tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut dictus Ricardus.

Nicholaus de Middeltone tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut Ricardus.

Matilda Adam tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut dictus Ricardus.

Relicta Johannis Rondulf tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut Ricardus. Memorandum quod plus tenet.

Willelmus le Orl tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut prædictus Ricardus.

Ricardus Palmerius tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut prædictus Ricardus. Memorandum quod plus tenet.

Ricardus de Ovetone tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut dictus Ricardus.

Thomas Rawe tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut prædictus Ricardus.

Nicholaus le Orl tenet unam virgatam terre, et facit in omnibus sicut prædictus Ricardus.

Bertram Belami tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut prædictus Ricardus.

Robertus filius Willelmi tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut dictus Ricardus.

Sampson Neweman tenet unam virgatam [terræ] et facit in omnibus sicut prædictus Ricardus.

Johannes filius Willelmi tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut prædictus Ricardus.

Item apud Aileston.

Galfridus de Forde tenet unam virgatam continentem viginti octo acras, et debet a festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula qualibet septimana per quatuor dies operari opus manuale cum uno homine, et valet quælibet dieta obolum. Et summagiabit bis in anno ad Gloucestriam, et valet octo denarios. Et quinto die vel sexto qualibet septimana summagiabit apud Hynetone aut Boclande, et valet quælibet dieta

unam denarium obolum. Et debet arare dimidiam acram et illam herciare tempore seminis, et erit quietus per totam illam hebdomadam qua araverit dimidiam acram. Et levabit et tondet oves domini per duos dies, et valet unum denarium obolum. Et falcabit pratum domini per quatuor dies, et valet quælibet dieta ultra operationem debitam duos denarios. Et adunabit [adjuvabit] et foenum levabet per quatuor dies, et valet quælibet dieta ultra operationem debitam obolum. Et cariabit fœnum et valet duos denarios ultra operationem manualem illius diei quæ extendit[ur] ad obolum. Et debet cariare buscam ubicumque dominus voluerit, et allocabitur ei pro opere diei. Et faciet duas bederipas ante Gulaustum cum duobus hominibus, et valent tres denarios. Et a festo Sancti Petri ad Vincula usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis debet qualibet septimana operari in messe domini per quatuor dies cum uno homine, et valet quælibet dieta unum denarium. Et debet quinto die summagiare, et valet dieta unum denarium obolum. Et faciet octo bederipas cum duobus hominibus, et valent in summa duos solidos. Et debet bis in hebdomada per quatuor septimanas cariare bladum domiñi, et valet dieta ultra operationem manualem unum denarium obolum. Et cætera cuoque faciet sicut dictus Ricardus de Porta.

Willelmus de Rye tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut prædictus Galfridus.

Thomas le Orl tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut prædictus Galfridus.

Rogerus Silvestre tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut dictus Galfridus.

Radulphus Frankeleyn tenet unam virgatam [terræ], et facit in omnibus sicut dictus Galfridus.

Alicia Mauger tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut prædictus Galfridus.

Ricardus Newcomene tenet unam virgatam terræ, et facit in omnibus sicut dictus Galfridus.

Robertus de Forda tenet unam virgatam, et facit in omnibus sicut dictus Galfridus.

Cristina relicta Carectarii tenet dimidiam virgatam terræ et

facit medietatam servitii in omnibus, sicut prædictus Galfridus de Forda.

Omnes prædicti consuetudinarii dant annuatim de auxilio viginti solidos, et omnes debent cariare molas, scilicet petras molares ad molendinum domini, vel dabunt in communi tredecim denarios quadrantem.

Item apud Clifforde sunt quatuor carucæ arantes in dominico, et sunt ibidem triginta sex boves, scilicet cullibet carucæ octo boves et quatuor ultra.

From the above Extent it will be seen that in the ville of Clifford there were five Free tenants. Of these, Robert le Freman held of his inheritance 4 virgates of 36 acres of land, and paid an annual rent of 25s. 6d. If he died the lord had his horse, harness (armour) and arms, and should his heirs be within age he had the custody of their lands and their marriage. If of full age on the death of their father, on doing homage and paying their relief, the lands were restored to them subject to such services as pertained to the same.

The other four free tenants held each a virgate of land of 48 acres. One of these, Radulphus de Eyleston, paid no rent, but was bound to do the abbot's service in following the Earl of Warwick, and at the Hundred of Kington for the lord, and at the Court of Clifford for all services; and his heirs on his death were subject to the same conditions as those of Robert le Freman. Henry, the son of the Smith (Fabri) held his virgate of land also rent-free by the same services in all things as Randolph, and if through default of the said Randolph and Henry, the lord suffered loss the same should indemnify him.

The other two tenants, William son of Symon and William the son of Robert, held their virgates by charter by the same tenure as Randolph, and each paid rent at 7s. 6d. per annum.

There were two mills which produced a rent of 66s. 4d., and William the miller held 12 acres of land for the term of his own life and that of his wife at a rent of 10s. per annum.

So that the total issues of the free tenants and the mills amounted to £5 0 10 per annum.

There were also nine cottager tenants who held between them 12 acres of land, and paid in the whole 19s. 6d. rent, and one other who held five cottages paid 9s. rent, but he owed no other service to the court of Clifford. He owed homage, however, to the lord abbot at Gloucester, and when he died the abbot had the custody of his heirs and rent aforesaid until they attained full age.

The sum of the rents of this class was 76s. 6d., beside the farm of the mills.

The customary tenants appear to have been of two classes. Of the first class there were 17, each of whom held one virgate of land, containing 36 acres ; and of the other class there were 8, of whom each held a virgate of 28 acres, and the ninth, a woman, held half a virgate, or 14 acres. These were held rent free, but the tenants had to give labour in the cultivation of the demesne, the saving of the crops, and other such services, the value of which for each tenant was estimated at £1 2s. 7d. a year, the woman, in respect to her half virgate, paying half that sum.

All the aforesaid customary tenants gave annually of aid 20s., and all owed mill carriage, viz., mill-stones, &c., to the lord's mill or gave in common 13¼d.

At Clifford there were four ploughs for the arable land in demesne, and there were 36 oxen, viz., for each plough 8 oxen and 4 besides.

At this date a very large portion of the manor consisted of open fields, and so continued down to the middle of the last century, when they were enclosed and apportioned.

We have no records relating to the Abbey of St. Peter's during the 15th and 16th centuries, and must therefore pass over the history of the Manor of Clifford during this long period. It is not likely, however, that any stirring incidents occurred to disturb its quiet course under the government of the abbots down to the eventful reign of Henry VIII.

By an Indenture dated in the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 18th Henry VIII. (1526), between William, Abbot of St. Peter's, and the convent there of the one part, and William Raynesford, Johanna his wife, Charles their son, Joice their

daughter, John Alderfull son of Walter Alderfull, of Knyghtwike, in co. Worcester, and Elianora daughter of the said William Raynesford of the other part, it is witnessed that the said abbot and convent grant, and to farm demise, to the said parties of the second part the reversion of the site of the Manor of Clifford Chamberer with its appurtenances, including two water mills with the mulcture of the tenants and the fishery of the waters of the same, now being in the tenure of George Turnour, to have and to hold and occupy the said manor to the said William and the others of the second part for the term of 61 years, if either of them should so long live, rendering to the said abbot and convent by the hands of the chamberlain £16 sterling per annum in two equal portions, and pay for the said abbot and convent and their successors 16s. 10¼d annually: viz., a free rent arising out of the Manor of Hyneton to the heirs of the Lord le Despenser 10s., to the bailiff of Tewkesbury 5s., and to the bailiff of the Hundred of Kington 22¼d.; and the said farmers (firmarii) were to provide for the chamberlain and steward [senescallum] and their servants and horses, twice annually when they came to hold the court, their food and drink and fodder for their horses, &c., good and honest for two days and two nights; and further the said farmers were to keep in repair the site of the manor and mills and all edifices during the aforesaid term, for which they were to have timber, &c., and they were also to have wood and underwood there growing, heybote, firebote, ploughbote, and cartbote by their hands without making waste, and the said farmers were to collect rents and other profits of the manor and account for them to the said abbot at Gloucester. And the said farmers were to receive on entering upon the premises the store of implements of the aforesaid George and his executors, &c., with covenants for the payment of the rent, or in default to suffer distraint and removal.[1]

We give a tolerably full abstract of this lease as an example of the usual form of abbey leases. It will be observed that no fine was demanded, and it may be concluded that the rent agreed upon was considered the full value of the manor at this date, but it is

[1] Hist. et Cartularium Monasterii Sancti Petri, Gloucestriæ, Vol. III., pp. 308-311.

well known that the abbey rents were, generally, very low.

On the dorse of the lease is the following Inventory of the Implementum of the Demesne, with this title :—

Inventorium sive staurum deliberandum infranominato Willielmo Raynesford et aliis in ingressu suo infra firmam de Clifford, quod percipiet de ultimo firmario ibidem existente, vel ejus executoribus sive assignatis.

In primis, octodecim quarteria whete.
Item, viginti quatuor quarteria barly.
Item, sexdecim quarteria pulsæ.
Item, tria quarteria otes.
Item, duo oxe waynes.
Item, duo plowes.
Item, octo yron cheynes with yokes and other necessariis belonging to two waynes.
Item, two harrowes for horses, whereof one is called a bastard harrow with yron teeth.
Item, an horse saddle, three colers of lether, three payre of tracys.
Item, a wayne rope.
Item, two sackes, a busshell measure bounde with yron, one forke for hay, two forkes for corne.
Item, a fate.
Item, forty-eight acres twys falowes and thries falowed and douged.
Item, a trowe of stone for swyne.
Item, a great mortar of stone.
Item, a coffre.
Item, a tabulborde, a payre of trestelles.
Item, a ledon furneys.
Item, all the haye of the medowes of the demaynes growing. .
Item, all the strawe and chaffe remayning in the garners at that tyme.

We are informed by the Rev. Wm. Bazeley that, as might be expected, there is a large number of leases copied into the Abbey Registers in the Chapter Library at Gloucester, which the editor of the *Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Gloucestriæ* did not

consider of sufficient public interest to notice in that work. Mr. Bazeley says there are no fewer than eighty deeds copied into the registers relating to the conveyance of land in the Manor of Clifford Chambers alone, with the names of witnesses and dates of the 14th and 15th centuries. We pass these by. They doubtless were chiefly leases to farm. There are one or two, however, of later date it will be desirable to mention.

In the register of Abbot Parker, Vol. II., is recorded a release granted by William, abbot, and the convent, dated 24th July, 1537 (29th Henry VIII.), of the site of the manor, &c., to the above-mentioned William Rainsford and Johanna his wife, and to Charles, Gaudiosa and Elianora their son and daughters, and to John and Walter Aldersfull, of Knightwick, co. Worc., and to William Rainsford their cousin, son of John Rainsford, of Michel Teme, in co. Oxon, from the feast of St. Michael, 1534, for the term of 80 years, if either of them should so long live, at the rent of £17 per annum. The reversionary interest still rested in the abbot and convent, and, on the 3rd Mar. 1537-8, in the same regnal year, by Indenture under the Common Seal, they demised to John A Combe, of Stratford-upon-Avon, gent., the reversion of the site of the same manor with appurtenances. All these leases would seem to be entirely ignored, for what reason does not appear, for on the 10th October following (30th Henry VIII.) the abbot and convent granted a lease of the whole manor, with all its appurtenances and franchises (the advowson of all churches, chapels, and chantries excepted) for the term of ninety and nine years to John Russell, of Strensham, co. Worc., Knt., and Jerome Cooke, of Clifford Chambers, gent., their heirs and assigns, to commence from the feast of St. Michael then last past,[1] at the annual rent of £35; and there is an extract from the Minister's Account of the 3rd Edward VI. shewing that that sum was received and accounted for by the minister of that year as the farm of the manor, and it continued to be held by the said parties down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the 4th year of that Sovereign, however, by letters patent dated 1st May, 1562, the Queen, in consideration of the sum of £1,260 paid into the

[1] Clifford's Muniments.

Court of Augmentation, granted to Charles Rainsford, Esq., all the Manor and Lordship of Clifford, alias Clifford Chamberer, with all its rights, liberties, franchises, &c., and appurtenances, late in the tenure of John Russell, Knt., and Jerome Cooke, gent., for a certain term of years not as yet expired, and also all those lands, &c., called the hamlet of Ayleston, in the parishes of Ayleston and Clifford, in the counties of Warwick and Gloucester, of the annual value of £35, beyond reprises, reserving all lead and all advowsons of churches, chapels, &c., to have and to hold to the said Charles Rainsford, his heirs and assigns for ever by the service of the 20th part of one knight's fee for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever.[1]

Charles Rainsford was twice married. By his first wife Jane, dau. of John Morgan, of Camberton, co. Worcester, by whom he had issue nine children—1. Thomas; 2. Hercules, who succeeded him at Clifford, and was executor to his father's will; 3. Morgan, living in 1578; Jane, who married John Prouse, of Slaughter, co. Glouc.; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Wincott, of Kensham, co. Oxon, both living in 1578; Eleanor, who on 20th February, 8th Eliz., being then 40 years of age, surrendered to her father what interest she had, or was supposed to have, in the manor; Margaret being unmarried 1578. His second wife was Frances, daughter of Henry Wyndsore, who survived him, but had no issue. On 31st May, 10th Eliz., (1568) Charles Rainsford by his Indenture conveyed all his estates in Clifford to certain trustees to the use of himself for life, remainder to Hercules Rainsford his son and the heirs males of the said Hercules for ever. And, at Clifford, on the 26th April, 20th Elizabeth (1578), he made his last will, in which he names his daughter Margaret, son Morgan, and a certain Ambrose Rainsford, whom we have failed to identify, and appoints his son Anthony Rainsford and his (testator's) wife Frances, executors to his will, and died on the 30th of the same month. On an Inquisition taken at Stratford-upon-Avon, 18th December, following under a *writ diem clausit extremum* dated the 12th September previously, the jurors found that the said Charles on the day on which he died did not hold any lands or tenements in

[1] Rot. Pat., 4th Eliz., Part 2.

the County of Warwick of the Queen or of any other person.[1] There is no Inquisition extant for Gloucestershire.

Thomas Rainsford, the eldest son of Charles, appears to have married a certain Alice and to have resided at Clifford, and had by her three children; Alice, John and Frances. Frances died in 1576 and Alice in 1578. John was not baptized until 1599, and we do not know anything further concerning him.

Hercules Rainsford, who succeeded his father at Clifford, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Parry, of Denbigh, by whom he had issue Henry and Elizabeth. The latter became the wife of Edward Marrow, son and heir of Samuel Marrowe, of Barkwell, co. Warr. She died 29th Oct., 1601, and was buried at Clifford, where there is a Brass to her memory (see *Plate*) Hercules Rainsford himself died 2nd Aug. 1583, intestate, aged 39, and administration of his effects was granted the following day to Elizabeth his relict. There is a Brass in Clifford Church commemorating both (see *Plate*). The Inquisition taken at Campeden, on 11th Dec. 1583, is a document of considerable interest. It begins by reciting the convent leases of 16th July, 24th Henry VIII., and 3rd March, 29th Henry VIII., as if they had been carried into effect, but says nothing of that of the 30th Henry VIII. to Sir John Russell and Jerome Cooke, who, we have seen from record evidence, held the lease on to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and it had not expired when the manor was granted in fee to Charles Rainsford. It recites also the settlement deed of the said Charles, and his will which we have noticed above, and the jurors say further that the aforesaid Hercules took to wife a certain Elizabeth, who was still alive at Clifford, as was also Frances the relict of his father; and they say further that Henry Rainsford is the son and nearest heir of the said Hercules, and on the 18th instant will be 8 years of age. Lastly they say that the said Manor of Clifford is held of the Queen in capite by the 20th part of one knight's fee, and that its value per annum, beyond reprises, is £18.[2]

[1] Inq. p.m. 21st Elizabeth, No. 110.

[2] Inq. p.m., 26th Eliz. No. 198.

On the 2nd August, following the death of Hercules Rainsford, an extent was taken by Christopher George, Esq., the Queen's Feodary, to ascertain the value of all the manors, messuages, lands and tenements of the said Hercules which have descended unto Henry Rainsford, his son and next heir, of the age of 8 years the 18th of December next after the finding of the office, taken at Campeden the 11th December, 26th of the Queen (1583).

First it is found that the site of the Manor of Clifford Chamberer, with the houses, edifices, buildings, stable, lands, two watermills, one orchard, two gardens, divers closes, meadows, leasowes feedings, and pastures to the same belonging in the counties of Gloucester and Warwick, are worth by the year £16. And it is stated that Frances, late the wife of Charles Rainsford, deceased, is now living and doth hold part of the said lands for her life in consideration of her jointure, and that the same Hercules died seized of certain tenements, parcel of the said manor, of the value of £6 a year, included in the said sum of £16. There were two free tenants who paid rents of assize, amounting together to 10d. per annum, two conventionary tenants, who, together, paid a rent of £2 9s. Eleven copyhold tenants who, together, paid rents amounting to £8 9s., and twelve tenants at will who paid annually £2 15s. 10d., making the total value of the manor £29 13s. 8d. (miscast as £29 13s. 10d.), out of which was payable an annuity of £13 6s. 8d. to Thomas Rainsford for the term of 60 years if the said Thomas, or any woman the said Thomas should marry, or either of them should so long live; and it is stated that the said manor is held of the Queen in capite by the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee, and that Elizabeth, late the wife of the said Hercules, is still alive. Dated 15th June, 26th Elizabeth[1]

Six months after the death of Hercules Rainsford, his relict Elizabeth, who, the day following his death, hastened to obtain letters of administration to his effects, had already contracted a second marriage with William Barnes,[2] of Taulton, in the parish

[1] Clifford Muniments.

[2] William Barnes was the eldest son of William Barnes, of Bercheston and Talton, co. Worc., by Alice daughter of —— Middlemore, of Egebaston,

of Tredington, co. Worc., who by an Indenture dated 10th June, (1584) made a post nuptial settlement by which he conveyed to Sir Henry Sidney and other trustees certain houses and closes of land in Wincott, in the parishes of Clifford and Quinton, known as a moiety of the Manor of Wincott, and also all the Manor of Tadlington, *alias* Taulton, to the use of the said William Barnes and Elizabeth his wife, and the survivor of them, remainder to the heirs of the body of the said William in tail male, in default remainder to the said William, his heirs and assigns for ever. And so, for the Manor of Taulton under the same limitations; and that the said William and his heirs will indemnify the said Elizabeth against all charges on the moiety of the Manor of Win cote and the Manor of Taulton, except the estate of Alice Barnes mother of the said William, and the rents and charges created on the latter by the will of William Barnes, deceased, and the rents and services due to the Queen and their other chief lords ; and further, if it shall happen that at any time during the life of the said Elizabeth the residue of the estate for a term of years by the lease of the Abbot and Convent of Gloucester to John Combes gent., deceased, should fall into the hands of the said William he will convey the same to the aforesaid trustees to the uses of the said William and Elizabeth for life, remainder to Henry Rainsford, son and heir of the aforesaid Hercules and the said Elizabeth, and

co. Warr. By his will dated 22nd August, 1621, for the special love and affection for his well-beloved son-in-law (? stepson) Sir Henry Rainsford, Knt. and Dame Anne his wife, and, for the consideration of Sir Henry, paying all his (testator's) debts and legacies, &c., as set forth in a schedule annexed to his deed of gift granted to the said Sir Henry and Dame Anne all his goods and chattels except as set out in the said schedule. In this schedule. he gives to his cousin, Thomas Bartlett, £110 due on account. To Mrs. Freeman, London, one half of 162 chilver lambs (ewe lambs) and one half of 170 theaves (ewe lambs one year old) depasturing in his ground at Taulton. Mentions William Barnes, the elder, of Taulton, and gives to him the other half of his chilver lambs and the theaves. To his cousin, Francis Rainsford, second son of Sir Henry, a chain of gold, which was his grandmother's ; to his cousin, Henry Rainsford, eldest son of the said Sir Henry, his white bason and ewer of silver and two great pots belonging to the same ; to cousin, Eilinor Rainsford, his wife, £10 to buy a jewell ; to cousin, Ann Goodere ; to cousin, William Barnes' wife ; to sister, Anne Woodward and Mrs. Alice Alder, her daughter ; cousin, Thomas Hooper ; and many others (Probate, 6th Nov., 1621, P.C.C.)

the heirs of the body of the said Henry, in default to the heirs of the body of Elizabeth, daughter of the said Hercules and Elizabeth, in default remainder to the executors of the said William and Elizabeth the mother. And the said William further covenants that after the coming of age, or the marriage of the said Elizabeth the daughter, he will bestow upon her the sum of £500, and that he, the said William, after the said Henry Rainsford shall have attained the age of 24 years will deliver to him all such buttons of gold and silver, and the best salt of silver, with a cover, which were parcel of the goods of the aforesaid Hercules Rainsford deceased.[1]

We do not know the precise date of the grant of the wardship and marriage of the youthful heir of Hercules Rainsford to William Barnes, whether before or after the marriage of the said William with the lad's mother, but it was within a year of the death of his father, for William Barnes held, on behalf of his ward, courts of the manor in the 26th year of Elizabeth. There is every reason to believe that he treated his ward with great kindness, and protected his interest as if he had been his own son.

Henry Rainsford did homage and had livery of seizen of his estate and at the King's coronation, 23rd July, 1603, he received the honour of knighthood. He married Anne, only daughter of Sir Henry Goodier, of Polesworth, co. Warwick. We do not know the exact date, but it was soon after 1595, when, as one of the executors, she proved her father's will, dated 26th January, 1594-5, and proved by her the 6th May following.[2] Her second son was baptized in 1599. On the 5th December, 1616, he received letters patent authorising him to impark and make a free warren of all or any part of his lands in Clifford, *alias* Clifford Chambers, and in Aleston, *alias* Alveston, in co. Warwick, and the sheriff was directed to levy £10 upon any person who should hunt, &c., within the said manor over and above the penalty of £10 reserved by act of parliament for hunting in parks, &c., to be paid to the said Sir Henry Rainsford, his heirs and assigns for ever.[3] The site of

[1] Clifford Muniments.

[2] Probate with Clifford Muniments.

[3] Rot. Pat. 14th James, Part 2.

the park is well known and it called "The Park" to this day, but it has been long disparked. He died 27th Jany., 1621-2, leaving issue a son and heir named Henry, who succeeded him, born in 1599, as stated above; his elder brother, named William, having died v.p.; the third brother, called Francis, of whom presently. By letters patent, dated 20th November, 1623, he received special livery of seizin in the Manor of Clifford and in all the lands which were heretofore enjoyed by Sir Henry Rainsford his father, Hercules Rainsford his grandfather, or Charles Rainsford his great-grandfather, or any other person in trust for them.[1] He married, cir. 1619, Elianora, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Robert Boswell, of Eastwick, in the parish of Combe, co. Southhants, by which marriage he acquired, Eastwick. She died and was buried at Combe, 18th August, 1637. He was knighted at Tutbury, 17th August, 1624, and was burgess in Parliament for Andover. He died 10th April, 1641.

In the Inquisition taken at Cirencester on 3rd May, 1641, before Thomas Harte, Esch., and a jury, the jurors found that long before his death the said Sir Henry was seized in his demesne as of fee tail to him and heirs male of his body of the Manor of Clifford, &c., in default of such issue remainder to Francis Rainsford his brother, under like limitation, in default of such issue, remainder to the right heirs of the said Sir Henry. The jurors also found that he was seized of and in free warren in all his lands in the parish of Clifford, als Clifford Chambers, and in the Manor *(sic)* of Aleston, *alias* Alveston, in the county of Warwick, and also in the advowson of the Church of Clifford. And they say the said Henry Rainsford died 10th April last past, and that Henry Rainsford, Esq., is son and heir of the said Henry in the writ named and on the 11th May last past was aged 18 years.[2]

Sir Francis Rainsford, the youngest son of Sir Henry by Anne Goodere, was of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex. He was knighted at Theobald's, 22nd June, 1633. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Ewer, of the Lea, co. Hertford.

[1] Rot. Pat., 21st James.

[2] Inq. p.m., 17th Charles, Part 3, No. 8.

Henry Rainsford, the son and heir of the second Sir Henry, though so young on his father's death, was quickly involved in the political troubles of the age in which it was his misfortune to live. The great rebellion broke out very soon after his father's death, and Henry Rainsford, like his neighbours in this part of Gloucestershire, who, as pointed out by Mr. Tomes, ante Vol. XII., p. 292, were eminently loyal, appears to have entered with ardour into the King's cause, and, like a large number of the other gentry of the country who staked their lives and lands thereon and lost the stake to the ruin of themselves and their families, he brought ruin upon himself. His first step seems to have been to compound with the Court of Wards for his wardship for £600, for the payment of which sum the whole of his estates was made over by the said court to Mr. Job Dighton,[1] to whom, on 15th February, 1641-2, was granted his wardship and marriage to the ward's use for the sum of £300, of which £100 was paid and £200 remained unpaid, and the lands were charged with it, and a lease of the lands was granted by the court to the said Job, at the low rent of £100 per annum. Being in arms for the King at Oxford he was made prisoner, but effected his escape and petitioned the committee to to be allowed to compound for his delinquincy, for which purpose he was required to render the particulars of his estate both real and personal. In this document it is stated that, under a deed dated 1st February, 17th James (1619-20), his father was seized to him and the heirs male of his body of the Manors of Clifford and Ayleston in the counties of Gloucester and Warwick, and of divers lands and tenaments thereto belonging of the yearly value before the troubles of £300.

The manor and lands are chargeable under a deed dated 7th November, 5th Charles (1629), with an annuity of £80 per annum to the Lady Mary Rainsford, late wife of Sir Francis Rainsford, deceased, for the term of her life. Besides which engagements the said Henry Rainsford is indebted to several persons in the sum of £1000.

He has also six brothers and sisters to be provided for out of the estate. It is certified that he took the solemn league and

[1] Rot. Pat., 17th Charles.

covenant on the 30th October, 1646, and on 1st October, 1649, he paid £900 for his composition.[1]

By Indenture dated 1st April, 21st Charles (1645), Henry Rainsford had granted to Job Dighton, described as of the Middle Temple, Esq., and Richard Quiney, citizen and druggester, of London, the Manor and Lordship of Clifford, with appurtenances, and the Hamlet of Ailston, with appurtenances, together with the advowson of the Church of Clifford, to hold to the said Job Dighton, his executors and assigns, for the term of 99 years, if the said Job so long should live, at the yearly rent of one pepper-corn if demanded, under certain provisoes of trust.[2] By a further Indenture dated 1st February, 22nd Charles (1646-7, Henry Rainsford of the one part, and the aforesaid Job Dighton and Richard Quiney of the other part, recites the above abstracted Indenture of 1st April, 21st Charles, and witnesseth that the said Henry Rainsford for the consideration mentioned in the before recited Indenture, and the sum of £578 18s. 3d., all of which upon account made between them amounts to the sum of £1371 3s. 10d, hath remised and released and for ever quit-claimed for himself and his heirs unto the said Job Dighton and Richard Quiney the said trust provisoe in the said Indenture mentioned, with the intent to make the said Indenture absolute for the full term of 99 years, and after the expiration of the said term to revert to the use and benefit of the said Henry Rainsford and his heirs, and to none other use and purpose whatsoever; and it is further declared that a fine suffered by the said Henry Rainsford, in Trinity term[3] preceding to Francis Smith and John Beddowe, of certain lands included in the aforesaid Indenture, was done for the release and extinquishing of the aforesaid Indenture, and the said Henry Rainsford for himself and his heirs covenants to and with the said Job Dighton and Richard Quiney quiet possession and free egress to and from the said premises during the remainder of the said term of 99 years.[4]

[1] Royalists' Composition Papers, 2nd series, Vol. XXI., pp. 187-195.

[2] Clifford Muniments.

[3] Pedes Fin., 22nd Charles, Trinity.

[4] Clifford Muniments.

By Indenture dated 8th December, 1649, made between Henry Rainsford, of Clifford Chambers, Esq., of the one part, and Job Dighton, of the Middle Temple, Esq., and Henry Dighton of the same place, gent., and Thomas Warren of the other part, the said Henry Rainsford, in consideration of several sums of money therein mentioned, amounting to £4,450, conveyed to the said Job and Henry Dighton, their heirs and assigns, his reversionary interest in all the Manor of Clifford, together with the advowson of the church, the mills, free warren, &c., with all its appurtenances. Thus the possession of the Manor of Clifford passed into another name and other blood.

Henry Rainsford having sold his estates went beyond the seas, as appears by certain proceedings in chancery dated 10th July, 1649, and died in East Indies unmarried. Administration of his effects was granted 5th December, 1659, to Francis Rainsford his brother. This Francis was of the Tower of London. He married and had issue, but it is not our purpose to carry the descent any further.[3]

DIGHTON, of Clifford Chambers.

The descent of Mr. Job Dighton is not certainly known, but it is supposed by his descendants that he may be identical with Joabe Dighton, eldest son of Thomas Dighton, of Ashby de la Zouch, co. Leic., younger son of Christopher Dighton, of Normanby, co. Linc., but no evidence of this has been obtained, further than that Thomas Dighton had a son named Thomas, and that Job Dighton, of Clifford, in his will, mentions a brother of that name, whom he makes trustee for his two sons. Moreover, the arms allowed in the Heralds' Visitation of Worcestershire in 1569, to the Dightons of that county, were painted on two hatchments lately remaining in Clifford Church, affixed to the wall of the chancel, but the hatchments being rotten and otherwise decayed, were removed on the recent restoration of that edifice. In one case they are quartered with: *az. 3 falcons ducally crowned or*, and bearing on an

[1] Clifford Muniments [2] Rainsford *v.* Whistler.

[3] Those who desire further information are referred to a very good pedigree of the family printed in Vol. II., p. 105, of *The Genealogist* (first series), to which we are indebted for some of the facts above stated.

escutcheon of pretence the arms of Keyt. These are clearly for Richard Dighton who married Alice, dau. and coh. of Francis Keyt, of Hidcote, which Richard died in 1738. On the second hatchment is Dighton quartering Keyt and impaling Selman and Lister quarterly. This is for Francis Keyt Dighton, the eldest son of the above Richard (see ped. p. 108) There is no monument or inscription now remaining in commemoration of this family.

Job Dighton married Anne, daughter of William Harswell, of Coventry, and died in 1659. He left two sons, Job and Henry, both named in his will dated 21st September in that year. He bequeathed to the latter the arrears of rent due from certain property which he possessed at Loughborough, co. Leic., which had not been paid for above twenty years, and his furniture and books in his chambers in the Temple. He gave to his son Job a sum of £100 due from Henry Rainsford, secured by a judgment bond of twice that amount. Job, the son, however, died in 1669 unmarried and intestate, and administration of his effects was granted to his brother Henry, who succeeded his father at Clifford, and by Sarah his wife, daughter of Dr. Richard Bayly, Principal of St. John's College, Oxford, and Dean of Salisbury, had issue Richard Dighton, son and heir, who succeeded to the Manor of Clifford and presented to the church in 1729. He married Alice, daughter and coheir of Francis Keyt, of Hidcote, in the parish of Mickleton, through which marriage he acquired, on the death of the said Francis, that estate and other lands. He had issue Francis Keyt, son and heir, and three other sons, Richard, Henry and John, and five daughters. Richard and Henry died without issue. Of John we shall write presently. Richard Dighton (the father) died in 1738, and was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son Francis Keyt, who presented to the rectory in 1732 and 1735, during his father's lifetime. He married Sarah, only daughter of Daniel Selman, of Old Ford, in Bow, co. Middlesex, a Turkey merchant, by Sarah his wife, daughter and heir of Matthew Lister, of the same place. He left issue Lister Dighton, his son and heir, and two daughters, Alice and Arabella. He sold, in 1769, under the direction of his father's will, Hidcote Bartham and the Mikleton lands, acquired by his grandfather's

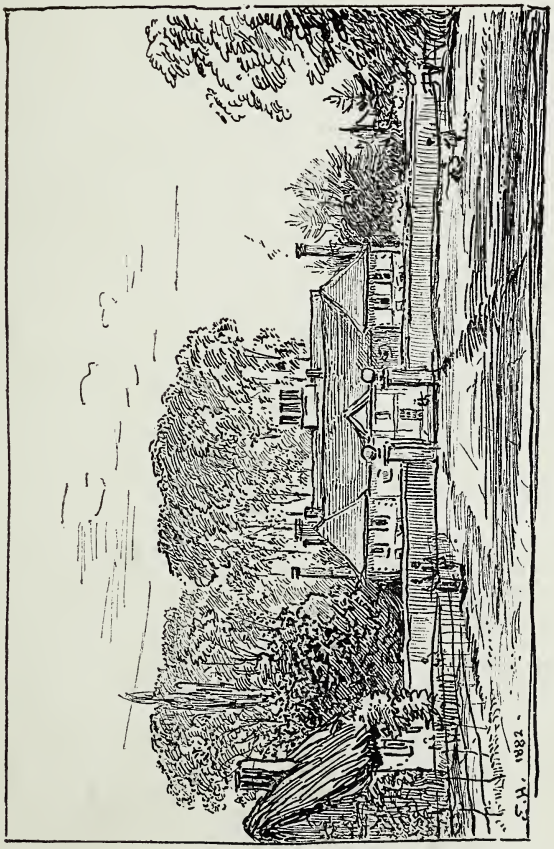
[1] Heralds Visit of Worc, 1569, Harl. Soc. Pub., Vol. XXVII., p. 49.

marriage, to Morgan Graves, of the last named place, Esq. In 1776 he presented to the Rectory of Clifford as he did again in 1787. This benefice becoming void in 1793 by the resignation of John Brewer, the then rector, he presented his nephew, Arthur Annesley, clerk, thereto. Lister Dighton married Mary, daughter of . . . . . Foulds, of Bow, co. Middlesex, but died in 1807 without issue. By his will, dated 2nd December, 1805, he directs that his body shall be buried in a plain and secret manner in the family vault in Clifford church, as near to his late wife as may be. Among other legacies he gives to Mrs. Mary, widow of Bertie Egerton, late of Wednesbury, co. Oxon, clerk, deceased, an annuity of £10 per annum for life. To Lister Mason, the godson of his late wife, £50, and to Lucy Mason, his own god-daughter, £50. To Elizabeth Dighton, widow of John Dighton, Esq., deceased, £1000. To James Lucy Dighton, Esq., £200. To his (testator's) niece, Arabella Annesley, £1000. To John Robert Mason, of Alveston, £50, and to Mrs. Mason, his wife, a mourning ring. To the Rector and Churchwardens of Clifford, £20, to be placed out at interest, and the money arising therefrom to be laid out in bread to be given to the poor on St Thomas's day.[1] He gives and devises to his nephew, the Rev. Arthur Annesley, all his capital mansion house, (*see Pl. III*) manor, mills, messuages, &c., &c., with all it rights, royalties, liberties, privileges, and appurtenances, and all other his real estate, wheresoever, to hold all the said estate to his said nephew, Arthur Annesley, his heirs and assigns for ever, and appoints his said nephew residuary legatee. The pedigree of Dighton, of Clifford, is in the Annesley pedigree *post* page.

The property, after remaining vested in the family of Dighton for five descents, extending over a period of nearly of 160 years, was carried by marriage into another name, but before following it we desire to add a few words respecting the family of Dighton which has now been settled in Gloucestershire about 250 years.

John Dighton, fourth son of Richard Dighton by Alice Keyt, was of Staples' Inn, London. He married Elizabeth, daughter of

[1] The Rev. Francis Annesley in 1872 made a similar donation in augmentation of this bequest.



MANOR HOUSE, CLIFFORD CHAMBERS.

John Hunter, of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and by her became the founder of the existing families of Dighton, of Gloucestershire.

Annesley, of Clifford Chambers.

We have seen above that Lister Dighton, by his will, dated 2nd December, 1805, bequeathed the reputed Manor of Clifford, together with the mansion house and all other its rights, members and appurtenances, and all other his real estates wheresoever in England to his nephew, Arthur Annesley, clerk, who had been in 1793, upon the presentation of his said uncle, instituted to the rectory of the church. This gentleman was the son of Arthur Henry Annesley, clerk, D.D., of Trinity College, Oxford, and Vicar of Chewton Mendip, in co. Somerset, by Alice, sister and coheir of the aforesaid Lister Dighton. Dr. Annesley was the fourth in descent from the Right Hon. Sir Francis Annesley, Knt., and Bart., who held many high offices in Ireland, and on 8th February, 1628-9, was created Baron Mountnorris, in co. Armagh, having, on 11th March, 1622-3, had secured to him and his heirs male the reversion of the Viscounty of Valentia after the death of the then Viscount, to which he eventually succeeded. Lord Valentia was the twelfth in descent from Sir Reginald de Annesley, of county Notts, son of Ralph, son of Reginald, son of Britto. By his first marriage Lord Valentia became the ancestor of the present Earl of Annesley (the Viscounty of Valentia and the Barony of Mountnorris having been lost by his eldest son through attainder. By his second marriage with Jane, fifth daughter of Sir John Stanhope by his second wife Catherine, daughter of Thomas Trentham, of Rowcester Priory, co. Stafford, and sister of Philip Stanhope, first Earl of Chesterfield, he was the ancestor of the Annesleys of whom we are writing. But this high descent is as nothing compared with the collateral descents of this family, which are traced from the Saxon Kings of England, Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, Henry I., King of France, William Duke of Normandy, the Conqueror, and from four of the six sons of King Edward III., and many Baronial lines (see Tables *post.*).

The first of the family of Annesley who settled at Clifford was the Rev. Arthur Annesley, who succeeded to the Clifford estates

under the will of his uncle, Lister Dighton, who died in 1807 ; but Mr. Annesley had been instituted to the rectory, upon the presentation of that uncle, as stated above, in 1793. It would seem, however, to be desirable in our brief notice of this family that we should go back to a somewhat earlier date, on account of a remarkable incident which still affects it, and will continue to affect it, in perpetuity.

We all know the celebrated library (now, happily, deposited in the British Museum) which was collected by Sir Robert Cotton, Bart., the famous antiquary. In accordance with the will of Sir John Cotton, the third Baronet, grandson of Sir Robert the founder, this renowned library was purchased and dedicated to the public use by an act of parliament for the sum of £4500, which was directed by the act to be laid out in the purchase of estates in the counties of Bedford or Hants, in which counties the bulk of the Cotton estates were situated, and settled on the right heirs of Sir John Cotton for ever.

Sir John Cotton, the fourth Baronet, grandson of the former Sir John, died in 1730-1, s.p., leaving his sister, Frances, his sole heir. This lady married William Hanbury, of Little Marcle, co. Hereford, Esq., and, by an act of parliament in 1752 was granted to her and the male issue of her four daughters in succession according to seniority, the privilege of appointing successive Cottonian Family Trustees to the British Museum.

The two elder of these daughters, Elizabeth and Frances, died without issue. Mary, the third, and eldest surviving daughter, in 1732, married the Rev. Martin Annesley, D.D., the grandfather of the Rev. Arthur Annesley, the devisee of the Clifford estates.

After the death of Mrs. M. Hanbury in 1796, Francis Annesley, LL.D., Master of Downing College, Cambridge, the eldest son of Dr. Martin Annesley, became the first hereditary Cottonian family trustee of the British Museum. On his death in 1812, the hereditaryship descended to his nephew, the Rev. Arthur Annesley, Rector and Lord of the Manor of Clifford Chambers.

The Rev. Arthur Annesley, the first possessor of Clifford, married Elizabeth Vere, his cousin german, daughter of George

Booth Tyndale, of Bathford, and of the Inner Temple, heir-at-law of his uncle, the Lord Delamere, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Martin Annesley, D.D., Prebendary of Sarum, Vicar of Bucklebury, and Rector of Frilsham, co. Berks. By this marriage the family received a further influx of the best blood in England, four descents from King Edward III. already mentioned. By his will, dated 19th May, 1836, Arthur Annesley bequeathed the whole of his estates in remainder, after the death of his wife, in equal shares to all his children to sell or retain as the majority might determine. Accordingly the whole property was sold, with the exception of the Advowson of Clifford, which was reserved. The Manor of Clifford was dismembered and sold in portions, the greater part with the royalties, &c., having been purchased by Mr. Roberts West, of Alscot Park, co. Warwick, but some portion, including the manor house, have since been purchased. The right to the next presentation to the benefice was conveyed by the members of the family interested to the Rev. T. G. Tyndale, who presented the Rev. Francis Annesley in 1845, and the advowson was purchased of the other members of the family by the present rector, the Rev. Francis Hanbury Annesley, as lately as 1872. He has married his cousin, Marie Charlotte, only child and heir of his uncle, Francis Annesley, clerk, eldest son and heir of Arthur Annesley, formerly Rector of Clifford, as above mentioned, and has issue: Edith Vere, born 25th September, 1863; Reginald Cecil, born 15th April, 1865, died December 15th, 1882; Arthur Dighton, born 20th October, 1866; Isabel Charlotte, born 17tn December, 1868; Francis Cotton, born 12th April, 1871; Alice Tyndale, born 25th April, 1873 (see pedigree *post*).

The Advowson of the Church.

During the whole period that the Manor of Clifford was vested in the Abbey of St. Peter, the advowson of the church pertained to it, but it will have been noticed that in the grant of the manor in 1562 to Charles Rainsford the advowson was reserved.[1] After a diligent search we have been unable to discover the grant from the crown. It so happens that the volume of the index in the Record Office to such grants during the period in which this grant

[1] Rot. Pat., 4th Elizab. Part.

would probably have been made are imperfect, some pages being missing.[1] What seems to be still more remarkable, we cannot find any institution to the benefice from 1494 to 1574, when the Queen presented, though we have searched the Episcopal Registers of Institutions both at Worcester and Gloucester. On the 20th January, 20th Elizabeth (1577-8), Charles Rainsford presented in his full right. How this right accrued we know not, perhaps it was for that turn only, for by an Indenture inrolled in chancery, dated 8th May, 23rd Elizabeth, 1581, Henry Best, scrivener, and John Wells, citizens of London, sold, *inter alia*, the advowson of the church of Clifford to Edward Grevill, of Milcote, co. Warwick, and Johan his wife, and the heirs and assigns of the same Edward for ever.

Nevertheless, we find that by an Indenture, dated 30th Dec., 1598 (40 Eliz.), also inrolled in chancery, that Sir Edward Greville sold the said advowson to John Woodward, citizen and ironmonger, his heirs and assigns, and by another Indenture dated 24th February, 1609-10 (7th James), Sir John Woodward, Knt., son and heir of the aforesaid John, deceased, sold the advowson, &c., of the said Rectory of Clifford to John Wells and Marten Freeman to the use of Sir Henry Rainsford, his heirs and assigns for ever.

It would appear that there must have been some dispute with respect to the title. This is further indicated by the irregularity of the presentations and institutions which occurred. It will be observed that King James presented, by reason of lapse, a clerk, who was instituted 1st February, 1608. In the meantime, viz., on 6th November, 1606 (4th James) an Indenture was made between Sir Arthur Ingram, Knt. (who now first appears), John Eldred and Marten ffreeman, before mentioned, of the one part, and Sir Henry Rainsford of the other part, whereby the said Sir Arthur Ingram, at the request of the said John Eldred and Marten Freeman, and in consideration of a sum of money, sold all that Rectory or Advowson of Clifford, with appurtenances,

[1] It appears, however, from Abbot Braunche's Register (Gloucester Cathedral Lib.) that the abbey presented one Dr. Frocester in 1501, who, doubtless, was duly admitted, and we have inserted another name found in the Parish Register.

which theretofore was held by the before mentioned Henry Best and John Willes, to the said Sir Henry Rainsford and his heirs and assigns for ever.

The advowson, after having for a considerable period, exactly how many years we cannot say, been held *in gross*, now again became attached to the manor, and so continued until the manor itself became dismembered, but it so happened that no one of the Rainsford lords ever again had an opportunity of presenting.

Institutions, &c., to the Church of Clifford.

1274. id. Dec.	Robert le Wise,[1] Rector of St. Mary's, by the Friars Minors, was collated by the Bishop to the Church of Clifford to hold in commendam.
1324. id. Nov.	Thomas de Bradewalle [2] was admitted to the Church of Clifford upon the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's, Gloucester.
1344.	John Kyngcot [3] is named as Rector.
1349. June 21.	John de Wynchecombe [4] was instituted to the Church of Clifford upon the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's.
1361. Sept. 11.	Richard Bundy [5] was instituted to the Church of Clifford, void by the death of John the last rector.
1391. Feb. 18.	William Wayte [6] was instituted to the Church of Clifford upon the presentation of the Abbott and Convent of St. Peter's (Glouc.)
Not known.	John Bokeland.
1458. June 16.	Thomas Jolyff [7] was instituted to the parish Church of Clifford Chamberer, void by the resignation of John Bokeland, same patrons.

[1] Bp. Giffard's Reg., fol. 47 (Worc.)

[2] Bp. Cobham's Reg., fol. 36 (Worc.)

[3] Stratford-upon-Avon Mun. Records.

[4] Wolstan de Braunsford's Reg. II., fol. 13 (Worc.)

[5] Bp. Bryan's Reg., I., fol. 36 (Worc.)

[6] Bp. Wakefield's Reg., fol. 89. He is named as rector in Stratford-upon-Avon Mun. Records in 1410 and 1413.

[7] Bp. Carpenter's Reg., I., fol. 145.

1465. Mar. 21. Richard Skardeburgh,[1] Bachelor in Theo. was admitted to the Church of Clifford Chamberer, void by the resignation of Thomas Jolyff, same patrons.

1467. Jan. 29. Hugh Chesewell,[2] M.A., was admitted to the Church of Clifford Chamberer, void by the resignation of Rich. Scardeburgh, same patrons.

1494. Dec. 2. John Dorseley[3] was admitted to the Church of Clifford, void by the death of Hugh Chesewell, same patrons.

1501. Edward Frocester, S.T.P., was presented to the Rectory of Clifford upon the death of John Dursley by Abbot Braunch and the convent[4]

1542. John Brown,[5] Clarke, would appear from the Parish Registers to have been rector or resident curate in this year.[6]

1574. Nov. 4. Walter Roche,[7] A.B., was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the resignation of (blank), upon the presentation of the Queen *pleno jure.*

[1] Bp. Carpenter's Reg., 191.

[2] Ibid., fol. 216. He is named as rector in the Stratford-upon-Avon Mun. Records in 1469.

[3] Bp. Morton's Reg., fol. 57.

1513. William Sklatter, chaplain of Clifford, was taxed at vj^{s} viij^{d}. Bp. de Gigliis, fol. 99.

[4] In 1533 Abbot Parker sold the next presentation to the benefice to Sir William Kingston, Knt., and his son, Sir Anthony Kingston, Knt.

[5] Glouc. Reg.

[6] 1542. Charles sonne vnto John brown clarke was bapt. 10 Oct.
1548. Richard sonne vnto John brown clarke was bap. 14 Aprill.
1550. Hellyn dawghter vnto John brown clarke was bapt. 6 June.
1551. Anne dawghter vnto John brown clarke was bapt. 2 October.
1546. Thomas sonne vnto John brown clarke was buried 20 Dec^{r}
1551. Agnes dawghter vnto John brown clarke was buried 26 Decr P.R.

There were several other children of a John brown baptized between the years above stated, but he is not described as clerk.

[7] 1575. Mary, dau. of Walter Roche, minister, was baptized. A Walter Roche was the Master of the Grammar School at Stratford in 1569, and was succeeded by Thomas Hunt in 1571 (Stratford-upon-Avon Mun. Records).)

1577-8. 20 Jan. Richard Faune,[1] was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the resignation of Walter Roche, upon the presentation of Charles Rainsford, *pleno jure.*

1578. July 2. Edward Vernon[2] was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void (blank) upon the presentation of the Queen.

1585. Dec. 3. Hugh Powell[3] was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, upon the presentation of Queen Elizab., by lapse.

1585-6. Feb. 9. Edward Vernon[4] re-instated by order of the Court of Arches, and Hugh Powell removed.

1609-10. Feb. 1. John Salisbury,[5] A.M., was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the resignation of Edward Vernon, on 3rd Nov. 1609, upon the presentation of King James I., by lapse.

1646. John Albright[6] is described as rector as early as this year.

1661-2. Feb. 7. Jaspar Maris[7] was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the death of John Salisbury, upon the presentation of Henry Dighton, Esq., *pleno jure.*

[1] Glouc. Bps' Reg. [2] Ibid. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid. John Salisbury's bond for institution dated 20 Dec., 7 Jas.(1609).
1619. Alice dau. of John Salisburie bapt. 3 Aug.
1628. John son of John Salisbury bapt. 8 June. P.R.

[6] 1646. William son of John Albright, Rector, bap. 29 Sept.
1650. Mary dau. of John Albright, Rector, bap. 17 Sept.
He was, without doubt, one of the Puritan intruders.

[7] Ibid. We do not know the date of the death of John Salisbury, but Jaspar Maris signs the Register as "Minister" early in Dec. 1660. He, doubtless, was also an intruder, but confirmed. In the Register of Burials we find the following declaration: The booke of articles of ye Religion of ye Church of England I Jaspar Maris Rector of the parish church of Clifford Chambers in ye countie of Gloucester did read on the Sabaoth day, viz., ye sixth day of Aprill 1662 in the Parish Church of Clifford aforesaid in the end of morning prayers and do approve allsoe & consent vnto those articles. In witness whereof I have subscribed my name. Attested by eight parishioners.

Mr. Jaspar Maris Rector of the Parish Church of Clifford Chambers in the County of Gloucester, Bach. of Arts in the University of Oxford, obiit ye 10 day of Nov. and was buried ye 12th aged 71. P.R.

1667. Nov. 18. William Watts[1] was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the death of Jaspar Maris, upon the presentation of Henry Dighton, Esq., *pleno jure.*

1687. Nov. 4. Christopher Smith[2] was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the death of William Watts, upon the presentation of William Smith, jun., *pleno jure.*

1729. Sep. 22. Richard Dighton, A.M., was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford,[3] void by the death of Christopher Smith, upon the presentation of Richard Dighton, Esq.

1732. Aug. 22. Robert Goodall was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the death Richard Dighton, upon the presentation of Francis Keyt Dighton, *pleno jure.*

1735. July 30. John Martin, Clerk,[4] A.M., was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the resignation of Robert Goodall, Clerk, last incumbent, upon the presentation of Francis Keyt Dighton, *pleno jure.*

1776. July 19. Stephen Mason, Clerk, M.A., was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the death of John Martin, Clerk, upon the presentation of Lister Dighton, of Clifford Chambers, Esq., *pleno jure.*

1787. Aug. 18. John Brewer was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the death of the last incumbent, same patron.

[1] Glouc. Bps' Reg.

1682. Mary the wife of William Watts, parson, was buried 28 Feb.
1687. Mr. William Wates buried 21 October. P.R.

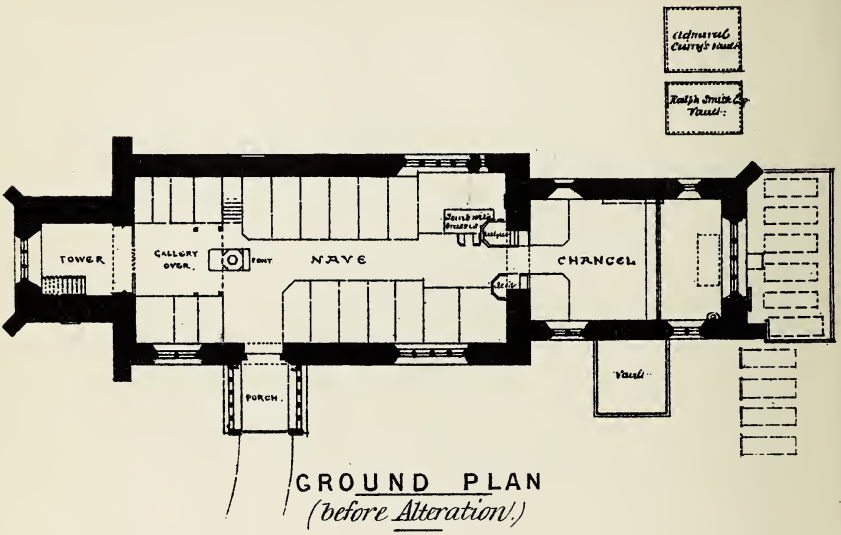
[2] Glouc. Bps' Reg.

1700. Susannah, wife of Christopher Smith, parson, was buried 27 July.
1729. Mr. Christopher Smith was buried 23 April.

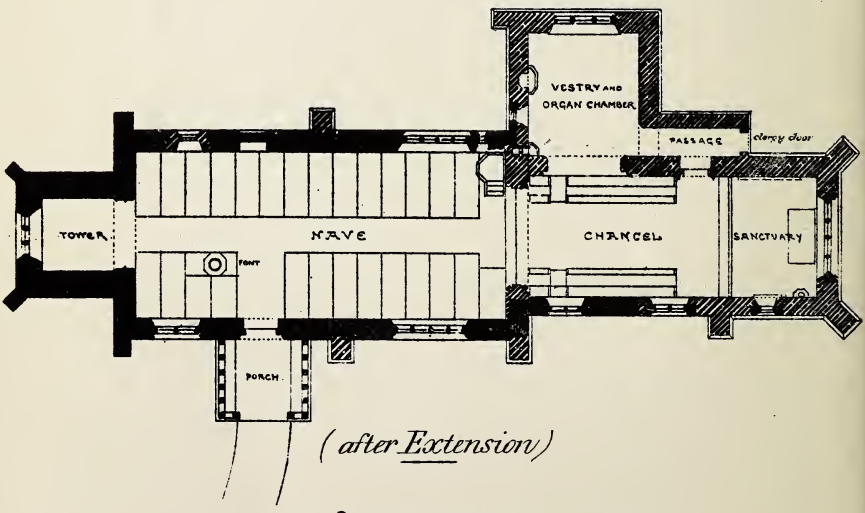
[3] He was the son of Richard Dighton, born 10th August, 1705, was of St. John's College, Oxford, and buried at Clifford, 7th June, 1732.

[4] He was rector also of Buckland.

CLIFFORD - CHAMBERS + CHURCH.



GROUND PLAN
(before Alteration)



(after Extension)

SCALE OF FEET.

12 6 0 12 24 36

JOHN COTTON,
ARCHITECT,
BIRMINGHAM.

1793. May 22. Arthur Annesley, Clerk, was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the resignation of John Brewer, Clerk, last incumbent, upon the presentation of Lister Dighton, Esq.

1803. May 25. Arthur Annesley, Clerk, was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the cession of the said Arthur Annesley, upon the presentation of the same patron.

1845. Mar. 13. Francis Annesley, Clerk, was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the death of Arthur Annesley, Clerk, last incumbent, upon the presentation of Thomas George Tyndall, of Holton, true patron for that turn.

1879. July 31. Francis Hanbury Annesley, Clerk, M.A., was admitted to the Rectory of Clifford, void by the resignation, on 24th May last past, of Francis Annesley, Clerk, the last incumbent, upon his own petition.

The Church.

The ancient Church of Clifford Chambers is dedicated to St. Helen. It was of Norman architecture, as shewn by various remains, and originally consisted of nave and chancel only, with N. and S. doors, and so has remained to our own time, though there would seem to be some addition to it made in the 13th century, external to the north-eastern end of the nave, probably a chapel, but this has long been swept away, most likely in the 15th century (*Pl. IV., fig.* 1). Remains of a pointed arch, about 11 ft. in span exist in the north wall, the jambs of which were simply chamfered, but close by, on the east side, is a small shaft about 4 ins. in diameter, with base and capital, the latter being enriched with the cable pattern in the hollow. It is difficult to see the purpose of this shaft in its present position, and possibly it may have been brought hither from some other part of the building. The arch has been walled up and a Perpendicular window of four lights opened through it. This may be an indication of the date of

the removal of the chapel. In the north wall, at the western end of the chancel, was a rectangular low side window, formerly known as a lichnoscope, but the precise use to which such windows were applied is, we believe, still an open question among ecclesiologists. Many symbolisms have been attributed to it. This window, it may be remarked, commanded a view of the altar

The chancel arch in its original state was low and narrow, as this feature in all Norman churches were, and the windows were also narrow, but usually deeply splayed on the inside.

From the 13th to the 15th century no changes of any consequence would seem to have been made in the structure, but during the latter period considerable alterations would appear to have been effected. The whole of the fenestration of the church was changed. The narrow Norman windows were removed, and were replaced with large windows of three or four lights, with tracery in the head of Perpendicular character. A tower in the same style was built at the west end of the nave and a timber porch was erected at the south door. The font would appear to be of about the same date. It is peculiar in form, being septangular with a circular bowl 18 inches in diameter and 14 inches deep. The north door has been walled up, but, probably, this was not done until a later date (*Plate IV., fig. 2*).

Again, about the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century further alterations took place. The roof was removed and re-erected at a flat pitch, and the walls were surmounted with an open parapet of debased gothic architecture, which still remains, and about the same time, or perhaps somewhat later, other changes, chiefly of a ritual character, were made. The altar, if it had been removed, as probably was the case, was restored to its original position against the east wall of the chancel and railed in, in accordance with Archbishop Laud's Injunctions. There still remains in the chancel the ancient piscina, which is of a rather unusual type. It has a semi-octagonal basin, supported on a shaft attached to the wall. The chancel, previous to the recent "restoration," was lighted by a large four-light Perpendicular east

window, two single-light windows on the north side, probably Early English, and two two-light windows of the same period on the south.

The 17th and 18th centuries saw other changes introduced. A new carved oak pulpit with sounding board, and reading desk, were set up, as were high square pews, displacing the ancient open benches, some few of which, at the extreme west end, remained underneath the gallery in 1884, which gallery it was found necessary to erect to provide accommodation which had been absorbed by the great square pews.

Such was the state of the church in 1886, when, from its general disrepair, Mr. J. Cotton, of Birmingham, architect, was called upon to examine and report upon it. He found it, from a long period of neglect and mismanagement, in a condition of great dilapidation and weakness, and very damp and unwholesome, whilst the cutting away of the north wall of the chancel for the erection of the Rainsford monument had so weakened the wall that serious bulging had ensued; and the practice of burials in immediate proximity to the walls, especially those of the chancel, had resulted in serious settlements, endangering the stability of the structure. The result was a determination to carry out a thorough restoration of the sacred edifice, and we have all learnt by this time what that means. Architects are not content with simple *restoration*, they must make some improvements of their own, and generally destroy some of the most interesting and characteristic features of the ancient structure committed to their charge.

As to the necessary repairs and removal of modern excrescences we shall make no remarks. The principal alterations that have been made are the extension of the chancel several feet eastward, making its length disproportionate to that of the nave; building a new organ-chamber and vestry room combined on the north side of the chancel, with a passage leading to it from the exterior passing the priest's door, and taking down a portion of the north wall of the chancel, opening it to the vestry room; removing the low side window from its original position and making it to open into the vestry; taking down the western wall of the chancel and original

Norman chancel arch, and building a new arch nearly the full width of the chancel, "to," in the words of the architect, "better connect add open up the chancel to the nave, which," he hopes, "will constitute a very great improvement in the interior." There is no chancel screen.

THE BELLS.

There are five Bells in the tower which were all recast by Matthew Bagley in 1771, except the fifth, which was recast in 1773, as shewn by the following epigraphs. The Bagleys were bell founders at Chacombe, in Oxfordshire. An account of the family is given by the same person in "Beesley's Banbury," p. 93.[1]

1 M. B. MADE · ME : THE · LEADER : OF : THIS : PEALE : TO : BE. 1771

2 M. BAGLEY : MADE : ME : 1771 : JOHN : SMITH : WILLIAM : COOKS : CHURCH · WARDENS.

3 M. B. MADE : MEE : 1771 : JOHN : SMITH : SMITH : WILLIAM : COOKS : C. W.

4 JOHN : SMITH : WILLIAM : COOKS : CHURCH. WARDENS : WILLIAM : BAGLEY : MADE : MEE : 1771.

5 AND : NOW : I : HOP : TO : PLEASE : YOU : ALL : AND : SING : TO : THE : GREAT : CREATERS : PRAYS : MY : FATE : HATH : BEEN : UNFORTUNATE : BEE : FOAR : MY : SELF : COULD : RAIS : MATTHEW : BAGLEY : MADE : MEE : 1773.

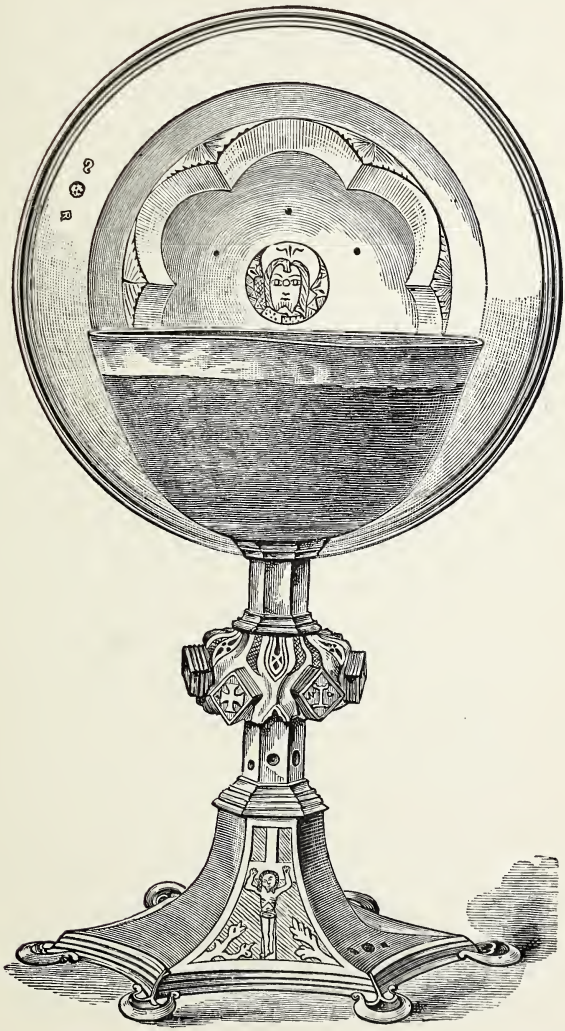
Running borders, as figured 90 and 94 in *Ellacombe's Church Bells of Gloucestershire*, surround each bell.

THE CHURCH PLATE.

The most rare, curious, and beautiful ornaments belonging to the Church of Clifford is the ancient Church Plate, which were brought to light on the occasion of the visit of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society to the church on the 11th August, 1887. With the obliging permission of the Rector and Churchwardens it was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries soon afterwards by Sir John Maclean, with the following description, where it attracted much attention. And it is considered that from the rarity of such objects, duly authenticated, it is desirable to describe it with some detail in the Transactions of the Society for the information of its members. (*Plate V.*)

These ornaments very much resemble the beautiful chalice and paten at Nettlecombe, described in 1867 by Mr. Octavius Morgan

[1] Ellacombe's Gloucestershire Bells, p. 10.



CHALICE AND PATEN AT CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, 1494-5.

in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. XXIV. p. 73, and, two years afterwards, beautifully illustrated in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XLII., Plates XXI. and XXII.

"The chalice is 6¼ins. in height, and the bowl, which is 4¼ins. in diameter at the brim, and 2¼ ins. in depth, is in form like that of the Nettlecombe example, which Mr. Morgan describes as "between a cone and a hemisphere, that is the bottom round, "whilst the sides continue straight and conical," a form, he says, "which is indicative of its date." The stem is hexagonal, divided by a knot in the usual manner, the ornamentation of which very much resembles that of the Nettlecombe chalice, except that the six facets are flat and lozenge-shaped. The first of these bears a cross pattèe, and the other five the letters IHSVS in gothic capitals in sunken panels, which appear to have been originally filled with enamel. The foot is hexagonal, and of the mullet shape, measuring 4¾ inches from point to point, these points being guarded by crescents to prevent them from catching in the altar-cloth (*fig. 1*), the extreme breadth of the foot being 5½ inches. On the front panel of the foot is a representation of the Crucifixion, the arms being bent as on the Nettlecombe example, and there is a sprig of foliage in each angle at the bottom, but not so full or ornate as in the example referred to. The ground is roughly "hatched," and, probably, was originally filled with enamel.

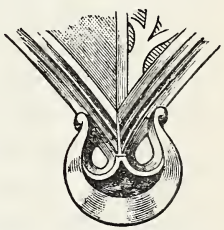


Fig. 1. *Knop or point of the foot of the Chalice.*

The stem of the chalice and the knot, together with the mouldings, which are plain, the Crucifixion, the mouldings of the foot and the crescents, are gilt, as is also the inside of the bowl, the gilding extending over the brim ⅛ of an inch. This chalice falls in Fb of the classification of Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope and, T. M. Fallow. It weighs 11 ozs. and 16 dwts.

The paten is 5¾ ins. in diameter, the margin being surrounded by a plain line moulding with a brim ¾ of an inch wide. Within this is sunk a six-lobed concave depression about ⅜ of an inch deep. The marks of the centres for striking the lobes still remain

as on the Nettlecombe paten, and the spandrils are filled with radiating ornaments, similar to those on the example just cited, except that there is no central boss. In the centre is the vernicle, but this differs much from that at Nettlecombe in the form of the nimbus and in other details. In this case the nimbus would appear to be of a lunar form, extending as far as the ears, and below a circle surrounding the head, which is hatched, but seemingly too shallow for enamel. Beyond this, rays on a hatched ground extend to the margin of the centre circle. The paten would also appear to have been parcel gilt, viz., the outer moulding, the ornaments filling the spandrils of the lobes, and the vernicle. The weight of the paten is 3 ozs. 16 dwts. 11 grs. There is a *fleur-de-lis* on the nimbus.

With respect to the Hall Marks, this plate would seem to be unique. There are three stamps: 1. The leopard's head crowned, the crown being of the earliest type, as pointed out by Mr. Hope in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Vol. XI., page 426. 2. The date letter is a gothic capital R in Mr. Cripp's Table I., 3rd edition, the same cycle in which is placed the Nettlecombe vessels under B, which marks the year 1479-80 as the R does 1494-5. 3. The maker's mark appears to to be an eagle's or a vulture's head. All the marks are alike on paten and chalice, shewing that they were made by the same craftesman, and in the same year. The vessels are somewhat larger than the Nettlecombe examples, both are perfect and in excellent condition.

Very few articles of ancient altar plate now remain to us. I believe that ten years ago there were scarcely half a dozen massing chalices known to exist, but since that date several others have been brought to light, and within the last three or four years considerable additions have been made to them by antiquaries, and especially are we indebted to the energy and perseverance of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope in this branch of inquiry.

Patens are more plentiful than chalices. They were not in the reign of Edward VI. and Elizabeth so ruthlessly destroyed as the latter. The chalice and paten which are now submitted for

inspection are among those of the earliest date. Setting aside the few funeral chalices found in the coffins of bishops and priests, the chalice and paten found in use at Berwick St. James, Wilts, in 1879, is supposed by Mr. Micklethwaite [1] to be of the 13th century. It is, of course, not hall-marked, nor is there, I diffidently venture to think, anything else to indicate so great an antiquity. There is a chalice at Hampton Ridware, co. Staff., to which *circa* 1350 is assigned. The next earliest is one at Gouthland, co. York, to which the date 1450 is given. But the ealiest *dated* chalice with its paten as yet found are those at Nettlecombe, to which we have frequently alluded above, and these are—if the date assigned to the Nettlecombe example be correct—just 15 years older than those to which I invite your attention as, at least, the *second earliest dated* altar vessels known to be in existence. In two respects are these unique. There is no piece, that I know of, of any other plate in existence made in the same year, or by the same silversmith.

Besides the ancient plate described above, there are a flagon and two cups. They bear the hall-marks used for standard silver between 1697 and 1720, viz., the lion's head erased, and the figure of Britannia. The year letter is a court-hand V, indica- the year 1715-6. The maker's mark is Pa, surmounted by a *fleur-de-lis* with dot in base, which is the mark of Humphrey Payne. There is a large flagon at Winchcombe by the same maker. The flagon at Clifford is of the well-known tankard type, 8 ins. high. The cups are bell-shaped, with paten covers, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high. The arms of Dighton impaling Keyt are engraved on each piece. This plate therefore was, doubtless, presented by Richard Dighton, who died 1738 (*see pedigree, page 103*). There are also two plates of pewter for collecting alms.

Monuments.

In the chancel are some interesting sepulchral memorials, the most important of which is that to Hercules Rainsford, in armour, and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Robert Parry, Esq., with the figures also of two sons and a daughter. It consists of engraved Brasses,

[1] Proc. Soc. Ant., VIII., p. 155.

which, until the recent restoration of the church, were inlaid on a slab 4 ft. 6ins. by 1 ft. 10 ins. on an altar tomb at the east end of the nave, where the deceased probably was buried. His wife survived him, and very soon afterwards remarried, as we have seen above.[1] The pulpit partially rested on this tomb, concealing the figures of the children, except their heads. On the recent restoration of the church the tomb was found to be much decayed and inconveniently situated, consequently it was taken down and the Brass was removed and set up against the chancel wall, the entire figures of the children being exposed.

Hercules Raynsford (as the name is here written) is represented bare-headed, his hair cut short and his head resting on his helmet. His moustache and beard are of moderate length. Around his neck and wrists are slight frills. A gorget of plate reaches to the chin, the paldrons have their upright edges scroll-shaped, brassarts of plates, with plain coudieres, protect the arms, and a cuirass covers the body. At this period civilians wore trunk-hose, and this was also adopted by men in armour, and the skirt of mail disappeared. Trunk-hose were large breeches, well padded, puffed and slashed. As this stuffing was not of sufficient firmness to protect the thighs, to the projecting rim of the breast-plate or cuirass, were hinged *tassets*, which somewhat fulfilled the functions of the tailles so conspicuous in earlier armour. These tassets consisted of a series of small plates rivetted together, and may be considered to be the last remnant of the skirt of taces. In this example the plates of the tassets are of a rectangular form. Steel armour encases the remainder of the legs, and his genouilliéres have elegant rosettes. Large rowelled spurs are screwed into the heels, whilst the sollerets with very wide toes complete the suit of armour. Around the waist is a narrow strap, from which hangs obliquely, another to which is attached, a long sword on the left side. On the right is affixed a short dagger, or misericorde.

Elizabeth Raynsford is represented as wearing a close fitting hood, cut square in front, her hair being brushed back under it, with a lapet, or veil, falling down over her shoulders behind, and

[1] Ante p. 66.

BRASS OF HERCULES RAINSFORD AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE, AT CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, 1583.

a small tight-fitting ruff about her neck, apparently tied with a ribbon in front, the ends of which fall down. Her gown is somewhat close-fitting about the body and arms, and close at the wrists, which are finished with small frills. The skirt appears to be plaited, and is open in front, shewing a handsomely-embroidered peticoat underneath. A girdle encircles the waist, tied in a bow in front, and her shoes have broad toes.

The figures stand erect, the lady being on her husband's left side, they are mutually turned a little towards each other. Their hands are joined in the attitude of prayer. On the plate beneath the feet is the following inscription :

Here lies Buryed the Boddy of Hercules Raynsford Esquier Lord of this Mannor who marryed Elizibethe Parry, daughter of Robert Parry, Esquier, by whome havyng issue too sonnes and on daughter died the second daye of August ano Dni 1583, **and in the year of his age** 39.

The children are represented lower down on the slab, the two boys underneath their father. Their hair is cut close. They have little frills about their necks, and wear long gowns down to their feet with sleeves hanging from their elbows. Their hands are joined as those of their parents. Their shoes are square-toed, Their faces are slightly turned to the left, towards their sister, whose figure is shewn below her mother's. She is represented three-quarter-faced turned towards her brothers, her dress being very similar to that of her mother.

Above the head of Hercules is the full achievement of arms of fifteen quarters, with helmet crest, and mantling. The arms quartered are those of—1. Rainsford; 2. Wylcotes of Wylcott; 3. Wyllycotes of Tew Magna; 4. Mollins; 5. Hall; 6. Glanville; 7. Lions; 8. Greene; 9. Scocathe; 10. Wakested; 11. Arderberg; 12. Purcell; 13. Berwicke; 14. Shershall; 15. Pratell; the blazon of which we have given post p. 99, but the marshalling is somewhat different. Above the head of Elizabeth is a shield Raynsford, *differenced with a crescent, impaling three boars' heads, erect, couped* 2 *and* 1. (*see Plate VI.*)

Elizabeth Raynsford, the daughter of Hercules (the little girl figured on her father's monument), married Edward Marrowe, as described below, and was buried at Clifford, as was her little babe a few weeks afterwards.[1] She was commemorated by a brass in the church, two pieces of which are mentioned by Haines as "loose," and Mr. Cecil T. Davis, writing in Sept. 1885, says: "the two pieces of brass plate, forming this memorial, are lying loose in the church," sizes 2ft. 7ins. × 10ins., and 1ft. 9ins. × 6½ins. The church has since been restored, and they have now been set up against the north wall of the chancel. The lady is described as having her hair brushed back from the temples, and wearing a French hood of the shape popularly appropriated to Mary Queen of Scots, but this is nearly hidden by a huge calash which covers the head and shoulders and falls down behind the back nearly to the ground. A stiff ruff encircles the neck, but no frills are worn at the wrists, instead a neat cuff appears. She wears a large loose gown, and an embroidered stomacher, peaked in front, relieves the plainness of the rest of her costume. A slight farthingale supports the weight of her skirts, which barely reach her ankles. Low thick soled shoes, with a rosette in front, complete her dress. She is represented standing slightly turned to her right, and carrying on her right arm a little babe wrapped in swaddling clothes. Over its head is thrown a small hood, a little ruff is round its neck, and on its breast is a plaited bib.

On the other piece is this inscription:

VNDER THIS STONE LYETH THE BODY OF ELIZABETH
DAVGHTER OF HERCULES RAINSFORD OF CLIFFORD IN Yᴇ
COVNTY OF GLOC: ESQVIRE, MARIED TO EDWARD MAR-
ROWE SONNE AND HEIRE OF SAMVELL MAROWE
OF BARKSWELL IN THE COVNTIE OF WARWICK ESQ.
Wʜ. ELIZABETH DECEASED THE 29 OF OCTOB' 1601. (2)

In Rudder (page 375) mention is made of another piece of brass, on which is a scutcheon: *Baron and femme, argent, a fess*

[1] Elizabeth, wife of Edward Marrowe, Esq., was buried 29th October, 1601. Francis, daughter of Edward Marrowe, Esq., was buried 7th Jany. 1701.—*Parish Register.*

[2] See Plate VII.

BRASS OF ELIZABETH MARROWE, AT CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, 1601.

engrailed sa. betw. three maids' heads couped proper, for Marrowe; *and: arg., a cross sable for* Rainsford.[1] This has now been annexed to the effigy, but a portion of the shield is still missing (*Pl. VII.*)

SIR HENRY RAINSFORD
of Clifford in the County of Gloucester, Knight,
(son of Hercules Rainsford, Esq.)
Died 27th of January 1632
in the Year of his Age 46.
He married Anne, Daughter and Coheyre
of Sir Henry Gooder,
of Polsworth in the County of Warwick, Knight,
With whom he lived 27 Yeares,
And had Issu three sonnes.
William died.
Henry married Elenor,
Daughter and coheire of Robert Boswell,
of Combe in the County of Southampton, Esq.
and Frauncis .. ..
Henrico (heu charum caput) Herculis
Fil. Rainsforde, Eq. Aur. hujusque diem
Vixit villæ Domino, ingentis animi
Viro, nec ideo prudentis aut mitis minus
Ad honesta quæcumque nato, ad meliora
Regresso fratri Charissimo
(& quod pulchrius)
Amico cum lectissima & luctuosissima conjuge ejus,
Eoromque (Guliel. Fil.) Gooderus tanti vix
Damni & superstes, dum suis & suorum
Lachrymis indulget
Moerentissimè,
Moerentissimus P.L.
Nec minus exultat Memoria exemplo

Tantæ { Charitatis / Industriæ / Pietatis } Cuius Testis { Uxor, familia amicorum consensus / Patriæ patriæque Colonia Virginia. / Deus }

Nec sibi exoptat allud monumentum. ad
Meliorum famam quam quod tantarum
virtutum, testis sit
HENRICUS GOODERUS.

[1] We are indebted to Davis's "Gloucestershire Brasses," (Nos. LXX. and LXXVI.) for some of these particulars.

Here lyeth the Body of WILLIAM BARNES, Esq.
Lord, whilst he lived, of Talkon, alias Gadlington,
in the County of Worcester,
which he gave to his Nephew
WILLIAM BARNES, Esq.
and of the Moiety of the Mannor of Wincot
in this County and Parish,
which he gave to his Son in Law
(Sir HENRY RAINSFORD,
Lord of the Mannor of Clifford)
He married, and having lived with her 36 years,
died Sep. 24, 1622, aged 76.[1]

There were formerly two hatchments against the wall of the chancel bearing the following arms, but having become greatly decayed they have been taken down. There is now no memorial whatever in the church of the family of DIGHTON, except the arms on the altar plate.

1. Quarterly : *Ar. a lion pass. betw. 3 crosses pattée fitchy gu. for* DIGHTON—*2 and 3, az. a chev. betw. 3 Kites' heads erased or. for* KEYTE. *4 as the first : impaling, quarterly, 1st and 4th. Erm. on a bend. sable 3 Eaglets displayed or.*, SELMAN. *2nd and 3rd Erm. on a fess sable 3 Mullets or.*, LISTER. Crest—*A lion's gamb or. holding a cross patée fitchy gu.*
2. Quarterly 1 & 4 DIGHTON, *2nd and 3rd three Falcons ar. ducally crowned or. on an escutcheon of pretence for Keyte as before.*

Upon a marble tablet, surmounted by an urn, draped, is the following inscription :

Sacred
TO THE MEMORY OF THE
REVD. ARTHUR ANNESLEY A.M.
SON OF THE
REV ARTHUR HENRY ANNESLEY D.D.
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
ON THE 9th DAY OF FEBRUARY 1845
IN THE 77th YEAR OF HIS AGE
DESERVEDLY LAMENTED
BY HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS
HE WAS 45 YEARS RECTOR OF THIS PARISH
AND HEREDITARY TRUSTEE OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM

Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.—John VIII., v. 6.

1 This Inscription, as printed by Rudder, must, we think, be inaccurate. The name o the wife is altogether omitted, though she is referred to, and we conclude the omission must have arisen from carelessness on the part of the transcriber for the press. The epitaph cannot now be verified, for the gravestone, unfortunately, no longer exists. Wm. Barnes's wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Parry, and relict of Hercules Rainsford. (*See Rainsford*, ante p. 91)

Also of ELIZABETH VERE
WIDOW OF THE ABOVE
WHO DIED 15 JUNE 1860
IN THE 87th YEAR OF HER AGE AND WAS
BURIED AT TORQUAY

Charities.

An answer to the Instructions sent to the Minister and Churchwardens of Clifford Chambers in the County of Gloucester For directions to make an accompt of all Charitable guifts within the said Parish, to be Registered in the office of the Lord Bishope of Gloucester, as followeth :

Imp's Sr Hugh Chasnall, Clerke, heretofore did grant and enfeoffe vnto several Inhabitants of Clifford aforesaid fower Messuages or Tenements Scittuate and beeing in Stratford vpon Avon in the County of Warwicke, one whereof is in the High Street there, now in the occupation of Thomas Nason, one other of them in Bridge Street there, now in the occupation of Christopher Wharinge, one other of them in a Street called the Eeley Street in the occupation of Widd' Parr, and the other of them in a certain place or Lane called the Chappel Lane, now in the occupation of Richard Marshall. The Rents and yssues thereof were and are to be Imployed : (vizt for an Obit to bee kept in the Church of Clifford aforesaid on Midlelent Sunday yearely, giveing to the Priest ffowre pence and to the Clerke Two pence To pray for the Soule of the said Sr Hugh and all Christian Soules, and towards the refreshing of the said Inhabitants of Clifford at the said obit, And in meate for them vpon the Monday and Tuseday in the Whitson weeke yearely, to be bought after such sort and as it hath beene heretofore laudibley vsed, six shillings two pence over and besides Six pence before granted to the Preist and Clerke there, making vp the sume Six shillings Eight pence, And the residue of the yssues and Reveanues of the p̄misses to the Inhabitan^tcs^ of Clifford and their successors & the same to be accompted for And thereupon to be put into safe keeping And finally to be Imployed & bestowed in payeinge of Tenths & fiftcenths or Taskes hornishinge of

Soldiers towards the Kinges Warr, and such other charges whereby the said Inhabitants may be exonerate of the same, or be Imployd in such other meane or weale as by the said, Inhabitants shall bee thought meete hereafter.

To ye 3 The yssues and profits thereof haue beene made vse of accordinge to the intent of the doner (except sixteen pounds fowre shillings & five pence thereof which, in the yeare of Our Lord 1666, was delivered into the hands of Henry Dighton of Clifford aforesaid Esqr by William Case, one of procto^rs^ of the said Parish and resteth detained in the hands of the said Henry Dightō

Item There is a House standing in the churchyard of Clifford afores^d^ called the Church-house built by the Inhabitants of the parish and anciently enjoyed by the Parishione^rs^ who in former time granted the same to tennants who paid Rent to the Proctors of the Parish for the publique vse of the Inhabitants vntill about nine years past the said Church-house was seized by the said Henry Dighton, and by him is still detained, And hath received Six pounds Rent for the same which Rent now rests in his hands

Item Thomas Jackson of Clifford aforesaid dec^d^ gave by his last Will & Testament one hundred pounds for a free schoole for the Children of the Parishioners to be taught by a Schoole-master, moreover he gave fifty pounds that the vse & benefitt thereof should be to the vse of the Poore of the said pish, and the Executors of the said Thomas Jackson gave other fifty pounds more to the same vse making vp the sum̄ of Two hundred pounds with which said Two hundred Pounds the said Executors purchased Lands to the value of Ten pounds p Annū lyeinge and beinge in Tiddington in the Parish of Alveston and County of Warwick, now in the occupation of William Godwin

Item Henry Toms of Clifford aforesaid dec^d^ gaue Ten dozen loafes of Bread to the value of Ten shillings to be distributed to the poore of this Parish vpon good Friday yearely for euer, for pformance thereof hee charged or tied Three Tenements he

had within the Burrough of Straford upon Avon aforesaid, now in the tenure of Mr Hunt, hauing the Tenemen^t^ of Mr Stephen Hunt on the north side, and the Tenemen^ts^ of Henry Cawthery in Old Stratford on the south side of them, And is distributed accordingly

Lastly The Deeds and Evidences relating to the Bequests of the said Sr Hugh Chesnall and of the said Thomas Jackson are now secured in the Chest standing in the Chancel of the Parish Church of Clifford Chambers aforesaid in the said County of Gloucester. Written and made under the hand and Seale of William Watts, Minister, of Clifford aforesaid and vnder the hands of other the said Parishoners the nine and twenttyth day of October, Anno Dom̄i, 1683, Anõq, Regni Regis Caroli Sec̃i in Angl̃ &c. tricessimo quinto.

Robt Loggan
William Carle
William Smart
George Morris
} Churchwardens

Wm Watts

The 16li 4s 5d above mencioned was before my time, but pceive if it may be true by an Inquisition thereof shewed me and executed at Stow before the Com̃ions for Charitable vses.

Exh' 30 Oct 1683

Mem^dm^ There is a Certificate dated 26 Decr 1704 shewing that there is an exact Terrier of the Glebe Lands in the Parish Chest.

There is also in this Registry a Terrier of all Messuages & Tenements Glebe Lands & other appurtenances belonging to the Church & Parsonage dated the 26 February 1677.[1]

[1] See Kelly's Directory of Gloucestershire.

PEDIGREE OF RAINSFORD, OF CLIFFORD CHAMBERS.

William Rainsford = Eleanor, da. and heir of Edward Brockysborne.

Laurence Rainsford = Elizabeth Fynes, da. of JamesLord Saye and Sele.

John Rainsford, of Rainsford Hall, co. Lancaster. = Anne, daur. of Sir Humphrey Stokey, Knt.

Henry Rainsford, of Tew Magna, co. Oxon. Eldest son. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John Wilcott, Esq.

Humphrey Rainsford.

William Rainsford, of Tew Magna. = Agnes, daur. of William Anne, of Northaston, co. Oxon.

John Rainsford, of Tew Magna. Eldest son. = Alice, dau. of Sir Wm. Danvers, of Cothorpe, co. Oxon.

Wm. Rainsford, 2nd son. = Johanna, da. of..... Broke.

Wm. Rainsford, living 29th Henry VIII.

Francis, daur. of Henry Windsore, joint executrix to her husband's will, living 1582.

Charles Rainsford, of Clifford, co. Glou. Inq. p.m. 21st Eliz. No. 40. Will dated Apr, 1578 died 30th samemonth = Jane, dau. of John Morgan, of Camberton, co. Worcester 1st wife.

1 Thomas Rainsford, bapt.* 20th Aug. 1540, living 25th June, 1583. = Alice.

2 Hercules Rainsford, bap. 3rd Dec. 1544, of Clifford, died 2nd August, æ. 38, admº of his effects granted 3rd August, 1583, to Elizabeth, his relict. Inq. p.m. 26th Eliz. No. 198. = Elizabeth, da. of Robt. Parry, remarr. Wm. Barnes, of Clifford, living 1582

3 Anthony, bap * Sep. 1748, joint executor to his father's will. — Morgan, bap.* 4th Nov. 1555.

Alice, bur.* 20th June, 1578. — John, bap.* 1599.

Frances, bap.*25th August; bur.* 3rd October, 1576.

Sir Henry Rainsford, of Clifford, kᵗᵈ at the King's coron. 23 July, 1603, exʳ of the will of Wm. Barnes, his stepfather, 1601; died 27 Jan. 1631-2, æt. 41, bur. at Clifford. M.I. = Anne, dau. & coheir of Sir Henry Goodere, of Polesworth, co. Worc., living 1621.

William Rainsford, ob. v.p.

Sir Henry Rainsford, of Clifford and of Combe, South Hants; bap.* 24th Dec. 1599, M.P. for Andover; kntd. at Tutbury, 17th Aug. 1624; died 10th Ap. 1641. Inq. p.m., 3 May, 17 Chas. No. 105; admº 7 May, 1641, to Frances Boswell, the maternal grandmother of his children. Admº de bonis non, &c., granted 8th Nov. 1647, to John Kingston, a creditor. = Eleanor, da. and coh. of Rt. Boswell, of Combe, by Frances, his wife; bur. at Combe, 18th Aug. 1637.

Henry Rainsford, of Clifford; bap.* 12 May, 1622, aged 18 yrs. 12th May, 1640; was in arms for the King and taken prisoner at Oxford, and having escaped, petitioned Parliament to compound for his estates. Sold the Manor of Clifford to Mr. Job Dighton and went beyond seas, as appears by Chancery Proceedings, 10th July, 1649 (Rainsford *v.* Whistler). Died a bachelor in East Indies. Admº of his effects granted 5th Dec. 1659, to Francis Rainsford, his brother.

Arms.

The following arms appear on the monument of Sir Henry Rainsford, in Clifford Church, who died in 1621-2, but we do not know if they are of authority. The blazon is printed in Bigland's History of Gloucestershire, Vol. I. p. 386, and agrees with a tricking in Harl. MS., 1041, fol. 31b, and, generally, with the Visitation of Oxfordshire in 1574, in Queen's College Library, Oxford, (See Harl. Soc. Pub., Vol. V., page 165), though from the pedigree the arms would seem to be incorrectly marshalled :—

1. *Argent, cross sa.* 2 *Az., an eagle displayed ar. ducally gorged and beaked membered or, for* Wylcott. 3. *Az. an eagle displayed or. for* Wyllycotes, of Great Tew, Oxon. 4. *Sa. on a chief ar. three lozenges gu. for* Mollins. 5. *Ar. an eagle displayed gu. for* Hall. 6. *Az. a chevron erm. betw. three bucks trippant or, for* Greene. 7. *Ar., a chief indented az. for* Glanville. 8. *Per pale or and az. a chevron erm. for* Lions. 9. *Gu. on a chevron ara. cinquefoil between three garbs for* Scocathe. 10. *Ar. a chevron between three cinquefoils gu. for* Wakested. 11. *Ar. a chevron Eng. between three escallops sa. for* Ardenburgh or Arderboughe. 12. *Vairée ar. and gu. on a bend sa. three boars' heads couped close argent tusked or. for* Purscell. 13. *Or. three bears' heads erased sa. muzzled of the first, for* Berwicke. 14. *Ar. three bendlets az., on a canton sa. a lion passant or, for* Shershall. 15. *Or, three chevronels interlaced sa. on a chief gu. three plates for* Prattell. To this may be added the arms of Goodere of Polesworth, *gu., a fess between two chevrons vaire ; vert. a chevron between three bears' heads erased.* Boswell of Combe : *ar. a fess fusillée of five gu., in chief three wolves or bears' heads erased sa.* Boswell, *three doves ar.* Foote, acquired since the settlement of the family in Gloucestershire.

Mary, bap.* 1556, bur.* 19 Ap. 1557.

Jane, wife of John Prous, of Slaughter, co. Glouc.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Wincott, of Kensham, co. Oxon, bap.* Oct. 1542.

Eleanor, bap.* 14th Mar. 1545.

Margaret, bap.* 19 June, 1547. living unmarried 1578,

Henry, bap.* 10 Mar. 1580.

Edward, bap.* 26 May, 1553, bur.* 2nd Aug. following.

Dorothea, bap.* 30th Oct. 1551.

Elizab., wife of Edw. Marrowe, son and heir of Saml. Marrowe, of Barkewell, co. Warw. ; died 29 Oct., 1601, M.I. at Clifford.

. . . . . another son, name unknown. He probably died young. He is figured on his father's Brass. *(Pl. VI.)*

Sir Francis Rainsford, bap.* 14th Sept. 1601, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, and of Clifford, Knt., knighted at Theobald's, 22nd June, 1632, described as Captain, admo of his effects granted 11th June, 1635, to Dame Mary Rainsford, his relict, in which she is described of St. Andrew's, High Holborn. = Mary, dau. of Sir Henry Ewer, of the Lea, co. Herts. Will dated 28th Aug. 1655 (in which she is described as of High Holborn, Middlx.) Prob. 17 Sept. following. Marr. lic. dated 26th Aug. 1629, described as of St. Dunstan's, West, aged 18, daur. of Henry Ewer, Esq., of the same place, to be married at Edgware.

Francis Rainsford, 2nd son, Deputy Constable of the Tower of London, 1676 ; Admo to his brother's effects, 1659 ; died 11th Oct., 1678, and bur. in the Church of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower ; Will dated 2nd Oct., 1678, and proved by his relict, 27th Oct. following. = Elizabeth, Executrix to her husband's will, which she proved 21st Oct., 1678.

Many other sons and daughters

* At Clifford.

FIG. 2.

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CHIEF QUARTERINGS OF THE REV. FRANCIS HANBURY ANNESLEY.

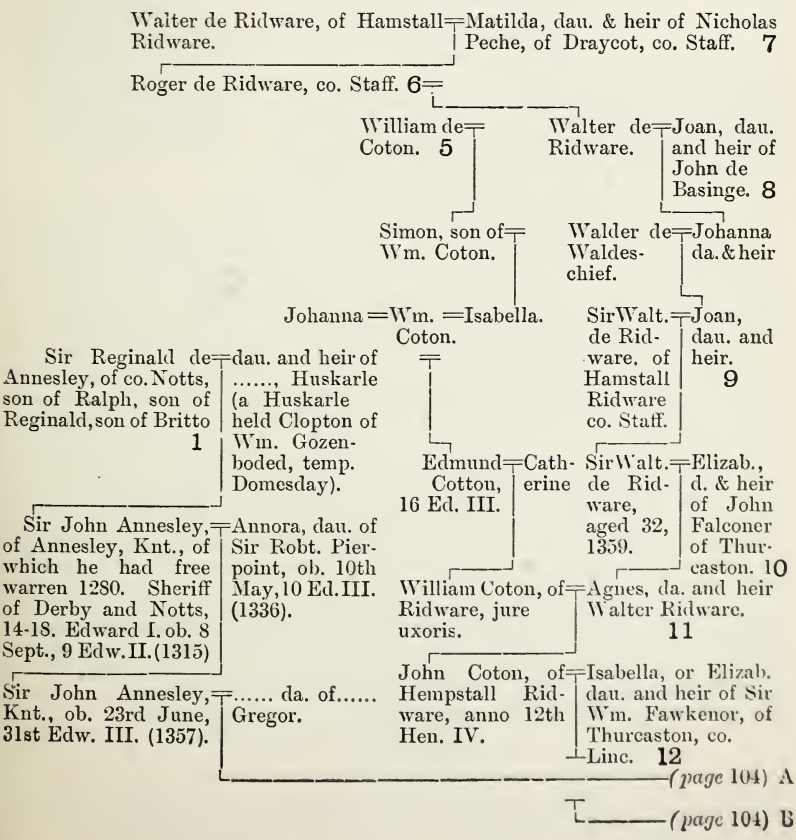
No.		No.		No.
1	ANNESLEY See Blazon	1	11 MALCOLM, King of Scotland	23
2	CHANDOS, of Radbourne	2	12 EDGAR ATHELIN	24
3	HANBURY, of Little Marcle	3	13 DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon	26
4	COTTON, of Ridware	4	14 HUGH CYVELIOK, E. of Chester	28
5	COTTON, ancient	5	15 RANULPH, Earl of Chester	31
6	RIDWARE	10	16 BROCAS & ROCHES, quarterly	34&35
7	FOLVILLE	17	17 DIGHTON, of Clifford	46
8	WESSENHAM	19	18 ANNESLEY	49
9	BRUCE	20	19 BOOTH, of Dunham Massey	51
10	EDMUND, King of England	21	20 EGERTON	73

ROYAL AND BARONIAL DESCENTS

OF THE FAMILIES OF

Annesley, Cotton, Booth, Tyndale

AND OTHERS.



Richard de Abrincis, = Emma, sister of Williamthe Conqueror.

Hugh Lupus, = Ermentrude, da. of Hugh de Claremont, Earl of Bevoys. Earl of Chester, ob. 1101. 29
Richard, E. of Chester, ob. s.p. 1119.

Ralph de Meschines, = Maud, coheir of her nephew, Richard Earl of Chester. Lord of Cumberland. 31

EDMUND II., King of England, called Ironside, ob. 1016. 21 = Algitha, sister of Edric, Earl of Mercia.

Edward, called the Outlaw, ob. soon after 1057. = Agatha, daur. of Henry II., Emperor of Germany. 22

Edgar Athelin, ob. s.p.

MALCOLM III. (Canmore) King of Scotland. 23 = Margt. sis. & heir of Edgar Athelin. 24-25

Ranulph Bricasard, Lord of Cumberland and Earl of Chester ob. 1128. 31 = Lucia, d. of Algar Earl of Mercia, relict of Roger de Romara, E. of Leic.

ALEXANDER K. of Scot. ob. s.p. 1107.

DAVID I. King of Scotland = Maud, da. & heir of Waltheof, Earl of Huntingdon, by Judith, granddaughter of Wm. the Conqueror.

Randulph, surnamed Gernons, Earl of Chester. = Maud, dau. of Robert the Consul, Earl of Glo'ster, illegitimate son of King Henry I., by Mabel, d. & coh. of Robt. Fitz Hamon 32

Henry, Prince of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, ob. 1152, v.p. = Adama, dau. of Hugh Magnus, E. of Warren and Surrey, by Eliz., da. of Hugh Magnus, 2nd son of K. Hen. I. of France, rel. of Robt. de Beaumont, Count of Meullent.

Hugh Cyveliok, Earl Palatine of Chester, ob. 1181. = Bertred, da. of Simon Earl of Evereus, in Normandy.

David, 3rd son, Earl of Huntingdon and Garriock, = Maud, dau. and coh. of Hugh Cyveliok. 28

Robert Brus, Lord of Annandale, in Scotland, nearest male heir in blood to the Crown of Scotland on the death of the Fair Maid of Norway. = Isabella, dau. and coheir. 26

Bernard Brus, 2nd son, Lord of Connington and Exton, ob. before Aug. 1266. Inq. p.m., 50th Henry III. No. 51. = Constance, dau. of .. .. Morteyn.

Bernard Brus, Lord of Connington and Exton, ob. 23 Nov. 1300. Inq. p.m., 4 Ed. III. No. 38. = Agatha, da. of ....., claimed dower 30 Edw. I., Ex. 145.

Bernard Brus, Lord of Connington and Exton, aged 26 on his father's death. Died 3 Edw. III. (1329). Inq. p.m., 4 Edw. III. No. 9. = Agnes, da. of ..... , survived her husband, ob. 10 Edw. III.

Bernard de Brus, son and heir, Lord of Connington & Exton, born 24 July, 1311; dead 18 Decr., 10 Edw. III., ob. s.p.— Inq. p.m. 24 Edw. III. No. 76. = Matilda, da. of Sir Ralph Crophill. Inq. p.m., 24 Edw. III. No. 76, ob. Decr. 1350. Inq. p.m., 33 Ed. III. No. 46.

John de Brus, heir to his bro., Ld. of Connington and Exton, ob. 18th or 19th Edw. III. = Margaret Hardreshall.

Bernard de Brus, posthumous son, b. 1345, ob. 1346. Inq. p.m., 33 Ed. III., No. 46.

Robt. Lovetot, 2nd husb., ob. Sep. 1393. Inq. p.m. 17 Ric. II. No. 37. = Agnes de Brus, of Connington, coheir, aged 19, Feb. 1357-8. Inq. p.m. 33 Ed. III. 20

Sir Hugh Wesenham, ob. in Nov. 1375. Plac. Cor. Rege, 47 Ed. III. = Jane, coh.

C

page 105

Peter de Roches, Knt., the Great Bishop of Winchester and Justiciary of the Kingdom, ob. 1238.

..... de Roches= 35

Geoffrey de Roches, ob. ante 1253, nephew of the Bishop of Winchester.

=Emma, dau. of William Fitz Roger, of North Fareham and Bradley, co. Hants (1295), heir to her brother, survived her husband. 36

Sir Hugh de Roches, heir of his brother Martin, who died s.p. 1277, ob. ante 1300.

=..... ..... dau. & heir of Roger de Hoo. 37

Martin Roche, of Steventon, ob. s.p., 1277.

=Lucy.

John de Roches (at the battle of Falkirk, 1298), ob. 1312.

=Margery, daughter and sole heir of Enfemia ....., who was daughter of Sir Herbert de Caune.

Sir John de Roches, born circa 1289, ob. ante 1349.

=Johanna ..... ob. Sep. 1361.

Ida de Roches, mar. Sir John de Plecy (widow in 1354).

Sir Bernard Brocas, of Beaurepaire and Roche Court, Hered. Master of the Buckhounds, ob. 1395.

=Mary de Roches, daughter and sole heir, relict of Sir John Borhunte (2nd husb.) 35 brought in.

Sir Barnard Brocas, Treasurer to Anne Queen of Richard II., attainted and executed on Tower Hill, Jan. 1399-1400.

=Johanna, daughter of ?..... Vernon, of Beligh, ob. 1429.

Bernard Brocas, of Alton and Bradley, ob. ante 1432.

=Sibilla Croke.

Bernard Brocas, of Horton, etc., Sheriff of Hants, 1457, ob. 1459.

=Emmeline Erwyn, of Bedington, relict of Kinsell.

Bernard Brocas, of Horton, 4th son, ob. 1502. Will dated 24th July, 1502.

=Anne, daughter and heir of Sir John Morell, of Dunstaple. Brought in 40 & 41

(*page 105*) D

A
B

Sir John Annesley, of Annesley, Knt., M.P. for Nottingham, 30th Edward III. to 11th Rich. II., living 1388. = Isabella, dau. & heir of Margt. 3rd sist. & coh. of Sir John Chandos, K.G.

Rich. Cotton, of Hemstall, 6th Hen. VI., of Ridware. = Eliz., sister & coh. Sir Hugh Venables Knt. **15-16**

2

Thomas Annesley, of Annesley, M.P. for co. Notts., 7 Rich. II. (1353) living 1413. = Agnes, dau. of Robt. Clifton, of co. Notts.

Wm. Cotton, of Connington, 2nd son, slain at the battle of St. Albans, 37 H. VI. = Mary Folvylle, dau. and coh. aged 54 on her father's death. Died 14 Mar., 1499. **17-18** *a*

Sir Hugh Annesley, of Annesley, son and heir, ob. 13th Sept. 2 Hen. IV. (1401). = ... dau. of Sir John Babington of Chilwell, co. Derby, Knt.

Thomas Cotton, of Connington. = Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Knightley.

Hugh Annesley, of Annesley, aged 8 yrs. on his father's death, only son and heir. = ..., dau. of William Fitz Williams.

Thomas Cotton, of Connington, ob. 9th Henry VIII. Will proved 1517. = Johanna, daur. of John Parys, of Linton, co. Camb.

John Annesley, of Annesley, son & heir, ancestor of Viscount Chaworth.

Thomas Annesley, of Rodington, co. Notts, 2nd son. =

Thomas Cotton, of Connington, Sheriff of Hunts and Cambridge, 1 Edw. VI. = Lucy, dau. and coh. of Thomas Harvey, of Helmstoke, co. Linc. **33**

William Annesley, of Roddington, son and heir. = Mabel English.

Thos. Cotton, of Connington, co. Hunts, 5 & 5 Philip & Mary, 1557. Sheriff of Cumb. and Hunts, 26 Elizab. 1584, ob. 1592. = Elizabeth, daur. of Francis Shirley, of Stanton Harold, co. Leic., ancestor of the Earls Ferrers. *b*

Robert Annesley, of Newport Pagnel, co. Bucks, 4th son, buried there. Will proved P.C.C., 29th July, 1553. = Joan, daughter of William Cloville, of Coldhall, co. Essex.

George Annesley, of Newport Pagnel, son and heir, bur. there 17th Jan. 1607. = Elizabeth, daur. of Robert Dove, of Moulshoe, co. Bucks.

Robert Annesley, of Newport Pagnel, son and heir, some time an officer in the navy and afterwards a captain in the army in Ireland, and an undertaker in the plantation of Munster. = Beatrix, dau. of John Cornewall, of Moor Park, co. Herts.

Dorothy, eld. dau. of Sir John Philipps of Picton Castle, co. Pembroke, ob. May, 1624, bur. in St. John's Church, Dublin. 1st wife. = The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Annesley, Knt. and Bart. of Ireland. Prin. Sec. of State, Vice Treas., Rec. General of Rents & Rev., and a P.C. of Ireland, cr. Bar. Mountnorris, of Mountnorris, co. Armagh, 8th Feb. 1628-9, and previously had the reversion 11th March, 1622-3, of the Viscounty of Valentia, secured to him and his heirs male on the death of Henry Power, the then Viscount, to which title he eventually succeded; bur. at Morgansy, co. York, 23rd Nov. 1660. *Portrait.* = Jane, 5th da. of Sir John Stanhope, Kt., by his second wife Catherine, dau. of Thos. Trentham, of Rowcester Priory, co. Staff., and relict of Sir Peter Courteen, of Aldington, co. Worc. 2nd wife.

E (*page 106*).

F (*page 106*)

C —┐
Robert Wessenham, of Connington, aged 30 and more, Nov. 1393. Inq. p.m. 17 Ric. II., No. 37, ob. 9th Aug., 1st Henry IV., 1400. Inq. p.m. 2nd Sep. 1400.

.... Folvylle, 17 Edw. IV. = Jane Wessenham, coh. of her brothers, Thomas and Robert. Died before Sep. 1477. Inq. p.m. 17 Edw. IV., No. 71. 19
a Ex. No. 71.

Thomas Lucy, 2nd husb. Inq. p.m., 17 Edw. IV., No. 71. = Sir Thomas Billinge. 3rd husb., Chief Justice of the King's Bench. (Weaver, 268-9).

D —┐
John Brocas, of Horton = Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Marshall, of Dunstaple.

Robert Brocas, of Horton and Buckingham, ob. 1558. = Dorothy, daughter of Robert Ruthall, of Moulshoe, co. Bucks.

Wm. Brocas, of Thedingworth, jure uxoris, 2nd son. = Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Dexter, of Thedingworth, ob. 1621. 42

b
Sir Robt. Cotton of Connington, Knt., cr. Bart., 29 June, 1611. (collector of the famous library, which, by his will, he settled on his grandson) born 22nd Jan, 1570, M.P. for Hunts, temp. James I., ob. 6th May, 1631, bur. at Connington. *Portrait.* = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir. 34

Sir Thomas Cotton, of Connington, 2nd Bart., only surviving son, M.P. for co. Hunts, 1639. Sheriff of Camb. and Hants 1636, ob. 13th May, 1662, æt. 68, bur. at Connington. = Margt. Howard, dau. of Lord William Howard, of Naworth Castle, co. Cumb., marr. 17th June, 1617, ob. 5th Mar. 1621, 1st wife.

Sir John Cotton, of Connington, 3rd Barnet, sold the celebrated Cottonian library under an Act of Parliament for £4,500 to the Trustees of the British Muscum, to be invested in the purchase of lands in the counties of Bedford or Huntingdon, ob. 12th Sep. 1702, in his 80th year, bur. at Connington. *Portrait.* = Dorothy, only child and heir of Edmund Anderson, of Stratton Park; by the 2nd wife Alice, da. and heir of John, Constable of Dromonby, co. York, aged 7½ years on her father's death in 1638. 43-44

John Cotton, Esq., only son by 1st wife, ob. 24th March, 1681, v.p., aged 31, bur. at Connington. = Frances, only daur. and eventually heir of Sir Geo. Downing, Bart., of East Hadley, co. Cumb. 45

G (*page 107*) *Portrait.*

F
E
Arthur, 1st Lord Anglesey, ancestor of the Earls of Annesley and Mountnorris.

The Hon. Francis Annesley, of Castle Wellan, co. Down, born 23rd and bap. 31st Jany. 1628-9, at St. George's-in-the-Field, Middlesex. = Deborah, dau. of Henry Jones, D.D., Ld. Bishop of Meath, relict of John Bowdler, of Dublin, Dy. Aud. Gen. of the Exchq. in Ireland.

Francis Annesley, of Thurganby, co. York., & Bletchingdon, co. Oxon., Barr-at-Law of the Inner Temple. Arthur Earl of Annesley, his cousin, bequeathed to him all his unsettled estates, and thus he acquired Thurganby and Bletchingdon; ob. 7, and bur. 16 April, 1750; bur. at Bletchingdon, æt. 80. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Joseph Martin, of London.

a

Francis Annesley, Clerk, LL.D., son and heir, Rector of Winwick.

William Annesley, 6th son, ancestor of the Earls of Annesley.

b

Francis Annesley, LL.D., Master of Downing College, Camb., M.P. for Reading, co. Berks. Hereditary Cottonian Trustee of the Brit. Mus. Died 17, and bur. 24 Apr. 1812, s.p.
Portrait.

Eliz. Annesley, married George Booth Tyndale.
See post p. 112.

c

James Tooker, of Norton Hall, Som. Sometime Major in Somersetshire Militia, bap. at Chilcompton, 2nd Aug. 1752, ob. 8th March, 1813. = Alice Lucy, born 26th Jan. 1766, mar. 23rd Nov. 1791, ob. 5th Dec. 1803.

Arabella, born 19th Aug. 1773, ob. 21 June, 1815, unm.

d

Geo. Annesley, of Regent Sq., co. Middx., born 13 Sep. 1807, 4th son. Hered. Trus. Brit. Mus. = Emily, da. of Alb. Forster, of Upper Woburn Place, Middx., by his wife Eliz. Dobrée Carey.

Francis Annesley, clerk, M.A., of St. John's Coll., Oxf-, son and heir, born 8 Dec. 1800, bur. *30 July, 1882. Will dat. 21 Dec. 1869. Prob. 19 May, 1884. = Charlotte, only da. of Henry Hodges Mogg, clk., Vicar of High Littleton, Som., marr. 3rd May, 1836, died 27 June, 1837, bur. at Farrington Gourney, Som.

Emily Vere Annesley, born 21st Nov. 1839, bap. 20th Feb. 1840, at St. Pancras, Middlesex.

Francis Hanbury Annesley, clerk, born 19th Dec. 1837, bap. 20th Feb. 184 , at St. Pancras. Inst. to the Rectory of Clifford, 31 July, 1879. Cott. Trus. of the Brit. Museum. = Maria Charlotte Annesley, only child and heir, born 3rd Apr. 1837, marr. 21 Aug. 1862. 49

Edith Vere, bap. at Titsey, Surrey, 15 Nov. 1863.

Reginald Cecil, bap. at Horseheath, co. Camb., 17 May, 1865, died 10 Dec. 1882.

Arthur Dighton, bapt. at Horseheath, co. Camb. 16 Dec. 1866

Isabell Charlotte, bap. at Atherstone-on-Stour, co. Warr., 31st Jan. 1869.

Francis Cotton, bap. at Totsfield, Surrey, 14 May, 1871

Alice Tyndale, bap. at Totsfield, Surrey, 22nd June, 1873.

G

Wm. Hanbury, of Little Marcle, co. Heref., son of Thomas Hanbury, of the same place, ob. 19th Oct. 1737, æt. 70. *Portrait.*

= Frances Cotton, only da. and heir of her brother, Sir John Cotton, 4th Bart. By Act of Parl. 26 Geo. II. (1732), she obtained the privilege of appointing successive Cottonian-family Trustees to the Brit. Mus., with remainder to the male issue of her four daus. in succession according to seniority, ob. 21st Nov. 1756, æt. 80. 45

Sir John Cotton, 4th Bart., of Connington & Stretton Died 5th Feby. 1730-1, in the 52nd year of his age, s.p.

= Elizab., da. o, Jas. Herbert† of Kingsey, co. Oxon. Dd. 11th Feb. 1731-2, bur. at Connington, aged 42, s.p.

a

Martin Annesley, 3rd son, Clerk, D.D., St. John's College, Camb., Preb. of Sarum Vicar of Bucklebury & Rector of Frilsham, Berks; born 5th and bap. 14th Oct. 1701, at St. Andrew's, Dublin; ob. 4th and bur. 10th June, 1749. Will dated 17th April, 1737.† Cod., 5th Oct. 1742. Prob. 17th Aug. 1749.

= Mary Hanbury, 3rd surviving daur. and coheir of William Hanbury. Prov. her husb.'s will; born 1708, marr. 12 Dec. 1732, died 20 Dec. 1796, bur.† 3

b

Arthur Hen. Annesley, clerk, D.D., of Trin. Coll., Oxon, Vicar of Chewton Mendip, in co. Som., in 1764, born 8 & bap. 15 May, 1735, ob. 12 July, 1792, at Chewton. Will dat. 23 May, 1792. Prov. 27th Feb. 1793.

= Alice, dau. of Francis Keyt Dighton, of Clifford Chambers, and sister and heir of Lister Dighton, of the same place, marr. 7 Nov., 1761, died 29 Nov. 1790, buried* (*page 108*) H

c

Arthur Annesley, clerk, M.A., born 10th Oct. 1768. Inst. to the Rectory of Clifford, 22 May, 1793, again 25 May, 1803, Heredit. Cott. Trus. Brit. Mus. Will dated 19 May, 1836. Prob. 21st Feb. 1845. Died 9 Feb., Bur.* M.I.

= Elizabeth Vere, only dau. of Geo. Booth Tyndale, of Bathford, and heir of her uncle Nathaniel, 4th Lord Delemere, born 12 July, bap. there 10 August following, marr. 14 Jan. 1800, at Reading, Berks. Died 15th June, 1860. M.I. 48-50

d

† At Bucklebury. * Clifford Chambers.

H

Thomas Dighton, named in brother Job Dighton's will.

Job Dighton, of the Middle Temple, London, purchased in 1649, of Henry Rainsford, the Manor and Advowson of Clifford, bur.*30th Oct. 1659. Will dated 21st Sep. 1659. = Anne, dau. of Wm. Harewell, of Coventry, bur.*20 May, 1655.

Henry Dighton, of the Middle Temple. Pres. to Clifford 1661 and 1667. Bur.* 21st Feb. 1687, died intestate admº to his son and heir Richard Dighton, 7th May following, named in father's will.

= Sarah, da. of Rich. Bayly, clerk, D.D. Pres. of St. John's Coll., Oxon., and Dean of Salisbury, ob. 1667, post nupt. settˢ 19th Feb. 1663, bur.*

Mary, named in father's will, mar. John Frogmore.

—

Job Dighton, bap* 15th April 1639, bur.* 11 Oct. 1669. Admº to his bro. 10 Nov. 1669.

Anne, married Francis Watts, of Eastcot, alias Urcott. Married settl, 9 Apr. 1651.

—

Eliz., marr. ..... Chamberlayne without her father's consent—these named in their father's will.

Richard Dighton, son & heir, bap.* 6th Mar. 1664-5. Pres. to Clifford, 1729, bur.* 27th August, 1738. = Alice, dau. and coh. of Francis Keyt, of Hidcote, co. Glouc., by his wife Alice, daughter of Sir William Spencer, of Yarnston, Oxon., by his wife Constance, dau. of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, born 10 April, bap. 2 May, 1671, at Mickleton. Marr. settl. 5 Jan. 1687. Died at Hidcote, and bur.* 3 Sep. 1743.

Francis Keyt Dighton, of Clifford and Hidcote, son and heir, born 26 April, bap.* 18 May, 1699. Pres. to Clifford 1732, 1735. Bur.* 11 Feb. 1768. *Portrait.*

= Sarah, only da. of Samuel Selman, of Old Ford in Bow, co. Middx., mercht., by Sarah his wife, da. and coh. of Matthew Lister, of the same place, born 9th June, 1705, marr. settlemt. 2 July, and marr. 27 Aug. 1723, died 3rd and bur.* 6th May, 1737. *Portrait.*

Ric. Dighton, 2nd son, bap* 10 Aug. 1705, bur. 2 June, 1733, unmar.

—

Hen. Dighton 3rd son, bap.* 31 Jan. 1706-7 bur. 5th Feb. 1714-5.

John Dighton, 4th son bap. 22nd June, 1713. = Eliz. da. of John Hunter, of Fort St. George, E.I.

H(*p.* 107)

Lister Dighton, of Clifford, son and heir. Pres. to the Rectory of Clifford 1776, 1787, 1793. Bur.*11 May, 1807. Will dated 2nd Dec. 1805. Prob. 20th June, 1807, s.p. = Mary, dau. of .....Foulds, marriage settl. 20th July, 1793, bur.* 30 June, 1798. Admº 31st Oct. following to husband, Lister Dighton.

* At Clifford Chambers.

H H

Humphrey de Bohun, kinsman of Wm. Duke of Normandy, with whom he came to England.
ARMS.—*Az. a bendlet cotised between and lioncels ramp.*

Bernard de Newmarch, Lord of Brecknock.
ARMS.—*Gu. 5 lozenges conjoined in fess or.*

Humphrey de Bohun the Great. = Maud, da. of Edward de Salisbury.

Milo de Gloucester, Earl of Hereford, 28th July, 1140. High Constable. Ob. 24th Dec. 1143. = Sibyl, da. and heir.

Humphrey de Bohun, ob. 1187 = Margery, eldest of the coheirs of Milo de Glouc.

Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. = Margaret, dau. of Henry Earl of Huntingdon, sister of William the Lion King of Scotland.

Henry de Bohun, 8th Earl of Hereford, ob. 1st June, 1220. = Maud, only dau. of Geoffry Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex, and heir to her brother William de Mandeville, last Earl of Essex, and heir of her great-grandmother, Margaret, dau. and heir of Eudo Dapifer. ARMS.—*Qrtly. or & gu. a bordure wavy.*

Maud, dau. of the Earl of Ewe, 1st wife. = Humphrey de Bohun, cr. Earl of Essex (1st John) and of Hereford. = Maud de Aventye

Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Baron of Brecknock jure uxoris. = Elcanor, dau. and coheir of William de Braose, Lord of Brecknock.
ARMS.—*Az. semée of cross-crosslets gu. a lion ramp. or, armed flanged gu.* (Banks).

Humphrey de Bohun, son & heir, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Baron of Brecknock and Constable of England, ob. 1298. = Maud, dau. of Wm. Fienles.

Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Lord of Brecknock, ob. 1321. = Elizabeth, dau. of King Edw. I., relict of John Earl of Holland.

I

I

John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Lord of Brecknock, ob. 1336, s.p.

Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, ob. 1361 unmarr.

Wm. de Bohun. = Elizabeth, sister & coh. of Giles Lord Badlesmere, by Margaret, dau. and coh. of Thomas 3rd son of Richard de Clare, Earl of Glouc., relict of Edmund de Mortimer.
a Earl of Northampton, ob. 1360.

ARMS.—*Badlesmere, ar. a fess between two bars gemelles gu. Clare or, 3 chevronels gu.*

Humphrey de Bohun, heir of his uncle Humphrey, Earl of Hereford and Eesex, and of Northampton, Lord of Brecknock, ob. 1372, s.p.m. = Joan, da. of Rich. Earl of Arundel.

Eleanor, da. & coh. = Thomas Plantagenet, (called of Woodstock) Duke of Gloucester, and E. of Buckingham, K.G., 7th son, ob. 8th Sep. 1397

John Plantagenet, K.G., Duke of Lancaster, born 1340, ob. Feb. 1399, 4th son. = Catherine, dau. of Sir Payne Roet, 3rd wife, relict of Sir Hugh Swinford, ob. 1403.

a

Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Buckingham, only son, K.G., died of the plague at Chester on his return from Ireland, 1 Hen. IV.

Ann Plantagenet, sister and coheir remar. Wm. Bouchier, Earl of Eu, bur. at Lanthony, Glouc. = Edmund, 5th Earl of Stafford, K.G., slain at N'hampton, 1403.

Humphrey Stafford, 1st Duke of Buckingham, slain at Northampton, 10 July, 1460 = Anne, dau. of Ralph Nevill, K.G., Earl of Westmorland, died 1480.

John de Beaufort, K.G., Earl of Somerset, d. 16th Mar. 1410 = Margaret, daur. of Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, died 1439.

Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Stafford, slain at St. Albans, 23rd May, 1455. = Margaret Beaufort.

Edmund de Beaufort, K.G., Duke of Somerset, slain at St. Albans, 23rd May, 1455. = Eleanor, da. & coh. of Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, d. 1407.

b

Henry Stafford, 2nd D. of Buckingham, K.G., Lord High Constable of England, born 4th Sept. 1456, beheaded 2nd Nov 1483. = Catherine Wydville, 6th dau. of Rich. Earl Rivers.

Sir Rich. Pole, K.G., died Nov. 1504. = Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, born 1473, beheaded 27th May, 1541.

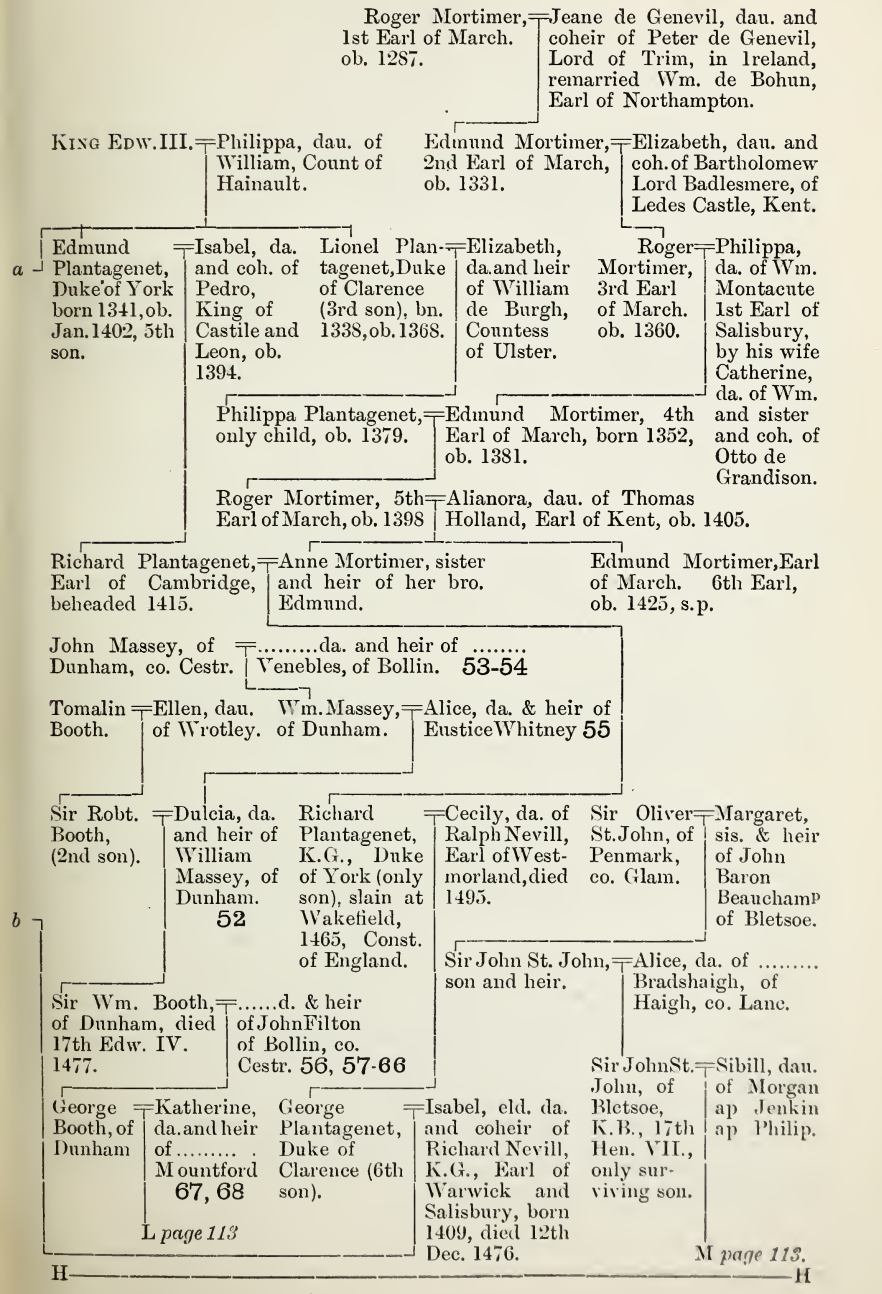
Edward, 3rd Duke of Buckingham, K.G., High Constable of England, beheaded 17 May, 1521. = Alianora Percy, eld. da. of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, K.G., died 13th Feb. 1531.

Henry Stafford (2nd son) created Earl of Wilts, 3rd Feb. 1569-10, K.G., died 6th March, 1522-3. s.p.

J *page 112*

K *page 112*

H——H


Roger Mortimer, 1st Earl of March. ob. 1287.
Jeane de Genevil, dau. and coheir of Peter de Genevil, Lord of Trim, in Ireland, remarried Wm. de Bohun, Earl of Northampton.
King Edw. III.
Philippa, dau. of William, Count of Hainault.
Edmund Mortimer, 2nd Earl of March, ob. 1331.
Elizabeth, dau. and coh. of Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, of Ledes Castle, Kent.
a
Edmund Plantagenet, Duke of York born 1341, ob. Jan. 1402, 5th son.
Isabel, da. and coh. of Pedro, King of Castile and Leon, ob. 1394.
Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence (3rd son), bn. 1338, ob. 1368.
Elizabeth, da. and heir of William de Burgh, Countess of Ulster.
Roger Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March. ob. 1360.
Philippa, da. of Wm. Montacute 1st Earl of Salisbury, by his wife Catherine, da. of Wm. and sister and coh. of Otto de Grandison.
Philippa Plantagenet, only child, ob. 1379.
Edmund Mortimer, 4th Earl of March, born 1352, ob. 1381.
Roger Mortimer, 5th Earl of March, ob. 1398
Alianora, dau. of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, ob. 1405.
Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, beheaded 1415.
Anne Mortimer, sister and heir of her bro. Edmund.
Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March. 6th Earl, ob. 1425, s.p.
John Massey, of Dunham, co. Cestr.
.....da. and heir of ..... Venebles, of Bollin. 53-54
Tomalin Booth.
Ellen, dau. of Wrotley.
Wm. Massey, of Dunham.
Alice, da. & heir of Eustice Whitney 55
Sir Robt. Booth, (2nd son).
Dulcia, da. and heir of William Massey, of Dunham. 52
Richard Plantagenet, K.G., Duke of York (only son), slain at Wakefield, 1465, Const. of England.
Cecily, da. of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, died 1495.
Sir Oliver St. John, of Penmark, co. Glam.
Margaret, sis. & heir of John Baron Beauchamp of Bletsoe.
b
Sir John St. John, son and heir.
Alice, da. of ..... Bradshaigh, of Haigh, co. Lanc.
Sir Wm. Booth, of Dunham, died 17th Edw. IV. 1477.
.....d. & heir of John Filton of Bollin, co. Cestr. 56, 57-66
Sir John St. John, of Bletsoe, K.B., 17th Hen. VII., only surviving son.
Sibill, dau. of Morgan ap Jenkin ap Philip.
George Booth, of Dunham
Katherine, da. and heir of ..... Mountford 67, 68
George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence (6th son).
Isabel, eld. da. and coheir of Richard Nevill, K.G., Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, born 1409, died 12th Dec. 1476.
L page 113
M page 113.
H
H

J K

Henry Stafford, Baron Stafford by restoration of, 3rd Edw.IV., died 5th May, 1563. = Ursula Pole, only daughter. She had four brothers, the three elder of whom were attainted, and the fourth, Cardinal Pole, died 1558, s.p., when she became their heir.

Sir William Stafford, of Chabsey, Kntd by the Earl of Hertford in Scotland, 23 Sep. 1545, 6th in descent from Margt., dau. of Ralph, 1st Earl of Stafford, ob. 1372. She married Sir John Stafford, of Amelcote, co. Stafford, 2nd son of Sir William, of Sandon, great-grandson of Milicent, 1st Baroness Stafford. = Dorothy Stafford, a Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth, had grant from the Crown, 5th June, 1584, of Marlwood Park, in Thornbury, co. Glouc., with rem. to her two sons, John and William, in tail male. Marr. 1545, died 22nd and buried 23rd Sep. at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Wm. Stafford of the Court of Queen Elizabeth. = Anne, dau. of Thos. Gryme, of Antingham, Norf., by his wife, Amphillis, dau. of Robt. Themilthorp, of Foulsham, in same county.

Thomas Tyndale, of Eastwood Park, Thornbury, co. Glouc., which he sold in 1619. Thomas, son and heir, in 1619, unmarr. Died 13th Feb. 1671-2, aged 84, buried at Kington St. Michael, 22nd following. Will dated 7th May, 1671. Prob. 23rd April, 1682, P.C.C. = Dorothy Stafford, marr. cir. 1620, died 20th July, 1664, æt. near 72, bur. 22nd July following at Kington St. Michael.

Wm. Tyndale, of Milbourn, Malmesbury, Wilts, sometime of Stapleton, Glouc., born at Iron Acton, and bap. at Thornbury, 14th June, 1625, ob. 3rd Nov. 1675. = Margaret, dau. of Anderson Acheley, sister and coh. of Anderson Acheley, of Bitterley, near Ludlow, born 1st Feb. 1639-40, marr. at Ludlow, 23rd June, 1665, ob. 17th Jan. 1715-6.

Thomas Tyndale, of Bathford, sometime Collector of Customs at the Beach, Chester, born 2nd and bap. 6 June, 1667, died 18 Oct. 1747, and bur. at Bathford. Will dated 16th May, 1747. Prob. 14th Nov. following. = Elizab., 2nd surviving dau., born 9th Feb., 1675-6, marr. settl. dated 30th Dec. 1699, marr. 1 Jan. 1700, ob. 14th Nov. 1768. Will dat. 26 June, 1763, in which she desires her children to quarter the arms of Booth with those of Tyndale. Bur. at Bathford. *a*

George Tyndale, of Bathford and Bristol, only surviving son and heir, born 29 Jan. 1703-4, bap. at Trinity Church, Chester, 10th Feb. following. Died 12th Feb. 1771. Will dat. 24th Jan. 1771. Prob. 15th April following. = Vere Booth, 2nd surviving dau., and eventually coheir of her brother the last Lord Delamere, mar. at Kensington, Middlesex, 27 Nov. 1736, died 31 May, 1753, bur. at Bathford, 50 *b*

George Booth Tyndale, of Bathford, and of the Inner Temple, heir-at-law of his uncle, Lord Delamere, born 8 Sep. 1737, bap. at St. Augustine's, Bristol, died 28th Dec. 1779, bur. at Bathford. = Elizabeth Annesley, dau. of Arthur Annesley, Clerk, D.D. (*See ante p.106*)

H

L

Sir Wm. Booth, of Dunham. = Margaret, dau. and coh. of Sir William Ashton. **69, 70, 71,** brought in.

M

George Booth, of Dunham. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thos. Butler, of Beauley.

Sir John St. John of Bletsoe, son and heir. = Margaret, da. of Sir Wm. Waldegrave, of Smallbridge, Suff.

Sir George Booth, of Dunham. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edmund Trafford.

Oliver St. John, 1 Baron St. John, of Bletsoe, 1559, died 1582. = Agnes, da. of John, and grand-dau. and heir of Sir Richard Fisher, who died 18 June, 1648.

Sir Wm. Booth, of Dunham. died 1579. = Elizab., dau. of Sir John Warbutton.

John, 2nd Baron, ob. s.p.

Oliver, 3rd Baron St. John, of Bletsoe, had livery of the Manor of Boddington in right of his wife. = Dorothy, da. and heir of Sir John Rede, Knt., of Boddington, co. Glouc., grandson of Wm. Rede and Margaret, dau. and coh. of Rich. last Baron Beauchamp, of Powick, by his w. Elizab., da. of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton, co. Worc.

Sir George Booth, of Dunham Massey, cr. Bart. 1611. Died 24th Oct. 1652. Bur. at Bowdon, co. Cestr., in his own vault, in his own chapel there. = Catherine, dau. of Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice of Com. Pleas, of Eysworth, co. Beds. Mar. 1592, d. 13 Feb. 1638-9, buried at Bowdon.

Sir Anthony St. John (2nd son) surviving. = Mary, da. of Wm. Awbrey, D.C.L., and relict of Wm. Herbert, of Crickhowell.

William Booth, M.P. for Cheshire ob. v.p., 26 Apr. 1636. Buried at Bowdon. Funeral cert., 4 May, 1636 = Vere, dau. and coh. of Sir Thos. Egerton, eld. son of the 1st Earl of Ellesmere, and Vist Breckley, marr. Sep. 1616, bur. 4 May, 1629. at Bowdon. Fun. cert. 28th May, 1629. **72**

Sir John Booth, of Woodford (2nd son) Kntd. 1660, born 1610, died 9th May, 1678, buried at St. Werburgh, Chester, 15th following, aged 67. Fun. cert. = Dorothy, dau. and heir, died Jan. 1655.

a

George, 1st Lord Delamere, of Dunkam Massey, 2nd Bart., born 18 Dec. 1622, ob. 8th Aug. 1684, buried at Bowden. = Elizab., eld. dau. of Henry Earl Grey, of Stamford, ob. 14 Jan. 1690.

George Booth, of Woodford, bapt. 26 Nov. 1635, ob. 12th Nov. 1719. = Martha, dau. of Ralph Hawtrey, of Purley, Surrey, son of Ralph Hawtrey, of Middlesex, born May, 1645, ob. 6th May, 1718.

b

The Hon. Robert Booth, D.D., Dean of Bristol born 1661. Died 8th and bur. 11 Aug. 1730, in the Cathedral Yard, Bristol. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Hales, of Howlett, Kent, eldest son of Sir Robert Hales, of Beakesbourne, in the same county, Bart., died 4th June, 1732.

Nathaniel Booth, 4th Lord Delamere and 5th Bart., born 1709, died 1770 s.p., when the Barony became extinct, and the Baronetcy devolved upon his second cousin.

TABLE OF QUARTERINGS

to which the Rev. Francis Hanbury Annesley is entitled, deduced from the Heralds' Visitations, Ancient Monuments, and other reliable authorities.

1 ANNESLEY	Paly of 6, ar. and az., a bend., gu.
2 CHANDOS of Radbourne	Or, a pile, gules.
3 HANBURY, of Little Marcle	Or. a bend. engrailed, vert., with plain cotises, sa.
4 COTTON, of Ridware	Az., an eagle displayed, ar.
5 COTTON, ancient	Ar., a bend. sa. betw. three pellets
6 RIDWARE	Az., an eagle displayed ar., and a chief, vair.
7 PECHE	Gu., a fess between six crosses crosslet, ar.
8 BASINGE, of Boylston, Derby	Or., six eaglets displ. 3, 2, and 1, sa., a canton, erm.
9 WALDESHEAF, of Boylston	Gu., a chev. ar. betw. 3 garbs, or.
10 RIDWARE	Az., an eagle displayed, ar., and a chief, vair.
11 FALCONER, of Thurcaston	Ar., three falcons, gu.
12 THURCASTON, of Thurcaston	Sa., three owls 2 and 1. ar.
13 RIDWARE	Az., an eagle displayed, ar., and a chief vair.
14 FALCONER	Ar., three falcons, gu.
15 VENABLES, of Bollin	Az., two bars, ar., in chief two mullets of the second.
16 VENABLES, of Kinderton	Az., two bars, argent.
17-18 FOLVILLE	Barry nebulé of six, a canton, gu. And, gu. a chev. betw. three eagles displ., double headed ar.
19 WESSENHAM	Sa., a fess dancetté betw. three mullets, ar.
20 BRUCE	Az., a saltier and a chief, or.
21 EDMUND (Ironside) King of England	Az., a cross patonce betw. four crowns, or.
22 AUSTRIA	Az., an eagle displayed with two heads, sa.

23	MALCOLM (Canmore) King of Scotland	Or., a lion ramp., within a double tressure, gu.
24	EDGAR ATHELIN	Az., a cross patonce between four crowns, or.
25	EDWARD (Confessor) King of England	Az., a cross patonce between four martlets, or.
26	DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon	Or, three piles, gules.
27	GOSPATRIC, Earl of Northumberland	Gu., a saltier, argent.
28	HUGH CYVELIOK, Earl of Chester	Az., six garbs, or, 3, 2 and 1.
29	HUGH LUPUS, Earl of Chester	Az., a wolf's head, erased, or.
30	RICHARD, Earl of Chester	Gu., crusilly, a wolf's head erased, ar.
31	RANULPH DE MESCHINES	Or, a lion ramp., his tail erected, gu.
32	FITZ HAMON, Earl of Glouc.	Gu. three rests, or.
33	HARVEY	Or, a chev. betw. three leopards' faces, gu.
34	BROCAS } These Coats were usually borne quarterly by Brocas.	Sa., a lion ramp. guardant, or.
35	ROCHES }	Sa., two lions passant guardant in pale, or, armed and langued, gules.
36	FITZ ROGER	Quarterly, or and gu., a bend sa., and a label of three points.
37	DE HOO	Quarterly, sa. and argent.
38	DE CAUNE	Az., a cross, engrailed, or.
39	MORRELL	Az., on a fess betw. two chevrons, or, a stag's head, cabossed, gu.
40	BANBURY	Ar., a cross betw. four mullets of six points, gu.
41	COSNARD	Az., a fess betw. 4 chevronels, or.
42	DEXTER	Or, a chevron betw. three eagles, displ., sa.
43	ANDERSON	Ar. a chev. betw. 3 crosses flory, sa.
44	CONSTABLE	Quarterly, gu. and vairé, on a bend or an annulet.
45	DOWNING	Barry of 8 ar. and vert. a griffin segreant, or.
46	DIGHTON	Ar., a lion passant betw. 3 crosses pattée fitchée, gu.
47	KEYT	Az., a chevron betw. kites' heads, erased, or.

48 TYNDALE	Ar., upon a fess gu. betw. three garbs, sa., a martlet of the first.
49 ANNESLEY	Paly of 6 ar. and az., a bend., gu.
50 TYNDALE	Ar., upon a fess gu. betw. three garbs, a martlet of the first.
51 BOOTH, of Dunham Massey	Ar., three boars' heads erect and erased, sa., langued, gu., a crescent for a difference.
52 Barton?	Ar., a fess engrailed, gu.
53 Massey, of Dunham	Quarterly, gu. and or, in the first quarter a lion passant, ar.
54 VENABLES, of Bollin	Az., 2 bars and in chief as many mullets, ar.
55 VENABLES, of Kinderton	Az., two bars, ar.
56 WHITNEY	Paly of six or & gu., a chief, vair
57 FITTON	Ar., on a bend. az., three garbs, or.
58 MOBERLEY	Ar., 2 chevronels & a canton, gu.
59 THORNTON	Ar., on a bend., gu., three escarbuncles of eight rays, or.
60 KINGSLEY	Vert, a cross, engrailed, ermine.
61 KINGSLEY'S Forester's Coat	Ar., a bugle-horn stringed, sa., in dexter chief, a cinquefoil.
62 STARTON, of Starton, Chesh.	Ar., a holly tree eradicated and erected in pale, ppr.
63 HELLESBY	Or, a saltier, sa.
64 ?	Sa., a cross raguly, gu.
65 HATTON	Az. a chevron betw. 3 garbs., or.
66 CRISPIN	Barry bendy sinister, ar. and gu.
67 NORMANVILLE	Ar. on a fess, gu. cotised, sa., three fleurs-de-lis, ar.
68 MOUNTFORD, of Ressote	Bendy of ten, or and az.
69 ASHTON, of Ashton-under-Lyne.	Ar., a mullet, sa.
70 STAYLEY	Ar., a chevron, engrailed, az.
71 BOTELER, of Beausy	Gu., a cross engrailed, erm., within a bordure gobony, or and az.
72 EGERTON	Ar., a lion ramp., gu., betw. three pheons' heads, sa.

N.B.—The Rev. F. H. Annesley is entitled to impale all these coats in right of his wife and cousin, and their children to quarter them.

ABBOT NEWLAND'S ROLL
OF THE
ABBOTS OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY BY BRISTOL.

Communicated by I. H. JEAYES, Esq.,
Assistant in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum.

On the suggestion of Sir John Maclean and the Ven. Archdeacon Norris I have availed myself of the kindness of Lord Fitzhardinge to lay before the members of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archæological Society the transcript of a portion of Abbot Newland's Chronicle Roll of the Berkeleys. This particular portion includes Newland's introduction, and his Chronicle of the Abbots of St. Augustine's Abbey, Bristol, from Robert Fitzharding, the founder, to Robert Elyot, the twenty-first Abbot, elected 28th August, 1515.

As regards the Roll itself, Smyth, in his *Lives of the Berkeleys*, makes frequent mention of Newland's Chronicle, but, unfortunately, in terms not sufficiently explicit to show whether it was this identical document he had before him or the original roll in the Abbot's own hand, of which this must be a copy. For that this is not the original is plain from the fact that Newland's death, burial and achievements are recorded in it, as well as the election of his successor, in the same handwriting as the body of the Roll.

If any further proof were necessary that this is but a copy of an older Roll, it is easily found, for having suffered considerable damage from damp, etc., at the edges, the missing words have in many places, notably in the preamble, been supplied by an 18th century hand, and evidently from a much older document, as the spelling and quaint wording bear witness. This too seems to prove that when these late additions were made the original Chronicle was amongst the muniments in Berkeley Castle. It cannot now be found, but it is possible that when I have completed

the catalogue of the Castle Muniments, which I hope to do in the coming autumn, it may be discovered.

A brief description of the Roll is necessary. It is written on paper, and is in two pieces, the upper part measuring 23 ins. by 16 ins., being pasted on 17th century parchment, and the lower part measuring 16 ft. 6 ins by 16 ins., being much torn at the top and at the edges. The upper part contains the preamble, or the Abbot's preface, the Chronicle commencing "Kyng Harri the first," which illustrates the part taken by Robert son of Harding in the civil wars of King Stephen, and the marriage covenant uniting the families of Berkeley and Fitzharding. (The original covenant is still in good condition at Berkeley Castle). The lower part contains the descent of Robert Fitzharding and the account of founding the Abbey, followed by the chronicle of the Abbots, and, running parallel to it, the chronicle of the family. On the other side of the Roll is a complete list of the Mayors, Sheriffs and Bailiffs of Bristol from "William Cannyng, Maior, and Henry Vyell, vicecomes et primus Bristollie, and William Combe et Thomas Knappe, Ballivi [1374, the year in which Edward III. made Bristol a separate county], down to John Hutton, Maior, Thomas Jeffereis and Johannes Spryng, vicecomites [1524]. Side by side with the list is a meagre chronicle of the deaths and accessions of the Kings of England; for example, "1272 [Anno] 56. Et obiit [Henricus III.] xvi Kal. Decembris sepultus apud Westmonasterium cui successit filius ejus Edwardus primus." Finally, there are in addition a few historical notes, of which the following are specimens :—

1520. This yere whete barly and benes where for the more part of the yere at xxij^{d} the bz [bushel] and above and grete sca[r]sty of corne was amonges the people. Also the same yere was beheddid the noble lord Edward Duc of Buckingham the xviij day of May and berid at the Austen Freris in London, and about Seint Jamis tide whete was at iij^{s} iiij^{d} the bz. [bushel].

Anno 31. [*i.e.* Johannis Newland Abbatis]. Isto anno in festo Sancti Laurencii combusta fuit navis vocata Regent cum magno Carricke de Brest supra mare.

Under the year 1327, where an interesting note might be looked for, there is unfortunately nothing but the bare record of the death, and burial at Gloucester of the ill-fated Edward II., whose memory will for ever be associated with the famous Castle of Berkeley.

Hereafter folowith the trewe and noble Petegre of William [lord Marquyes Berkeley Earle] of Noty[ngham and grete Erle Marchall of England] originalli and lineally descending from the Kyng of Denemark[1] [and in the tyme of William] Conqueror [whos noble Ancestours lordis of Berkeley sithin] diverse tymes have maryed w^t^ the Royall blode of the Kynges of Englande [with many other] lordes of this Il[ande of right hygh estate as here after shall more] evidently appere. This noble Petegre was compiled and translated out of latyn into Englishe in the v [yere of the Regne of our soverayne lord and Kynge] King Harry the vij^th^ and bi John Newlande Abbot of the Monastery of Senct Augustines bi Bristow [and where hit is undirstandid of the said John Newland] Abbot that the devote mynde and intent of the olde noble fundatoures of monasteries some tyme was [to employe and continually to mayntene the] service of God bothe bi day and nyght. And that also the especiall remembrance in prayers of Religiouse [men shuld be don for ever for all there fundatours] and benefactoures. Therefore full moche convenient hit thinketh me that all Religous men knowe bi [name their fundatours and especial benefactours] for whom thei ought most devoutely pray for, whiche for the love of God and in perpetual almys have geven [and procurid to be geven unto them grete possessiones and liberteis, And for this cause movid y the foresaid John N[ewland] Abbot for my more larger knowledge [and informacion of my brethren Chanons present] And for evir after to be come have taken uppon me to put into writing the lineal and trew descent of [Sir

[1] See *Lives of the Berkeleys* (Maclean's Edition), Vol. I., p. 19, Note A.—Ed.

The words within the *square* brackets have been supplied by an eighteenth century hand.

Robert Fizherding the son and eyre of herding] whiche herding was son of the King of Denemarke whiche Robert foresaide was first created lord of Berkeley [and so lineally from him I shall continew unto] William now lord marquyes Berkley for whom And all othir of his noble auncestoures we ben bounde [specially to pray and as that I shall begynne] this said noble Petegre First y shall declare how the said Sir Robert fizherding was first made lorde of the [Barony of Berkeley and shall expresse folowyngly] certeyue convenciones made atwixe the saide Sir Robert fizherding and [Sir] Roger of Berkeley [lord and Baron of Dursley].

Kyng Harry the first the iij^{de} son of King William Conquerour had issue remaynyng on doughter named Mawde whiche was first maryed unto [the Emperour of] Alemayne whiche decessid w^{t}out eny issue of here body begoten. And where all the othir children of the said King Harry lawfully begoten were drowned in [the see comyng] out of Normandie And had none othir Eyre the saide King Harry send for his foresaide doughter Mawde the Emparice into Englande And in opyn parlia(ment declared) and ordeyned her to be his eyre. To whom then and there were sworen all the lordes of Englande And made unto her sewete admyttyng here for his (eyre, Amongs) whom principally and first was sworen Stevyn Erle of Boleyn Nevowe of the said King Harry the first. This so done this saide Mawde the Emparice was (after maryed) un to Galfride Plantagenett Erle of Angewe whiche begate of here a son whiche was named Harry. Whiche after was King Harry the secunde. But (sone after that) Kyng Harry the first was decessid the foresaide Stevyn Erle of Boleyn presumed and usurped the crowne And was made King contrary to his othe And promisse (made unto) the said Mawde the Emparice. But when then after Harry the Son and Eyre of the said Mawde the Emparice And also of the saide Galfride Erle of Angewe was (growen) unto man is state he w^{t} his saide Moder Mawde w^{t} a smalle power came

The words within the *round* brackets are supplied from Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys.*

ovir in to Englande And claymed their right and heneritance in the vth yere of (the raigne of) the said Kyng Stevyn And so continued grete discorde and Batelle atwixe them bi the space of ij yeres And the vijth yere of the Regne of the saide Kyng (Steven there) was a Batelle made at Lyncolne at Candelmas where the saide Kyng Stevyn was taken bi the Erle of Chester And from thens was brought to Bristowe (to the sayd) Mawde Emparice And to her son and Eyre Harry, wher then thei were in this wise agreid and finally accordid that the saide (Steven should regne Kynge) durynge his life And he that ovir lyved othir of the saide Stevyn or Harry shuld henerite the Realme and Crowne And so the said Harry (overlivid Kinge Steven) And then after was crowned Kyng of Englande And namyd Kyng Harry the secunde Unto whom in his first entre and werres the foresaide Sir [Robert Fitzhardinge] gave and lende grete substance of goodes to the supportacion And maynetenance of his werres, And when this Harry had obteyned his right he rememb(ered the great kyndnes and) benefites of the saide Sir Robert fizherding And gave unto him And to his Eyrys for evir the Barony of Berkley Whiche Barony Roger of (Berkeley, Baron of) Durseley helde of the Kyng in fee ferme And for so moche the saide Kyng Harry the secunde toke from the saide Roger bothe the Barony of Durseley [and that] of Berkley for as moche as he toke partye w^{t} Kyng Stevyn agenst Kyng Harry. And also for as moche as he refused to pay the fee ferme of the Barony of Berkley un to the said Kyng Harry. But then after the saide Kynge Harry entretid bi the noble lordes of his Royalme gave ageyne un to the saide Roger the (Barony of) Durseley as his owne heneritance. And the Barony of Berkley he gave And confermyd un to the saide Sir Robert fizherding and his Eyrys for evir (in recompence) of his grete costes and kyndenes. And when after Sir Robert fizherding was lord And Baron of Berkeley the said Roger lord and Baron of Durseley (vexed) And troubled with him so grevously that he came un to the said Kyng Harry And prayed him to resume his

yefte[1] ageyne. But then after the saide Kynge Harry (made) a peace And a finalle concorde atwixe the saide Roger and Robert so that the said Roger shuld geve his doughter Alice to wife unto Morice the son and Eyre of Sir Robert fizherding w^{t} the towne of Slymebrigge, Under certeyne condicionys as followingly shalle appere.

This ben the covenantes that wer made atwixe Sir Robert fiz herding lord and Baron of Berkley and Sir Roger of Berkley [lord and Baron of Dursley in the] howse of Sir Robert fizherding at Bristowe And in the presence of Kyng Stevyn and of the Harry then Duke of Normandy (and Earle of Angewe and by his assent) and in the presence of mony othirs bothe clerkes and laymen.

Morice the son and Eyre of Sir Robert fiz herding shall[2] take(n) to his wife Alice the doughter of Roger of Berkley Baron of Dursley And the saide [Roger shall give] to the saide Morice in mariage w^{t} his saide doughter Slymebrigge whiche is of his heneritance that is to wete x^{li} wurthe of lande And this Morice [by consent] of Sir Robert his fader hath geven un to the doughter of Roger that he shall take to wife for her dower xx^{li} of lande of the fee of Berkley bi the [agreement of the] foresaide lord Duke Harry And under this condicions and covenantes That if so Morice the son and eyre of Sir Robert fizherding shall happe to dec(esse ere he shall wedde) the doughter of the said Roger, that then his next brother and Eyre shall take the saide Alice to his wife according to all the foresaide convencions And (if soe the second) son of the saide Sir Robert fizherding shall fortune to decesse before he shall wedde the doughter of the saide Sir Roger that then who so evir of the sonnes of the sayd Sir Robert fizherding shall remayne to be his Eyre shall take to wife the doughter of the saide Roger. And of likewise if the elder doughter of the (sayd Sr Roger shall) fortune to decesse afore that she be weddid to Morice the Son and Eyre of Sir Robert fiz-

[1] *i.e.* Gift.

[2] "Hath" written over "shall."

herding or to eny othir of his brethren that shall remayne Eyre (after him that) then the elder doughter levyng and remaynyng of the saide Roger shalbe geve to wife un to the son of Sir Robert fiz Herding which levith and (shall remayne his eire) Furthermore the son and Eyre of Roger of Berkley Baron of Durseley shalle take to wife in like forme on of the doughters of Sir Robert fizherding (And the sayd) Roger shall geve in mariage to the doughter of Sir Robert fizherding for her dowery the maner of Siston of Bristow the whiche maner is of (the heneritance of the) saide Roger, And Sir Robert fizharding shall geve in mariage w^t his doughter to the son of the saide Roger x^{li} and x^s wurthe of lande at (Dursley And with) this condicion, that if on of the doughters of Robert fizherding decesse afore she be weddid to the son and eyre of the saide (Roger, that then the othir doughter of) the saide Sir Robert fiz Herding shalbe geven wife unto him. And if hit so shall fortune that bothe the doughters of Sir Robert fiz (Herding decesse afore eny of them bee) maried un to the Son and Eyre of the saide Roger, that then his Eyre shalle take to wife the doughter of Hew of Hasele Nece of the saide (Sr Robert fiz Herding) Of like wise if the first goten Son and Eyre of Roger of Berkley Baron of Dursele decesse afore that he marye w^t eny of the doughteres of (Sir Robert fiz Herding) or of the saide Hew of Hasele then that brothir that shall remayne to be Eyre of the said Roger shalle take to wife on of the doughteres of the saide Sir (Robert fiz Herding) And if thei decesse all or that eny of them shalbe maried, that then the Eyre of the saide Roger shall take to his wife the doughter of the said Hewe (of Hasele nece of the) saide Sir Robert fiz Herding according unto all the foresaide covenantes And all thes foresaide covenantes have sworen feithfully to holde, kepe (and performe without) eny fraude or deceyt the foresaide Sir Robert fiz Herding And Roger of Berkley Baron of Durseley, And thei have putte Harry Duke of Normandy (aforesaid for plegge) and for juge atwixe them of all thes foresaide Covenantes trewly to be performyd atwixe them. To thes Covenantes wele and trewly to be observed (have

sworen also) viij noble men of the party of Sir Robert fiz Herding. And also other viij noble men of the party of the saide Roger, whos names ben thes of the party (of the sayd Roger, William) the son of Duke Harry of Normandie aforesaide, Roger of Shay, Rafe of Iweley, Walberyne, Eng(ewald) of Gosynton, Guydo of Sto(ne, Gwafere of Planca) Hew of Planca his brothir. And of the partye of Sir Robert fiz Herding thes ben their names, Hew of Hasele, Nigelle fiz Arthure (Robert of St. Maryes, Elias) the brother of Sir Robert fiz Herding and Jordane his brothir, Jordane le Fayre, Richard fiz Robert And David Duncepouche, And (thes foresayd men with all their) strenght shall holde and kepe the foresaide Sir Robert fiz Herding And Roger in all thes foresaide covenantes trewly to be observyd (that if soe the foresaid Robert) And Roger would go from the foresaide covenantes thei shall constrayne them w^{t} all their power and myght (to hold and kepe them, And if they) wulde at eny tyme dissent, these foresaide [Noble men] of their service and love shalle reduce them therunto And for thes (covenantes aforesaid wreten, the foresayd) Roger of Berkley, Baron of Durseley hathe relesid And quyete claymed al maner of chalange and right that he had in the Fee (ferme of the Barony of Berkeley).

Herding (son) of the Kyng of (Denmark) hâd issue bi his (wife) Hvida iij [v] sonnes (and iij) doughters as hit . . . folowingly and (deceased at Bristoll the) vj day of Nov(ember) 1115.

Robert (fiz) Herding first (lord of) Berkeley (primer fundatour) and chanon (of the Monastery) of Seint Aug(ustine's bi Bristowe) had issue as (apperes folow)yngly and (died the fifth day of) February (in the) se(venteenth yere of Henry II.), yere of our lord (1170) and was beried atwixe (the Abbots and) Priores stalles (and) nexte un to the Abbotes stalle in the intreying into the qwere.

This goode lorde primere fundatour and Chanon of the Monastery of Seint Augustines bi Bristowe began the fundacion of the

same in the yere of our lord M.c xl. And bilded the churche And all othir howses of offices according to the same bi the space of vj yeres. And so after in the yere of our lord M.c xlvi Robertus Bisshoppe of Worcet[r] Boniface Bisshoppe of Excet[r] Nicholas Bisshoppe of Landaf And Gregorie Bisshoppe of Seint Asse[1] dedicate the churche of the saide Monastery. And then after Alured Bisshoppe of Worcet[r] inducte vj chanons of the Monastery of Wigmore gederid And chosen by Sir Robert fiz Herding our fundatour in to our churche and Monastery aforesaide on the Ester day whiche was that yere the xj day of Aprile And in the yere of our lord M.c.xlviij.

[That this Sir Robert fiz Herding first lord of Berk[eley primer] Fundatour of our monastery of Seint Augustines . . . . . chanon of the same hit so apperith bi his Obite (which) is yerely in our chapiter house in this forme . . . . Robert fiz Herding Chanon And our fundatour . . . . . , his son and Eyre Morice secunde lord of [Berkeley's] charter on this wise writen. Be hit . . . . . that y Morice the son and Eyre of Sir [Robert fiz Herding have] grawnted And confermed for my Sowle [and the sowles of my] Auncetry to the churche of Seint Augustines bi Bristowe . . . . . whiche my lorde And fader hath funded all suche thinges whiche my saide fader hath geven And graunted to the cha(nons) of the same Churche of Seint Augustines that is to wete Berkley-hurnys, Almondesbery, Horefeld, Asshelwurth and the whiche he gave un to them when he became and w . . . a chanon, And every of them w[t] all their appertinences.]

And for this good lorde Sir Robert fiz Herding oure primer fundatour And the goode lady Dame Eve his wife this ben the speciall thinges done for them besides the generall prayers continually done in divine service bi day and nyght. First thei bene prayed fore dayly bi name opynly in oure Chapiter-howse. Also thei have their Placebo and Dirige

[1] St. Asaph ?—Ed.

solennely songe with Ryngyng in the Eve of their Anniversary And on the morowe commendaciones And Masse. The Abbot for the fundatour And the Prior for the fundresse executing the service And on the day of our saide fundatour is Anniversarye ther shalbe C. poore men refresshid in a doole made un to them in this forme, Every man of them shall have a Chanon is lofe of bred callid a Myche[1] And iii Herynges therwith. Ther shalbe delid amonges them also ij busshellis of pesis. An other doole also that day shalbe made in money, cakes and loves of iij to a peny under this forme. The Abbot shalle have a Cake price of iiij^{d} with ij castes of bred and iiij^{d} for wyne. Also the Priour, the Suppriour And the Amener eviry of them shall have ij Cakes price for every Cake ij^{d} w^{t} j caste of bred And ij^{d} for wyne And every Chanon after bothe of Prestes and also of Novices shall have a Cake of ij^{d} with a caste of bred And ij^{d} for wyne. More ovir eviry seculer servande of howsehold within the monastery shall have a cake of j^{d} And a caste of bred. Also every Frere in every howse of the iiij orders of Bristowe shalle have a lofe. And in like wise every Prisoner within the Gaole of Newgate in Bristowe. And all the remanet of bred not divided shalbe delyd at the yate of oure saide Monastery un to pore people. And every man takyng parte of this doole shalle have xl. dayes of Pardone. And in the day of the Anniversary of Dame Eve oure funderesse a doole shalbe made under this forme. That day shalbe delyd un to l. poore men l. lofes callid miches And un to every of them iij herynges. And amonges them all shalbe delyd also j bushell of Peses.

Hereafter folowyngly shalle appere the names of all the Abbotes of our foresaide Monastery.

Richarde the first Abbot of oure Monastery was inducte on Esterday and the xj day of Aprile in the yere of oure Lord M.C.xlviij. And the xj yere of the Regne of King Stevyn. And rewlyd xxxviij yeres And decessid the iiijth day of September And is beried the yer of our Lord M.C $\overset{xx}{\text{iiij}}$ vj.

[1] Myche=a loaf of bread.

John the Secunde Abbot succedid And rewlid xxix yeris And decessid the xij day of February the yere of our Lord M.cc.xvj

Joseph was electe Abbot and decessid the xvij day of September And is beried under a marbill stone.

This Joseph livid after his Election xxxj wekes and so decessid a fore he was installid, the yere of our Lord M.ccxvj.

David the iij^{de} Abbot succedid And rewlid xix yeris And decessid the iij day of Jule And is beried under a Marbull Stone with a hedde And a Crosse made of the same in the elder chapelle of oure Lady the yere of our Lord M ccl iij.

This Abbot David resigned And William of Bradstone succedid him and was electe the xxi day of May the yere of our Lord M.cc.xxxiiij.

William of Bradstone the iiijth Abbot succedid And rewlid viij yeris And decessid the xx day of May the yere of our Lord Mcc.lii.

This Abbot William of Bradstone resigned And William Longe succedid him and was electe the x day of August the yer of our Lord M.cc.xlii

William Longe the 6th Abbot succedid And rewlid xxij yeres And decessid the xvii day of May the yere of our Lord M.cc.lxiiij. And is beryed afore the Image of our Lady at the North Ile of our Monastery of the lifte hand of Hew Dadyngton the viijth Abbot.

Richard of Malmesbery the vj Abbot succedid And rewlid xij yeris And decessid the xiij day of September the yere of our Lord M.cc.lxxvj.

John de Marina the vijth Abbot succedid And rewlid x yeris And decessid the xxj day of February the yere of our Lord Mcc^{xx}iiij vj. And lythe beried in oure Chapiter House.

Hew of Dadyngtone the viijth Abhot succedid and rewlid viij yeris And decessid the xxvj day of November and is beried streight afore the Image of our Lady in the crosse North Ile atwixe othir ij Abbotes, The yere of our Lorde M. cc. iij^{xx} xiiij.

Jamys Barry the ixth Abbot succedid and rewlid xij yeris. And decessid the xij day of November the yere of oure Lord M.ccc.vj And lythe beried under a marbull stone on the southe side of the Rode Auter under the Arche there.

Edmund of Knulle the xth Abbot succedid electe on Seint Thomas day the Apostell And rewlid xxvj yeris And decessid the ix day of June the yere of our Lord M.ccc xxxii And lythe beried under a brode marbull stone streight afore the Rode Auter.

This reverende fader Abbot Edmunde causid mony notable dedis done in his tyme, First he bilded the churche of the new fro the Fundamentes w^{t} the vestrary And began that grete werke the 6th day after the Assumption of our lady at the oure of ix. The yere of our Lord M.cc.$\overset{xx}{\text{iiij}}$ xviij. E. then dominica letter. The yere also of King Edwarde the first xxv. He bilde also of the new from the Fundamentes the Kynges Hall And also the Kynges Chamber. Also he reparid And kevered the Freytoure w^{t} othir goode dedis.

John Snowe the xjth Abbot succedid and was electe the xvij day of June And rewlid ix yeris and decessid the iij day of July And lythe beried under a brode marbulle Stone in the intre in to the Rode Auter.

Rafe of Asshe the xijth Abbot succeedid And rewlid xij yeres Electe the xviij day of July And decessid the first day of Marche. The yere of oure Lorde M.ccc.liij. And lythe beried in the myddis of the qwere within the Gryce afore the yongest Novices Stalles.

William Coke the xiijth Abbot succedid and rewlid xiij yeres And resigned the first day of October the yere of oure Lord M.ccclxv And decessid the viij day of Aprile the yere of our Lord M ccc.lxvj. And is beried in the space a fore the dore intreyng in to oure Lady chapell above the high Awter.

Harry Shalyngforde othirwise namyd Blebury the xiiijth Abbot succedid And rewlid xxiij yeres And decessid the ij^{de} day of December the yere of our Lord M ccc $\overset{xx}{\text{iiij}}$ viij And lythe beried

in the nethir Tumbe of the Presbitery whiche he caused to be made besides the high Auter.

John Cernay the xvth Abbot succedid and Electe the xiiij day of January. And rewlid v. yeris And decessid the v. day of October And lythe beried in the ovir Tumbe of the foresaide presbitery the yere of our lord M.ccc $\overset{xx}{\text{iiij}}$ xiij.

John Dawboney the xvjth Abbot succedid electe the xxv. day of October the yere of our lord M.ccc.$\overset{xx}{\text{iiij}}$ xiij. And rewlid xxxv. yeres And decessid the xvj day of January the yer of our lord M ccc xxviij Aud lythe beried in the high tumbe of the north side of the Rode Awter.

Walter Newbery the xvijth Abbot succedid electe the xxv day of February And decessid the iij day of September the yere of oure Lord M.cccc.lxiii And so rewlid xlvj yeris And is beried in the ovir Arche of our Lady Chapelle on the northe side of the Auter.

This wurshipfull fader Abbot Walter Newbery dyd mony grete actes in his tyme in bilding of the maner of Fifhide in Dorsetshire Also in diverse houses of office at the Maner of Lygh in Somersetshire Also in diverse Howsynges at the Maner of Almondesbery And also new bilded the Maner of Asshelworth in Glouceturshire with othir diverse Granges and appruamentes of landes within the saide maneris and also other maneres And was fraudelently deposid the xxiij yere of his rewle bi the space of v. yeres And then after restorid to his dignite And so decessid on whos sowle Jhesu have mercy.

Thomas Sutton the xvijth (*sic*) Abbot with subtilite and meyntenance usurped v. yeres and so after abiecte was made Prior of Poughley in Barke Shire. Thes intrusor byld no thing but wastid and spended the goodes of the Monastery for his defense And lette downe tenementes and othir howses throw his cause also ben withdrawe mony quyte Rentes nevir of like to be rekevirid without the helpe of a singuler benefactoure.

William Hunt the xixth Abbot succedid electe the xxvij day of September And rewled viiij yeres And decessid the xiiij day of Marche the yere of oure lord M.cccc.$\overset{xx}{iiij}$ j And is beried in the Northe side of our ladi chapell in the nethir arche bi the qwere there.

This wurshipfull fader Abbot William Hunt dyd mony benefites for his time in bilding of diverse Granges And especially that he of the new lette make the hoole Rofe of the churche bothe the bowke and the Iles of the same And new lette cast the ledde for the same from the Toure all estward with oure lady chapelle, with othir howses of office and also benefites for the whiche God rewarde him Amen.

John Newlande the xx^{ti} Abbot succedid electe the vj day of Aprile the yere of our lord M.cccc $\overset{xx}{iiij}$.i. And ruled honorably xxxiiij yeres And decessid the ij^{d} day of June the yere off our lorde M.v^{c}xv And is beried in the South Side off our Lady chapell in the Arch there by the dore going in to the loft going to the organs.

This Reverend Father Abbot John Newland did many honorable dedis in his tyme in bilding of v. new barnys in the parrish of Berkeley ij grete barnys att Asshelworth And in repayring the manor of Almondesbury And in reedifiing the manor of Ligh, the manor of Horefed, the manor of Codrington, the manor of Powlet with many other grete Actis in bilding and repairing of chaunselles othir Howses Also the said Reverend father In his tyme bildid the dortor And fraytor, the Priores logginge, the yatehouse, the Amery with the logginges next adioynant, the hey barne, the Stabilles ioynyng to the malt howse, with the fundacioun of the body of church to the soilis of the Wyndos of the north side And the westend with othir Houses of office And many othir grete benefytes for the which God reward hym with eternal blisse Amen.

Robert Elyot the xxj Abbot succedid elect the xxviij day of August the yere of our Lord Mv^{c}xv. and Ruled right honorabely.

SANCTUARY KNOCKERS.

By MARY ELLEN BAGNALL-OAKELEY.

Upon the doors of a few old churches there still remain large bronze escutcheons representing the head of a gruesome monster with locks flowing and jaws extended, and in some cases the head of a man within them. Through the monster's mouth hangs a massive ring which in days gone by served as the Hagoday or Sanctuary Knocker, at which when "offenders dyd come and knocke, streightwaie they were letten in at any time of the nyght.[1]

On the south door of St. Nicholas Church, Gloucester, there is an example of one of these knockers, and the head of the fugitive is represented enveloped in his hood, with tongue protruding and breathless with haste, escaping into the Church from behind the animal's head. It is a fine specimen of 14th century bronze work and is in excellent preservation, though the iron bronze ring is modern. (*Fig. 3.*)

At St. Nicholas Church, Gloucester. *Fig.* 3

At Adel Church. *Fig.* 4

[1] Rites of Durham, page 35.

Note.—All mention of the cities of refuge, and of any other Sanctuary which existed before Christian times, has been purposely omitted from this Paper.

The Knocker is still upon the door of Adel Church, near Leeds, *(fig. 4)* and a very similar specimen exists at St. Gregory's, Norwich, *(fig. 5)* but this latter has been removed from its original position to a door inside the church. There is another at All Saints', York *(fig. 6)*.

St. Gregory's Church Norwich. *Fig.* 5.

At All Saints Church, York. *Fig.* 6.

All of these have a similar ornamentation of foliage encircling the escutcheon, and in the Adel Knocker the ring is original and similarly ornamented; all these are 14th century work.

At Durham Cathedral. *Fig.* 7.

The earliest example of a hagoday is the magnificent specimen on the south door of Durham Cathedral, which is said to have been placed there in the time of Bishop Geoffrey Ruful, A.D. 1140 *(fig. 7)*, and this Knocker has an additional interest attaching to it, as its purpose and use are fully described in the Sanctuarium Dunelmense, which will be quoted later on.

The Sanctuaries or Asylums were places to which either the Church or the Sovereign had given the right of sheltering those who claimed protection, and from which no one could be forcibly taken without sacrilege. At first this privilege was not intended to shelter the wicked from justice, but as a refuge for the innocent and oppressed, and to give a man an asylum till he could have a fair hearing. The only people to whom this protection was denied were apostates and heretics, for they had deserted the Faith which made the Sanctuary sacred; but as time went on, murderers and traitors sought and obtained shelter within the sacred spots, and the Sanctuaries of Mediæval Christendom, which originally were necessary remedies for a barbarous state of society, became when that state had passed away, almost unmixed evils.

The privilege of Sanctuary in Churches or other sacred places was recognised from very early times, though there are no laws relating to it older than those of Theodosius (A.D. 401 to A.D. 450.) It is plain, however, that these laws were not made to establish any new right, but rather for the regulation of one which was then in use, and in the life of St. Basil (A.D. 329) it is recorded that he protected a widow who had taken refuge at the altar against the Governor of Pontus.

In Roman times other places besides Churches were allowed this privilege—the statue of the Emperor, his standard in the camp, and the graves of the dead were all considered sacred, and in later times the cross by the highway,[1] hospitals, and even some schools were added to the places to which a fugitive might fly for safety.

We are told by Geoffrey of Monmouth that in the time of the Druids asylum was allowed in their sacred groves, and the rather mythical King Lucius (A.D. 180) is said to have conferred it upon the Church of Winchester, but it is not till A.D. 633 that Pope Boniface V. confirmed and authorized Sanctuaries, and he is generally considered as the founder of Sanctuary, as it afterwards prevailed so extensively in the West. Soon after this we

[1] Si qui ad aliquam crucem in via persequentibus inimicus confugeret, liber ac si ipse ecclesia permaneat.

Concilium Claramont 1093,

Apud Du Fresne tom II, Col. 1184.

find laws were made in England with reference to this privilege, and about A.D. 690, Ina King of Wessex enacted "that if a person who had committed a capital offence shall fly to a Church, he shall preserve his life, and make satisfaction according as right requires. If any deserving of stripes shall fly to a Church the punishment shall be forgiven him."

By a law of King Alfred, made A.D. 887, the privilege was for three days, and it was enacted that "if anyone took a malefactor from a church, it should be considered Sacrilege, and the offender was to pay a fine of 120 shillings to the Church. William the Conqueror altered this law, and made a difference between places of greater or less sanctity—thus a man who took a person from an Abbey (*Ecclesia religionis*) was to forfeit 100 shillings and restore the person, if from a parish Church 20 shillings, if from a Chapel 10 shillings; and this law states that Sanctuary men may go 40 paces from the more sacred place, and 30 paces if it be only a parish Church.

In Edgar's Canons, A.D. 959, priests are admonished to suppress "cultum voluntarium et necromantiam et auguria, et incantationes et divinum hominis cultum, et plura quæ exercentur in variis præstigiis, et *in cathedra* pacis, et in ulmis, et etiam in aliis variis arboribus et in saxis et in multis aliis phantasmatibus quibus multi eorum qui non deberent, decipiantur.[1]

The laws of Edward the Confessor made many references to Sanctuary, and by the 5th Article it is enacted that a malefactor repeating his injustice, and making a practice of getting into Sanctuary, must not only make restitution, but must abjure the country, and renounce the right of Sanctuary in those precincts.[2] Quicunque reus vel noxius ad ecclesiam causâ præsidii confugerit, ex quo atrium tenuerit, a nemine insequente nullatenus apprehendatur nisi per Pontificem aut ministrum ejus."

William I., in his 4th year, made express laws respecting Sanctuary. When he founded Battle Abbey, he made it a Sanctuary even for murderers, and ordained that "if the Abbot came upon anyone at their place of execution, he should have power to save

[1] Edgar Canon, No. 16. [2] Collier, Vol. I., p. 537.

them." From this time the laws of Sanctuary remained in much the same state till the reign of Henry VIII., when they were materially altered, and restricted by various acts of parliament, and ordered that it should not be allowed to those who had escaped from the hands of the sheriff, and as religious houses had been dissolved, asylum was now confined to Cathedrals and parish Churches.

At first the altar and inner buildings of a Church were alone considered as Sanctuary, but soon these limits were enlarged, and all the space between the Church and the outer walls, that is the houses and lodgings of the abbot and the monks and the cloisters, were allowed the privilege, and this extension no doubt arose from the fact that a refugee had to eat and sleep in the Church itself, which they were expressly forbidden to do.

The space which was considered sacred, varied in different places, the more sacred the shrine or building, the greater was the space allowed around it. At Beverley a mile around on every side was safe; at St. Edmondsbury one mile in the direction of each cardinal point, terminating with a cross, was the limit. At Hexham there were four crosses, set up in four ways, leading to the Church, and between these the malefactor was safe.

The Welsh appear to have had a very largely extended Sanctuary, and, we are told, "that they allowed all criminals, even murderers, this privilege, and that they were allowed to take their servants and cattle with them, for which purpose large tracts of pasture land were assigned, and were held sacred and inviolable."

Geraldus Cambrensis speaking of this subject in his own days, A.D. 1146 to 1223, says:[1] "We observe that they show a greater respect than other nations to Churches and ecclesiastical persons, to the relicts of saints, bells, holy books and the cross which they devoutly revere; and hence their churches enjoy more than ordinary tranquility. For peace is not only preserved towards all animals feeding in churchyards, but at a great distance from them, where certain boundaries and ditches have been appointed by the bishops in order to maintain the security of Sanctuary.

[1] Bohn's edition, p. 507a.

But the principal Churches to which antiquity has annexed the greater reverence, extend their protection to the herds as far as they can go to feed in the morning and return at night."

In the laws of Hoel Dha, A.D. 928, fighting is forbidden in churchyards and sanctuaries under heavy fines. For fighting within the churchyard £14 are to be paid, if out of the churchyard and in the sanctuary £7 are to be paid. This seems to have been the cause why fairs were often held in the churchyard or sanctuary, as at such meetings fights were likely to take place, and the sacredness of the situation was more likely to restrain the passions or feelings of revenge.

The ceremonies connected with the taking of sanctuary are recorded with great minuteness in the Sanctuarium Dunelmense, where they are thus described—"A man from Wolsingham was committed to prison for theft, and escaping, sought refuge at the Cathedral of Durham, having sounded the Knocker on the great door, he was admitted, and took his stand before St. Cuthbert's shrine, the Galilee bell then sounded to inform the city that a man had taken Sanctuary, and that a coroner was required to hear a confession. John Racket, the Coroner of Chester Ward, soon arrived to do this duty, and having heard all the culprit had to say in self-defence, he sentenced him to abjure the realm. The sacrist, sheriff, under sheriff, and other officers being present, the man took a solemn oath that he would perform his sentence. He then stripped himself of his clothing to his shirt, and gave it to the sacrist as his fee, the clothing was at once restored to him, and a white cross put into his hand, a black gown, with a yellow cross (called St. Cuthbert's Cross) on the shoulder was put on him, and he was handed over to the sheriff, who gave him in charge of the nearest constable, whose duty it was to pass him on to the next in the direction of the sea, and so on, till he reached the shore, where he was put on board a ship, and for ever bade farewell to his country."

These ceremonies appear to have varied in different places, for in some Sanctuaries a man could go alone to the sea if he carried in his hand a crucifix, and took the most direct route. If he got

to the port and failed to find a ship, he had to go every day into the water up to his knees (it does not say how long he was to stay there) and this he had to do for 40 days, when no ship arriving, he must return to his Sanctuary.

It appears that, occasionally, the refugee remained permanently in his place of asylum, for in a charter of one of the Saxon Kings to Crowland Abbey granting to it the privilege of Sanctuary, it expressly declares that criminals who take refuge there shall become the slaves of the abbot.[1]

It was ordered in most Sanctuaries that the fugitives should be guarded by lay keepers, because the expense of feeding, clothing, and watching them would have been too great a tax upon the funds of the Church, and as the strictest watch and ward had to be maintained by night and day, the city authorities were held responsible for the personal care of the fugitives. There must have been considerable danger to an unarmed community when several of these criminals had to be admitted together, and we find, as early as the Laws of Theodosius, before referred to, it is especially provided that all who claimed the protection of Sanctuary should be unarmed, except with a blunt knife for their food, and they enacted "that if any refused to lay aside his arms on entering the Sanctuary, it should be lawful to send for a magistrate, and with the consent of the bishop, the officers might come armed into the Church and take the refugee by force, and if he chanced to be killed in so doing, it should be reckoned his own fault." This seems to have been almost the only cause for which an armed force might enter the Sanctuary. But for these precautions, a number of armed ruffians might have gained access to any Church or Religious house, and slain and pillaged its inmates. If during any man's residence in these asylums he did damage, even of 1d. value, he was according to the Laws of Hoel Dha to leave at once, and seek another Sanctuary.

It has been suggested that the rooms over the lofty porches in some Churches were used by the men whose duty it was to admit the fugitive, and that a light was kept burning all night to guide

[1] Archæologia, Vol. II., p. 313.

them to the refuge. At Durham Cathedral two rooms similarly situated were undoubtedly used for this purpose, and tradition says that a light was placed behind the Great Knocker, and shone through the monster's eyes. A very improbable story!

The violation of Sanctuary appears to have been very rare, and when it did occur was looked upon as flagrant sin. The few accounts which we have, show what a commotion it caused, and what serious results arose in consequence. In early Irish History it is related that a criminal had taken Sanctuary at the Abbey of St. Ruan, or St. Ruadon, (now the Abbey of Lorha, near Roscrea). From this place he was taken, and dragged to Tara, the Abbot demanded his restitution, which King Diarmed obstinately refused, and finally put the man to death. The enraged abbot, and a bishop that was with him went in solemn procession to Tara, and "they took the bells that they had, which they rang hardly, and cursed the King, and the place, and prayed God that no King or Queen ever after should or could dwell in Tara, but that it should be waste for ever." This actually occurred, and the last assembly of the tribes took place in Tara, about A.D. 562, since which time the scene of festivity and song has been silent and deserted, and those who have seen the bleak desolation of Tara's halls, can fully realize the consequence of the Saints' curse. The name of this monastry commemorated the malediction, as it was afterwards known as the "Monastery of the Curses of Ireland."

The Sanctuaries of Ireland must have been very numerous, if we are to judge by the following passage, from the ancient ecclesiastical Law of Ireland.

Sinoclus dicit: Ubicunque inveneritis signum crucis Christi ne læseritis.

Locus sanctus non excedet longitudinem et latitudinem atrii exterioris tabernaculi et templi Solomonis, qua metitur per C cubitos manus virilis in longitudine quinquaginta cubitos.

Hibernensis Lib. xliv., cap. 34

Wasserschleben H. 2nd Edit. Leipzig, 1885.

The laws go on to state that the Church would be liable for loss, if she protected fugitives, except under certain conditions as to time and crime.

In 1378 two English knights named Shackle and Hawle took Sanctuary at Westminster, and fled to the choir just at the time of the celebration of High Mass; the Deacon was reading the Gospel of the day, when suddenly the clash of arms was heard, and the pursuers regarding neither time or place burst in upon the Service. One of the knights escaped unhurt, but the other named Hawle was pierced with twelve wounds, and sank dead in front of the Prior's stall; he was regarded as a martyr to the injured rights of the abbey and obtained the unusual honour of being buried within its walls, The abbey was shut up for four months, and parliament was suspended lest its assembly should be polluted by sitting within desecrated precincts, and the whole case was heard by the King himself. The abbot William of Colchester pronounced the excommunication of the two chief assailants and the payment by them of £200 by way of penance. This tremendous uproar took place in the early days of Richard II.[1]

The Sanctuary of Westminster occupied a very prominent situation, and though few of the actual buildings remain, a part is still called "the Broad Sanctuary." There are few more romantic stories in English History than the one which relates how Elizabeth Woodville Queen of Edward IV. with her three daughters, her mother and Lady Scrope came and knocked at the great door of the Sanctuary of Westminster, and having registered themselves as Sanctuary women took up their abode within its sacred walls. Soon afterwards the Queen gave birth to a son, the future King of England; there was no one to tend the little Prince but a nurse who happened to be within the walls, and he was baptized by the sub-prior, with the abbot as his godfather, and the Duchess of Bedford and Lady Scrope as his godmothers. A few years passed away and the Queen again sought the shelter of the abbey; the little King was not with her, but hoping to keep her other son the Duke of York, she carried him into the Sanctuary. The Lord Protector however had determined to get possession of the boy, and not daring to violate the Sanctuary, he held a Council at which it was decided that it might

[1] Walsingham's Historia Anglicana, Vol. II. p. 375. et seq.
Master of the Rolls Series.

be a protection for men and women, but could not be so for children, as they could not commit a crime for which it was required, and that he might take his nephew from thence if he pleased, this he accordingly did, but with the Queen's consent.

Sanctuaries continued in full power till the Reformation, but if we are to believe contemporary accounts they had become most dangerous refuges for the lawless and disaffected in all classes of society. Speaking of the terrible state to which the Sanctuary of Westminster was reduced in the 16th century, the Duke of Buckingham is said by Sir Thomas Moore to have thus described it: "There they build, there they spend, and bid their creditors go whistle for them. Men's wives run thither with their husband's plate, thieves bring thither their stolen goods and live thereon. Nightly they steal out, they rob, they reave, and kill, and then come in again." The right of Sanctuary in fact rendered the whole precinct a vast cave of Adullam for all the distressed and discontented of the metropolis who desired, according to the phrase of the time, to "take Westminster."[1] When things had come to such a state as this, it was time for the law to interfere, and various Acts of Parliament were passed by which the privileges were lessened, and at last finally suppressed, 21st James I. A few buildings and precincts in London still gave shelter to debtors, but this also ceased in 1697 and the only Sanctuary which remained in the Kingdom was the precincts of the Abbey and Palace of Holyrood, Edinburgh (*Pl.* 6.) Here until a short time ago a debtor could still knock at the door and register himself a Sanctuary man, defying his creditors to arrest him. The limit of safety was a large one and included the whole of the Queen's road round Arthur's seat, and a considerable distance in the other direction. When Sunday morning came, these Sanctuary men could go where they pleased, and when night approached they returned to remain in safety for another week. At last this became such a public scandal that a law was passed in 1880 to do away with the Sanctuary of Holyrood, and nothing now remains of the Right which in mediæval time exercised such a powerful influence in Christendom.

[1] Stanley's Historical Memorials. Westminster Abbey, p. 365.

"PYCHENECUMBE."

Abstracts of Original Documents in the Registers of the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester.

Communicated by the Rev. JOHN MELLAND HALL, M.A.

The parish of Standish, in this county, contains two portions which are completely detached and separated from its centre: these are Colthrop, consisting of 699 acres, and Pitchcombe of 240 acres or thereabouts. This latter portion is distant between three and four miles in a direct line from the parish Church of Standish. The mode of its annexation has never, so far as we are aware, been satisfactorily explained.

These lands would appear to have been in the possession of the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, during the reign of Hen. III., if we may conclude that the following charter, which comes under the head of "Pychenecumbe," has reference thereto: we think it well to give a translation of this charter in full:—

"This is the agreement made between the lord John [de Felda] Abbot and the Convent of St. Peter Gloucester and Richard le Breth of Pichenecombe—viz—that the said Abbot and Convent have granted and demised in the thirty seventh year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John (1253) to Richard of Pichenecumbe and his heirs or assigns, custody of the land with appurtenances which Henry de Avenebury formerly held in the Manor of Stanedys viz., in Hersecumbe —with the marriage of the infant and heir of the said Henry, without disparagement: to have and to hold the custody of the said land as long as by the Custom of England, he ought to be under guardianship: so that they cause no waste, nor destruction, nor deterioration in the appurtenances of the same, housebote and heybote excepted. But if anything after the manner of men should happen to the said heir,

the Abbot and Convent have granted to the said Richard and his heirs custody of the said lands and appurtenances, with the marriage of another existing heir: Saving to the same the service which pertains to the said land, viz. 'Esquieria,' and suit of Court at Gloucester and at Stanedys, with their other freemen. For this concession and surrender Richard has given to the said Abbot and Convent Fifty marcs Silver and one Tierce of Wine. And the said Richard and his heirs shall observe all these things under a penalty of forfeiting One hundred shillings. In testimony whereof we have affixed our seals to this writing."

If we are correct in our conjecture that this grant really applies to "Pichenecumbe"—although the reference to the "de Avenbury" family and Harescombe, with which we know from other sources they were connected, is somewhat perplexing—it is suggested, however, that by the decease of the said heirs and a subsequent grant, these lands came absolutely to Richard le Breth: in which case the fifty-five charters or other writings so carefully preserved in the Register of Abbot Froucester in the Cathedral Library (abstracts of which are given below), shew us the process of their re-acquisition by the abbey, and their connection with Standish as a portion of the manors appertaining to the Almonry of that place.

We have here a series of transactions ranging from A.D. 1294, in the reign of Edward I. to A.D. 1329—the second year of his grandson, Edward III. In the first place, Richard le Bret, of Pychenecumbe, grants to Walter his son and Nicholla his wife all his tenement there for the sum of sixty marcs, which he has received of Sir William Maunsel, father of Nicholla. With the exception of a few, the other charters relate to the dealings of Walter le Bret with this estate, and explain the mode of its gradual absorption (creditable or discreditable) into the hands of the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's, Gloucester.

It is remarkable that very few of the names of fields or roads here given remain to this day—Piparesfiche, Eselde, Edytedich, Bitesiche, Godeshallewelle, Blakewelle, Barlichforlong, Ballynesbrink, Guelde; among the roads—Portwey, Schiringesweye,

Amphesweye, Middelweye, are altogether unknown to the oldest inhabitant; a tradition of a maple-tree as a land-mark (see No. 345) however lingers.

Among the names of witnesses which occur in the series, we have those of Sir Roger le Rous,[1] Sir John le Rous,[2] Thos. de Gardinis, Sheriff,[3] Roger de Tewesdebury, Wm de Abbehale, Almoners of Standish; John le Boteler, Hen. de Chevringworth, Knt., Adam Mustel (or Martel), Knt.,[4] Adam the Chaplain, Wm. de Piddesmore, Rich. de Baloun, Roger de Ravenhulle, Godfrey de Stonehouse, Wm. de Clifford, Ralph Baron, Roger de Aldewyke, Robert de Sudley, Henry de Basyng, John de Caillewe, William de Brokeworth, Henry de Brokeworth,[5] Rich. de Compton, Clerk,[6] John de Staunton, &c.

It will be observed that the name of the family principally concerned in these transactions occurs in various forms, some doubtless errors on the part of the abbey scribes: thus we have "Bres," "Breth," "Brut," "Bruht," used almost indiscriminately. The origin of the name must be looked for in the domicile, for they appear to have sprung from Brittany, hence known as Bretons. In "Parliamentary Writs" we have Le Bret—Le Brut—Le Breton, as surnames derived from the same root, and often applied as equivalent to each other. The name is still common, especially in Gloucestershire, though some transposition of letters has taken place, but the various stages are plain, first—Bret, then Bryt, lastly Birt. This is evident from the distinguishing name given to Weston,[7] in the Hundred of Longtree,

[1] Sheriff of Gloucester in 1278. Knight of the Shire, 1283. Died 1294.

[2] Knight of the Shire– Glouc., 1314-5; Hereford, 1330-43.

[3] Sheriff of Gloucester in 1298 and 1303

[4] Adam Martel held lands at Stowell, 15th Edw. II.

[5] Benefactor to Lanthony Priory.—*Vide* Rev. S. E. Bartleet's "Manor and Advowson of Brockworth."—Trans., VII., 159.

[6] Name occurs as witness to Brockworth Charters.—Trans., VII., 152.

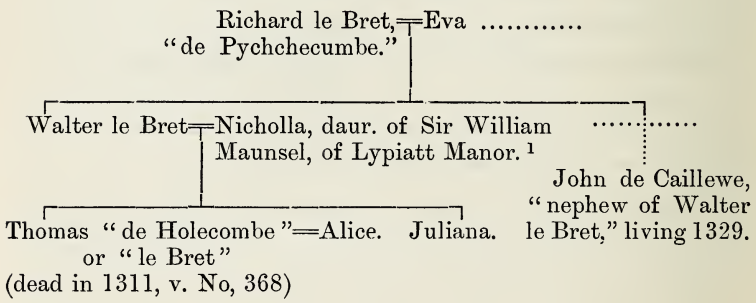
[7] See "Glouc. Aid for making Edward the Black Prince a Knight."—Trans. Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Soc., X., 283.

"De heredibus Radulphi de Wylyngton et Thomæ de Bercle pro tercia parte unius feodi Militis in Weston' quam heredes Johannis le Bret quondam tenuerunt ibidem . . . marca."

viz., Weston *Birt*, which was held by Richard le Bret before 1275.

Another Richard le Bret occurs as Knight of the Shire (Hereford) in 1290 : in 1297 as holding lands in that county to the amount of £20 yearly : and in 1301 summoned for military service against the Scots.

TABLE OF DESCENT.



These charters also furnish an interesting example of the origin of the surname "Benet," namely from "Benedict," compare No. 358-60 with No. 361.

"PYCHENECUMBE."

Carta Rici le Bres de Pychenecumbe. 335, fol. 141.

Rich. le Bres (Bret), of Pychenecumbe, grants to Walter his son, and Nicholla his wife, all the tenement which he has in Pychenecumbe with its appurtenances, for 60 marcs, which he has received of Sir William Maunsel, father of Nicholla, as her marriage portion, for ever, rendering due service to him and his heirs and one rose yearly at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Witnesses: Thomas de Rodeberwe, John Achord and others.

[1] Cf. Inq. p. m. 18th Edward II., No. 51 William Maunsell, Lupeyate Maner' Extent' Byssleye un' Vivarium, 6 acr' ter' 3 acr' bosci'.

Rudge states (Vol. I., p. 327) that Upper Lypatt was held of the Honour of Hereford, and anciently by the Maunsells until 19th Richard II., then for several generations by the family of Wye, whom Leland mentions as residing there : afterwards, James I., held by the Throgmortons.

Cheirograph'. Walt le Bret. 336, fol.

Walter le Bret. son of Rich. le Bret, of Pychenecumbe, with the consent of Nicholla his wife, grants to Robt. le Knyte, Agnes his wife, and John and Walter their sons, Two Messuages and Two Curtilages, with one garden and its appurtenances in Pychenecumbe, of which Eva le Bret held in dower One Messuage and One Curtilage, which John Segrim[1] had, and Two acres of arable land in the same ville with appurtenances, of which one acre extends from the land of John Dru as far as the said Garden, one Acre lies below Ballvynesbrynk, and the other in Barlichforlange, adjoining the land of Matilda Baunse. To be held at an annual rent of Sixpence at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist; for which Robert and Agnes have given him twenty-five shillings.

In testimony of which to the present writing in two portions, we have affixed our seals. Witnesses: Roger de Ai....., Wm de Redin, John de Rodeberwe and others.

Carta Walt. de Bret ad Wm. Ythenard. 337, fol.

Walter le Bret, of Pychenecumbe, grants to William Ythenard and Emma his wife, all his croft adjoining that of Matilda ate Henefeld for half a mark of silver which they have paid to him. This croft, with all appurtenances they may give, devise, sell, or assign at their will, rendering to him and his heirs Two shillings yearly; and vj^s^ iv^d^ at the Feast of Saint Andrew; vj^s^ iv^d^ at the Feast of the Annunciation; vj^s^ iv^d^ at the Feast of Saint John the Baptist, for all services. The said William and Emma to have their plough cattle with twenty sheep, in the common pasture.

Witnesses: Sir Roger le Rus, Knight,[2] Henry Ythenard, and others.

[1] "Segrim," an old Saxon name, still survives as a designation of houses in the adjoining Parish of Painswick. John and Alice Segrym paid subsidy there in 1327 (1st Edw. III.)

[2] The date of this cannot be later than 1294 (22nd Edward I.), in which year Sir Roger le Rous, lord of Harescombe, died.

338.

Walter le Bret of Pychenecumbe grants to William de Baloun, for twenty shillings silver, Two shillings of annual rent issuing from a certain tenement which William Ythenard and Emma his wife hold of him for the term of their life.

Witnesses : Adam Spylemon, Stephen Massyndon and others.

339.

Walter le Bret gives to John de Yaneworth for his services all his wood which lies between the road which leads to Waynswey on the north and Stoneywey on the south, and which extends to Middlewey on the east, and the way which is called Portwey on the west ; to hold to the said John during life, to cut as he will, to sell or give, without waste, rendering One Rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, for all services and secular demands.

Witnesses : Simon de Fromylode, Roger de Ravenhulle, and others. Given at Pychenecumbe on the Feast of St. Clement the Martyr, in the 25th year of King Edward, son of Henry King of England [1297].

340.

Walter le Bret grants to William de Balon (de Baloniis), for twenty five marcs, all that his land lying between Culturehulle and Godschalneswelle in breadth, with the pasture, and Edytedich, and the Pasture which is called Oxeleswe with appurtenances ; and the whole land lying between Pyparescroft and the said pasture in length, and Holdesichwere and Maynardesendyng in breadth, and all that toft between Catweye and Schynngeswey, and between Portwey, ... and Four Groves, which are called Odgrove.

Witnesses : John de Gloucester, Adam Spylemon, and others. Given at Pychenecumbe, on the morrow of Saint Laurence the Martyr, in the 29th year of King Edward, son of King Henry (1301).

341.

Walter le Bret grants to William de Baloun, for one hundred shillings, which he has received of him, One Messuage with curtilage and appurtenances, and all the land which Thomas de Holecumbe his son formerly held in Pychenecumbe, to have and to hold of the chief lords of that fee by due service and in manner accustomed (Sealed).

Witnesses: Adam the Chaplain, Stephen de Masynton de Pychenecumbe, Tuesday next after the Feast of Easter, 20th Edw. I. (1302).

342.

Walter le Bret grants to William de Baloun, his heirs and assigns for ever, all that pasture called Combe lying between le Wingforlong and Godeshallewelle with the pasture called Oxeleswe, for which concession he has received One hundred shillings.

Witnesses: Adam Spilemon, Thomas de Rodeberwe, &c., Pychenecumbe, Thursday next before the Feast of St. John the Baptist (1302).

343.

Walter le Bret de Pychenecumbe gives to William de Baloun, for Twelve pounds sterling all his land lying in Piparescrofte, and between his Garden and a certain place called Fiswere, and all his land in the field called Combe between Colishulle and Taylesoline in breadth and between..... and Bitesiche in length, with hedges and appurtenances.

Witnesses: Will. de Piddesmore, Nich. de Seymour, &c., Pychenecumbe, Monday next before the Feast of the Annunciation of B.V.M., 30 Edw. I. (1302).

344.

William de Baloun "de Algriniton"[1] has remitted and quit-claimed to Gilbert de Masynton, for one hundred shillings Silver, all his right in his lands and tenements in Pychenecumbe with all appurtenances, and Two shillings of annual rent issuing from the tenement which William Ythenard and Emma his wife hold in Pychenecumbe for the term of their lives, with the reversion of the same.

[1] Algriniton, now Alkerton, in the parish of Eastington.

Witnesses: Stephen de Masynton, Rich. de Baloun, &c.
Dated Gloucester, on Tuesday the morrow of the Feast of St. John "ante Portam Latinam" in 31st year of King Edward, son of King Henry (1303).

345.

Walter le Bret gives to John "dicto de Stanedis," for Twenty marcs Silver, all his Toft lying between Stonewey and the stream called Pychenescombesbroc, and between Middleweye and the land of Hamon "atte Guelde," with all the pasture adjacent, and appurtenances: also, the arable land stretching from Pychenescombeshevede to Pychenescombesyate between the said toft and the brook, with all that pasture called the Moor, and all that land extending to the said stream and lying between Longeleys, Nether End, and a certain tree called "La Mapele,"[1] in the field called Pichenecombesfeld and "culturam meam," with all appurtenances in the field called Brintesbarlichsforlong.

Witnesses: Roger de Ravenhulle, Steph de Masynton, Godfrey de Stonehouse, &c.
Given at Pychenecumbe in the Octave of St. Mathew the Apostle, 25th year Edw. I. (1297).

346.

Walter le Bret confirms to John de Stanedis, Clerk, for Twelve pounds Silver all his land lying in the field called Geuelde with a meadow adjacent, and a Grove called Medesweyne, with all appurtenances.

Given at Pychenecumbe on the Morrow of the Beheading of St. John Baptist in the 25th year of King Edward the son of King Henry (1297).

347.

Walter de Bret gives to John called "de Stanedis" Clerk, for Ten marcs Silver, all his land lying between Pychenescombeshevede and Pychenescombesyate in length, and the

[1] Subsidy Roll, 1327, "John atte Mapele" vj^{d}, Minchinhampton. Also in Hants, "Mapuldur-ham"=the ham at the Maple Tree.—Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc., Vol. VIII., p. 50.

stream called Pychenescombesbroc in breadth, with portions extending above the said stream and with the Moors, pasture, &c., and all his Toft between Portwey, Middelweye in length, and the way called Waynwey and the way leading to Pagenhulle in breadth for ever, rendering thence the capital rent to the lords of fee with all services and secular demands.

Witnesses: Stephen de Masynton, Henr. Ydenard and others.

348

Walter le Bret grants to John de Stanedis, for £10 Silver paid to him, all his land lying in the field of Pychenecombe between the messuage of John atte Guelde and the place called Stourokul.

Witnesses: Roger de Ravenhulle, Godfrey de Stonehouse, &c.

349.

The same gives to John called "de Stanedis" Cleric, for one hundred shillings Silver, "cameram meam ultra portam meam orientalem et stabulum meum juxta p'dictam portam," also two granges in the Court, all his pasture between the gate aforesaid and Taylesthine in length and the said Granges and the way called Ampheysweye in width with a garden in the same pasture, also free pasture with all his cattle in the field called Combe and in Oxeleswe, and in the Toft wherever his plough cattle may happen to be, with free ingress and egress as regards all pastures, stable, granges, court, &c.

Witness: Adam Spylemon, Roger de Ravenhulle, Steph. de Masynton and others. (No date.)

350.

The same quitclaims to John de Stanedis all his right in land lying near Pitchcombes' Head and Pitchcombes' Gate, and between the Toft and Brook; and the Toft between Portwey, Middleweye, Waynweye, and the toft of Pagenhulle, with all appurtenances.

Witnesses: Steph. de Masynton, Henry Ythenard.

Given at Stanedis, Feast of St. Andrew, 30 Edw. I. (1302).

351.

The same grants to John de Stanedis for One hundred shillings silver all his wood between Schiringesweye and Maynardes Grove in breadth and between La Romidegne and a certain place called Leodo in length, and also all his wood between Catweye and Tayleseline in breadth, and the Stonewey and field called Combe.

Witnesses: Stephen de Masynton, Will de Pyddesmore, &c., Pychenecumbe, Wednesday next before Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 30 Edw. I. (1302).

353.

Walter le Bret gives to John de Stanedis for one hundred shillings silver all his wood between Massieshale and the Well called Godeshalneswelle, and the way called Portwey, and a certain place called Otegrove in breadth, extending in length from the said Well as far as a certain way called Schirengesweye and the said Wood.

Witnesses: Roger de Ravenhulle, Godfrey de Stonehouse, &c.

354.

Walter le Bret de Pychenecumbe grants to John called 'de Stanedis,' clerk, for £10 Silver all his land lying between Godeshalneswelle and Blakewell in breadth, and between Editedich and Oxeleswe in length with ——— and all appurtenances: And all his land lying between Piparescrofte and the aforesaid pasture in length and Olde fischwere and Maynardestudyns in breadth, and also all the wood between Catweye and Schiringesweye in length, and Portwey and the field called Combe in breadth with all appurtenances, And Four Groves called Odgroves.

Witnesses: Adam Spilemon, Roger de Ravenhulle and others.

355.

Walter le Bret gives to same for £10 Silver his land lying in the field called Combe between . . . . . and Blakewelle in breadth, and Barlichforlong and Olde Fischeswere, in length, with pasture and all appurtenances: And, all his Arable land

lying between Oxeleswe pasture and Waynweye near Godeshalneswelle, and all his wood between Catweye and Taylesoline. Witnesses : Roger de Ravenhulle, Stephen de Masynton.

355 (ii.)

Walter le Bret de Pychenecombe remits and quitclaims for self and heirs all right in lands and tenements with appurtenances in Pychenecumbe in which John de Stanedis by divers charters has been enfeoffed.

Witnesses : Will. de Clifford, Stephen de Masynton and others. Pychenecumbe, Friday next before the Feast of Easter, 33 Edw. I. (1305.)

356.

John de Stanedis remits and quitclaims to Gilbert de Masynton all the right which he had in all lands and tenements with woods meadows pastures and appurtenances in Pychenecumbe by the grant of Walter le Bret by means of various conditional writings.

Witnesses : Adam Spilemon, Stephen de Masynton and others. Dated on the Lord's Day in the Octave of the Holy Trinity, 31 Edw. son of King Henry (1303).

357.

John de Stanedis cleric remits and quitclaims to the lord John Abbot and the Convent of St. Peter, Gloucester, and their successors, all his right in lands tenements &c. in Pychenecumbe.

Witnesses : Adam Spilemon, Stephen de Masynton. Dated on the Morrow of the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 31 Edw. 1. (1303.)

358.

Walter le Brut (*sic*) and Nicholla his wife grant to Benedict de Holtleye and his heirs for £3 of lawful money Six acres of land with appurtenances, viz. three acres lying "in the field called Pychenecumbe" and three acres called Guelde. To hold of the said Walter and his heirs, rendering to the said Walter and Nicholla and their heirs, One Rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, and that rose at the house of the said Benedict.

Witnesses: Henry Ythenard, Will. . . . . Will. de Pyddesmore and others.

359.

Walter de Brut and Nicholla his wife grant to Benedict de Holtleye and his heirs, for Four Marcs of lawful money paid to them, Four Acres in Pychenecumbe Field near Gueldesacre extending to Pychenecumbe Broc, and Two Acres and a half in the Field called Gueld with all appurtenances between the Mill and Onesdescrofte, rendering One Rose (as above.)

Witnesses: Ythenard (*sic*) Will. Hind, Will. de Sa.....e, and others.

360.

Agreement made between Walter le Bret and Nicholla his wife of the first part, and Benedict de Holtleye of the second part: Walter and Nicholla confirm to Benedict for Eight marcs of lawful money Ten acres Arable mentioned in Charter and Feoffment formerly given for Sixty shillings [No. 358], and for Four Acres, four marcs, and Ten acres Eight marcs and a half, &c., &c.

Witnesses: Henry Ythenard, William Hind, and others.

361.

William Benet son and heir of Benedict de Holtleye remits and quitclaims to Gilbert Masynton and his heirs all his right in lands &c. in Pychenecumbe.

Witnesses: Adam Spileman, Steph. de Masynton, &c.
Dated Feast of St. Barnabas Apostle 31 Edw. I. (1303).

362.

The same remits and quitclaims to the Abbot and Convent of Gloucester and their successors, his right in lands and tenements in Pychenecumbe.

Witnesses: Adam Spilemon, Steph. de Masynton and many others. In Octave of St. Barnabas Ap. 31 Edw. I.

363.

Juliana, daughter of Walter le Bret, of Pychenecumbe, remits and quitclaims to John [Gamage] Abbot of the Convent of

St. Peter of Gloucester &c. for one hundred shillings silver paid to her, all her right &c. in lands and tenements which the said Walter her father had *in villâ de Pychenecumbe.* (Seals).

Witnesses: Adam Spilemon, Ralph Baron, Roger de Ravenhulle and others.

364.

Juliana daughter of Walter "called le Bret de Pychenecumbe" quitclaims to John the Abbot and the Convent &c. for one hundred shillings Silver all her right in lands which her father had in Pychenecumbe.

Witnesses: Thomas de Rodberwe, Roger de Aldewyke. Standish, the Lord's Day in the Vigil of the Epiphany of Our Lord, A° Edw. 32 (1304).

365.

Walter le Bret gives to Thomas de Holcombe his son for his service, and for Five marcs, a Messuage with Curtilage which Robt Hynder formerly held of his ancestors in Pychenecumbe. Has given to the said Thomas all his land in Bishopesendyng extending from "la prestres acre" [Query, the Priest's acre][1] to the curtilage; and Two acres Arable lying outside Piparesfiche, and Two acres and a half, one of which lies in Eselde under Balldynesbrynk, and the other at Pychenecumbe under Braddegrove and is called Shiplondheved.

Witnesses: John le Rous, Adam Spilemon and others.

366.

Thomas le Bret quitclaims to John called "de Stanedis" cleric, for Sixty shillings silver sterling, all the right that he has in a messuage of the gift of his father, and in land "in the field of Byshopesendyng," Pychenecumbe's felde and Efelde &c.

Witnesses: Steph. de Masynton, Wm. de Pyddesmore.

[1] Probably a portion of the ancient Glebe belonging to the Church of Pitchcombe, lying near the field called Lower Witcombe, behind the Great House; and lately exchanged for other land (1878).

367.

Thomas le Bret son of Walter le Bret grants to John de Stanedis, for Sixty shillings sterling, one messuage &c. and lands as above ("Gefelde" for "Efelde.")

Witnesses: Walter le Bret, Steph. de Masynton, Will. de Pyddesmore and others.

368.

Alicia "who was the wife of Thos. le Bret" in pure and lawful widowhood and power remits and quitclaims to John [Thoky] by Divine Permission, Abbot of St. Peter's Gloucester and the Convent of the same and their successors for Twenty shillings Silver, all her right, by reason of dower, in lands in Pychenecumbe formerly appertaining to Thomas le Bret her husband.

Witnesses: Will. de Clifford, Steph. de Masynton and others. Given at Standish on the Saturday next before the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the fourth year of Edward, son of King Edward [1311],

369.

John de Caillewe quitclaims to "the religious men" and the Convent of St Peter Gloucester his right in all those lands and tenements which Walter le Bret his uncle formerly held in Pychenecumbe,—Messuages, Gardens, lands arable, pastures, meadows, &c.

Witnesses: Will. de Brokeworth, Henry de Brokeworth and others.

Stanedis, Monday next after the Feast of St. Dionysius the Martyr, 2 Edw. III. (1329).

370.

William le Brut (*sic*) acknowledges himself indebted to John of Yaneworth, Cleric, by a letter of obligation given the 23rd year of King Edward son of King Henry, for Fifteen pounds Silver to be paid at a certain term to the said John, as Attorney for the Church of Stanedis: rendering at the Feast of St. Martin, Two quarters Wheat, Four quarters Beans, Four quarters Barley, Two quarters Oats; and at the Feast

of St. Michael, Six oxen of the value of 40s. or 40s.—and at the Feast of the Annunciation B.M.V. Six oxen of the value of 60s., or 60s., &c., &c.

371.

Walter le Bret is indebted to John Stanedis in the sum of £10 sterling, as appears by the acknowledgment of the said Walter made at Bristol before the judges of the Lord the King in 24 Edward I. To be paid by instalments: viz., 40s. at the Manor of Stanedis at the Feast of the Annunciation, 40s. at Feast of the Nativity of St. John &c.

372.

Octave of St. Matthew the Apostle 25 Edw. I. Walter le Bret acknowledges £20 received from John de Stanedis on security of lands, woods, &c. £10 to be repaid on Feast of St. Michael, and the balance within a fortnight after the said Feast.

Dated at Pychenecumbe, the eve of the Nativity of B.M.V.

373.

Walter le Brut has granted to John de Stanedis for £10 certain lands in Colnurhulle and Godeshalneswelle (in margin, Oxeleswe and Piparesfiche).

Pychenecumbe, Tuesday, Vigil of Purification, 27 Edw. I. [1297].

374.

Walter le Brut having granted to John de Stanedis lands lying between Colnurhulle and Blakewelle in Pychenecumbe Field with pastures &c. and Arable land between the pasture called Oxeleswe and Waynway near Godeshalneswelle and also woods between Catweye and Taylesclyve; John de Stanedis of his special grace concedes that if said Walter on the Day of the Assumption of B.M.V. or .. .. next after completion of these presents, pay to him or his heirs in the Cemetery of St. Nicholas of Standish, Twelve marcs sterling, all the said tenements shall remain to the use of the said Walter &c. Pychenecumbe, Monday next before the Feast of St. George. 28 Edw. [1300].

375.

William de Baloun "de Algerinthon" quitclaims to the Abbot &c. all right in lands tenements &c. formerly held by him in the said Ville.

Witnesses: Adam Spilemon, Steph. de Masynton. Octave of SS. Peter and Paul Ap. 31 Edw. I. [1303].

376.

Walter le Bret appoints John called 'de Stanedis' his attorney to give seisin of all lands &c. which he formerly held in Pychenecumbe to Gilbert de Masynton. Gloucester, Feast of St. ..... 31 Edw.

377.

Same grants to Gilbert de Masynton for £50 silver all his land lying in the Field called Combe and between Combesbrok and Maynardesendyng and Byshopesrudyng, and Wood between Schiringesweye and Catweye in length and Portwey and "Combe" in breadth; four groves called Odgroves, and Oxeleswe pasture, with appurtenances; Also a messuage with curtilage, and all the land *which Thomas his son formerly held*, and two shillings of rent issuing from the tenement which Wm. Ythenard and Emma his wife held for the term of their life, with reversion of same.

Witnesses: Adam Spilemon, Thomas de Rodeberwe and others. Pychenecumbe, Friday, the morrow of the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist 30 Edw. I.

378.

Walter le Bret grants to Gilbert de Masynton for 100s. silver all his lands and tenements in Pychenecumbe with all appurtances saving his Manse (Manor House) and his garden.

Witnesses: Wm. de Clifford, Steph. de Masynton. Pychenecumbe, Wednesday next before the Feast of St. George the Martyr 31 Edw. I.

379.

The same quitclaims to same all lands &c.

Witnesses: Wm. de Clifford, Steph. de Masynton. Pychenecumbe Friday next before the Feast of Easter 31 Edw. I.

380.

Walter le Bret grants to Gilbert de Masynton his messuage and garden in Pychenecumbe and all other tenements which remained to him in the same ville at the completion of these presents.

Witnesses: Adam Spilemon, Steph. de Masynton.

Dated Monday the morrow after the Feast of the Holy Trinity.

381.

Agreement by John, Abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, for one marc silver, to be paid at Feasts of the Annunciation and St. Michael, in commutation of services due in connexion with Tenement at Pychenecumbe which Richard le Bret and his ancestors held of the said Monastery: *Esquieriam nomine serjancii, viz., cum aliquis monachus eccl'ie n're pro negotiis... cum uno runcino, &c.*"[1]

Witnesses: Sir Henry de Cheveringworth, Adam Mastel, Knights, Rich. de Compton, Clerk, and many others.

382.

John de Elbeston, on the Feast of St. Luke Evang. 16 Edw. II. in the presence of Abbot John, John de Staunton, John de Boteler, Wm. de Brocworth. Hen. de Basyng, John de Standish and others, received from Sir William de Abbehale, Almoner of St. Peter's, Four Charters and two quitclaims of the muniments of Pychenecumbe, with the Charter of the lord the King concerning the said Tenements. Gloucester.

383.

King's Writ addressed to Sheriff of Gloucestershire to make Inquisition if it would be to the injury of the King to grant permission to Gilbert de Masynton to assign a Messuage and Carucate of land with appurtenances in Pychenecumbe to the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's, Gloucester. 31 Edw. (1304].

[1] When lands were held by this service, the tenant was required to find a squire and horse to follow any monk dispatched on the business of the monastery on his journey, to serve him and to carry upon his own horse the furniture of the monk's bed, also a book, cresset, candles, two loaves, and half a sextary of wine or beer.— *Hist. et Cart. Mon. St. Peter, Glouc., Vol. III. p. civ.*

384.

Inquisition taken at Gloucester on the Sunday next before the Feast of St. Valentine 31 Edw., before Thomas de Gardinis, Sheriff of Gloucester, Robert Mort de freyt, Robert de Sudley and others, who say that it would not be to the King's prejudice to permit Gilbert de Masynton to assign the said Messuage and Carucate to the said Abbot and Convent: that the messuage is held of the abbot by a rent of 17s. 4d. and suit at the Court every three weeks: that there remain to the said Gilbert (besides this assignment) lands and tenements to do custom and service and to meet other charges, as in suits, vigils, views, views of frankpledge, talliages, fines, redemptions, amerciaments and whatsoever other charges had to be sustained: and that the said Gilbert may be put on assize and juries, as before he has been put and that the land shall not be aggrieved more than has been usual.

Another inquisition taken at Gloucester on Sunday Nov 25, Feast of St. Katharine, finds that Walter le Bret holds in the ville of Pychenecumbe a Carucate of land of the Abbot—a Messuage with garden, worth yearly xii^{d}; in demesne 80 acres arable, each acre worth four pence by the year, sum 26^{s} 8^{d}; a certain pasture in severalty, xij^{d}: eight acres Wood, iij^{d}, sum 2^{s}: Total of Extent, xxx^{s} viij^{d}. For which the said Walter renders xvij^{s} iij^{d} to the Abbot: and that it will not be to the prejudice of the lord the King to permit Walter le Bret to give and assign the said lands and tenements to the Abbot and his successors.

385.

License of King Edward for Grant of Messuage and Carucate to Abbot and Convent. Mch. 18 31 Edw. I.

In the same year "Originalia Roll" states that the Abbot of St Peter's Gloucester made a fine with the King in a hundred shillings for permission to enter on a lay tenement in Pychenecumbe.

386.

Gilbert de Masynton grants to the Church of St Peter Gloucester, and to the monks there serving God, in pure and perpetual Alms for the augmentation of the Almery of "*Stanedis*," One Messuage and one Carucate of land, with meadows, woods, grazings, pastures, ways, paths, fisheries, and all other appurtenances, which he has in Pychenecumbe, Also One Messuage with Curtilage, and all land and appurtenances which Thomas son of Walter le Bruht formerly held in Pychenecumbe and Two shillings and sixpence, rent issuing out of the tenements of Will. Ythenard and Robt le Knyght in the same ville, with the reversion of the same.

Witnesses: Wm. de Clifford, Adam Spilmon, Steph. de Masynton and others.

Given on the Day of the Nativity of St. John Baptist 31 Edward, son of King Henry [1303].

387.

The Same for self and heirs quitclaims to Abbot &c. all right which he has in any way in lands &c. in Pychenecumbe.

Witnesses: Wm. de Clifford, Steph. de Masynton.

Octave of S. J. Baptist 31 Edw. I. [1301].

388.

Gilbert de Masynton has given to God and the Church of St. Peter, Gloucester and the monks there serving God, *for the augmentation of the Almonry of Standish*, a Messuage and Carucate; and a Messuage with Curtilage, late of Thomas le Bret son of Walter—and 2s. 6d. rent &c. as before; Also Ten acres land which William Benet son of Benedict de Holtleye formerley held in the said Ville.

Witnesses: Will. de Clifford, Adam Spilmon, Steph. de Masynton.

389.

John [de Gamage] Abbot of St Peter's Gloucester appoints Philip de Longford, Cleric, his Attorney, to receive seisin of land

and tenements which Gilbert de Masynton has given to the Abbey in pure and perpetual Alms in Pychenecumbe.

Dated Gloucester, Thursday next before Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle A° 31 Edw.

390.

Walter le Bruht (*sic*) quitclaims to Abbot and Convent of Gloucester and successors, in Augmentation of the Almonry of "Stanedis," all the right he had in the ville of Pychenecumbe in One Messuage, One Carucate of land, one hundred acres Wood, with appurtenances; for which quitclaim &c. the Abbot and Convent have given him £40 silver.

Witnesses: Will. de Gardinis, Adam Spilmon, Ralph Baron.

Dated on the day of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 31 Edw. [1303].

391.

"*Scriptum Walteri le Brut ad Abbatem.*"

[TRANSLATION IN FULL.]

"I, Walter called le Bruht of Pychenecumbe have received of John [de Gamage] Abbot of Saint Peter Gloucester and the Convent of the same place, by the hands of brother Roger de Tewesdebury, Almoner of Standish, Twenty seven marcs Silver for all contracts remissions &c. made to the said Abbot and to Gilbert de Masynton concerning lands and tenements at Pychenecumbe: I have also received from the said Abbot, through brother Roger, Fifty shillings Silver for wrought stone sold to the said Abbot & Convent at Pychenecumbe, and for all moveables found there on Saturday in the Vigil of the Holy Trinity, Anno Edw. 31. [1303].

Witnesses, Roger de Aldewyke, Adam Spilmon, Wm de Clifford & others.

Dated at Payneswyk, on the Lord's Day next after the Feast of St Valerian the Martyr.

"Finis Cartarum de Pychenecumbe."

(Registrum B.
Froucest' Abb^{tis})

As to the subsequent history of these lands we have but little information. However, in the Register of Abbot Braunch, 16th Henry VII. (1501) 4th January,[1] we find a lease of the Abbey's Manor de la Pychenecumbe, "with all buildings, lands, meadows, pastures, and part of the Demesne, together with Tythes and all and singular the rights thereto appertaining, (lately held by Richard Gardyner) granted to William Gardiner senior, William Gardiner his son, Agnes his wife, and John Gardyner brother of William Gardyner senior, for the term of Seventy years or so long as all or any one of them shall live,—rendering thence to the Abbot and Convent by the hands of the Almoner for the time being, 64s. 4d. per annum, at the four feasts: of the Annunciation of the B.V. M.; Nativity of St. John Baptist; St. Michael; and the Nativity of our Lord, in equal portions: with suit of Court at Standyshe, and payment to the lord of Payneswik of all due and accustomed rents: housebote and heybote at the discretion of the woodward: Heriot, the best beast or one marc silver, at the option of the Almoner."

In Abbot Parker's Register, Vol. II.,[2] we also find grants of the Reversion of the site of the Manor of Pychenecumbe, viz: to Robert Wye, in $152\frac{8}{9}$, and to Richard Gardiner, in 1531, the manor at that date being in the tenure of William Gardiner father of the said Richard.

Some of these lands, being parcel of the possessions of the late Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester, and lately in the tenure of William Gardiner and others, were granted by Letters Patent, dated 15th July, 35th Henry VIII. (1544) to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, their heirs and assigns, and the heirs of the said Richard Andrews for ever, rendering at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel viij^{d}. Also "the scite and Capital Messuage of the Manor of Pichenecumbe, lately in the hands of the Monastery of St. Peter, and in the tenure of William Gardiner senior, Johanna his wife, and William and John Gardiner sons of the said William," with Pychenecombe Wood, containing by estimation 47 acres, and certain Tythes—to be held *in capite* by the service of the 20th part of one knight's fee, rendering yearly at the Feast of St. Michael, 6s. $5\frac{1}{2}$d.

[1] Reg. Braunch, fol. 5 [2] No. 86.

By the Standish Tythe Apportionment dated Nov. 21st, 1839, John Page, gent., is named as the Impropriator of the Tithes of Corn, Grain and Hay, which are thereby commuted at £54 10s.; but an amended award in 1844 declares that "it has been represented to the Tithe Commissioners that John Page is erroneously stated in the Original Award to be Impropriator of Tithe of Corn, Grain and Hay accruing upon all lands in the third Schedule (Oxlinch Tything) whereas in fact, 69 acs. and 3 perches situate in the Manor of Pitchcombe, and well known by metes and bounds, are by prescription and other lawful means, exempt from the render of all tythes; and, as to the remaining 157 acs. 3 r. 37 p. John Page is Impropriator not only of tythe of corn, grain, and hay, but of all tythes whatsoever. Of this, 88 acres or thereabouts, consisted of woodland; and the whole tythe was commuted at £13 6s. 6d.

Skeletons were discovered a few years ago in the neighbourhood of "the Manor Farm House;" and an old fishpond, paved with stone, perhaps "Olde Fischwere," (see No. 354) was filled up previously to 1874. The inhabitants of this portion of Standish have for many centuries been dependent upon Pitchcombe for their religious privileges, by reason of distance from their own parish church.

Under the "Divided Parishes Act," these lands have become part of the civil parish of Pitchcombe; though in an ecclesiastical point of view, they nominally remain subject to the jurisdiction of the vicar of Standish.

It is a remarkable fact, and one which, so far, we are not able to explain—that whilst the Rectory of Standish, with the great tythe, formed a portion of the endowment of the new Bishopric of Gloucester, the tythes from certain lands situated at Pitchcombe, and apparently as much in the possession of the Monastery of St. Peter, did not pass with the grant of the rest, but became an Impropriation, and thus lost of the church.

In concluding these notes, we tender our thanks to the Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester for the opportunity of making these Extracts from the Abbey Registers preserved in the Library.

In Memoriam.

HARRY MENGDEN SCARTH.

The Science of Archæology and also the Church of which he was a greatly respected minister, have sustained a severe loss in the recent death of the Rev. Harry Mengden Scarth, M.A., Rector of Wrington, Prebendary of Wells, and Rural Dean of Portishead, in the County of Somerset. Mr. Scarth was the son of Mr. Thomas Freshfield Scarth, of Staindrop, co. Durham. He was born in 1814, and educated at the Edinburgh Academy, whence he passed to Christ's College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree in 1837 and M.A. in 1840. In the same year he was ordained to the Curacy of Eaton Constantine, Salop. Here, in the immediate neighbourhood of the famous Roman Station of Uriconium, he acquired a taste for Roman Archæology which never forsook him. He soon afterwards was appointed to the Perpetual Curacy of Kenley in the same diocese, but in 1841 he was presented by the Duke of Cleveland to the Rectory of Bathwick cum Wooley, co. Som., which benefice he held for thirty years. Here he had an opportunity during his hours of recreation of pursuing his favourite study of Roman Remains. In 1871 he was presented by the son of his previous patron to the more important benefice of Wrington in the same diocese. In 1848 he was made a Prebendary of Wells, and became Rural Dean of Portishead as stated above.

Mr. Scarth was, what is called, a High-Churchman, and worked heartily with Archdeacon Denison in forming the Bristol Church Union, which was eventually absorbed in the English Church Union. He did not, however, we think, become a member of the latter body. Moreover, he was an active and zealous Parish Priest. His worth was recognised in the diocese, as shewn by his preferments, and his genial, quiet, modest, and unaffected manners caused him to be beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. Scarth was well known throughout England and on the Continent as an accomplished expert in Roman and Romano-British Remains. On this subject he was a frequent contributor to the Journal of the Royal Archæological Institute from 1852 to the last year of his life; also to the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society; to the Wiltshire Archæological Society; the Bath Field Club; and our own Society, which he assisted to inaugurate, and was a member of the Council, and took a great interest in the progress and work of the Society from that time to the day of his death, especially in the excavation by Sir John Maclean of the Roman Villa at Tockington Park in 1887 and 1888.

The principal work which he published was "Aquæ Solis; or Notices of Roman Bath," which has been long out of print, and we are glad to hear that hopes are entertained of a new edition, for which Mr. Scarth had prepared notes, bringing the notices down to the date of the recent discoveries.

At the request of the S.P.C.K. he wrote for their popular series a most interesting little book entitled "Roman Britain," which has given great satisfaction, and is often cited by eminent scholars. It has been stated that so thorough was his special knowledge of the subject that he was able to write this useful book off without being obliged to refer to authorities or make any special preparation.

In 1842 Mr. Scarth married Elizabeth S. Hamilton, daughter of the Rev. J. Leveson Hamilton, Rector of Ellenborough, co. Bucks, by Susan his wife, daughter of the Rev. Richard Woodward, Rector of Glanworth, co. Cork, Ireland. His wife and four of his children pre-deceased him, and he was left a widower with three surviving daughters. His daughter Alice Centenari, the author of the "History of the 'Old Catholic' Movement," died at Wrington last year to his great grief.

Mr. Scarth had been failing in health for a year or two, and sought rest and relaxation in the South of Europe. This last year, to escape an English winter, he, with his two daughters, went by sea to Tangiers, hoping the change might restore his health. He greatly enjoyed the sunshine and bracing air of the climate, and was much interested in the vestages of Roman occupation, as inscribed stones, coins, &c., which he found there. In one of his letters from Tangiers he remarks: "Things, apparently, continue here much as they must have been left on the breaking up of the Roman Empire. The manners and customs of the people, and their dress and mode of conveyance remain the same." He took a chill, however, and suffered an attack of intermittant fever with conjestion of his lungs, which was too much for him in his feeble condition. He rallied a little, and no serious apprehensions were felt by his daughters until Holy Thursday, when he became worse, and quietly fell asleep on the morning of Easter Eve, 5th April, 1890, aged 76. His body was brought home and interred in his own churchyard at Wrington on the 21st of the same month. He will be greatly missed.

Notices of Recent Archæological and Historical Publications.

DIOCESE OF SALISBURY. The Church Plate of the County of Dorset, with Extracts from the Returns of Church Goods by the Dorset Commissioners of Edward VI., 1552. By J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A., Salisbury. Privately printed 1889.

After centuries of neglect of Church Plate, during which of late years countless sets of Communion Vessels have been sold at the price of old silver, or exchanged for modern articles at the same rate, because the old pieces have been thought heavy and cumbrous, it is gratifying to find that Bishops and Archdeacons have risen to a higher sense of their duty as guardians of the goods of the church. In some dioceses and archdeaconries incumbents of churches have been required to transmit to the Bishops' Registry complete lists of all the Plate and other goods belonging to their respective churches. This is very satisfactory, as far as it goes, but very few clergymen have given sufficient time and attention to the interesting study of Church Plate to attain that knowledge which would enable them to give an intelligible description of the Plate they possess.

A few years ago (1884) the Rev. W. Lea, Archdeacon of Worcester, published a carefully made Inventory and Description of the Sacred Vessels in use in different churches in his Archdeaconry, and made a rule that all the plate belonging to the church should be produced before him on the occasions of his Visitations, and, compared with such Inventories. Archdeacon Lea's work contains a detailed description of each piece, with diagrams shewing the forms of the most characteristic. Two years later the Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson, Honorary Canon of Canterbury, and Vicar of Throwley, reprinted from the *Archæologia Cantiana* the Church Plate of Kent (which, probably, he had himself contributed to that Periodical.) Many pieces are very well engraved in his work, but it is very sad to know that there is not now remaining a single Mediæval Chalice in the whole County of Kent. The little volume issued in 1886 was the first Part only. We do not know if a second Part has been issued. The description of the Church Plate of several other districts has been printed, we may say buried, in local Archæological periodicals. It is to be regretted that these communications have not been reprinted as was done by Canon Scott Robertson.

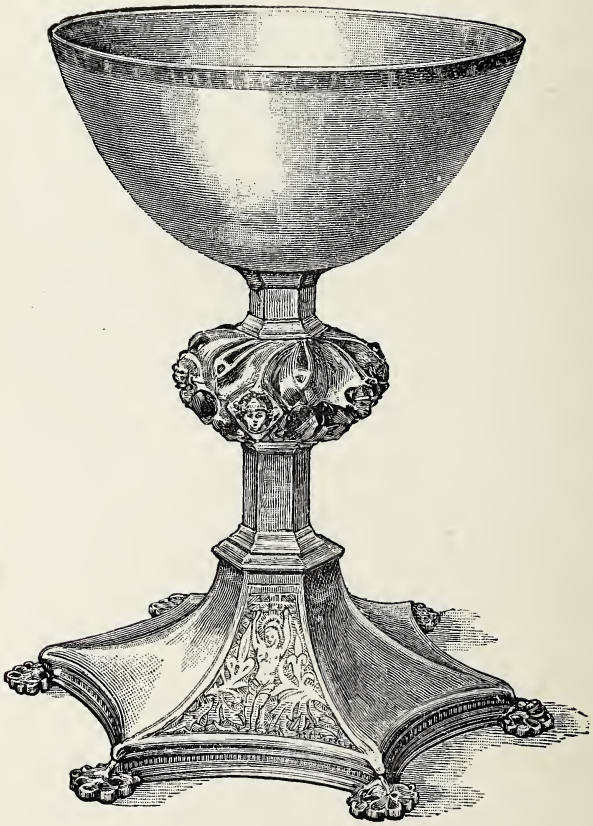
It is very gratifying that the Bishop of Salisbury has taken the matter up as regards his own diocese, though limited, at present, to the Archdeaconry of Dorset, which is conterminate with the County of Dorset, and we must congratulate his lordship upon having, in carrying out this undertaking, secured the invaluable assistance of so accomplished an expert as Mr. Nightingale. The *modus operandi* adopted is very interesting, both as a warning and an example, and may be stated in a few words. The first step taken was to issue, through the Rural Deans, printed forms of Returns to be filled up by the incumbent of each parish and transmitted to the

Bishops' Registry, giving the special information required of all the Church Plate belonging to his parish. These Returns, Mr. Nightingale tells us, form the basis of the handsome volume before us; but it is evident, as might be expected, that many of these Returns were of very little value, for they had to be supplemented by other Returns more skilfully made. A more or less competent gentleman was afterwards deputed to visit every church in each deanery, who, on the spot, described each piece submitted to him, and made such sketches, drawings and rubbings, &c., as seemed to be desirable, and these Returns, when digested, appear to us to have really formed the basis of the volume. Mr. Nightingale himself remarks that "when possible the shortest and most satisfactory way is to visit each parish, Cripps in hand, and note the details on the spot."

Turning to the result of these enquiries, for we need not follow Mr. Nightingale through his valuable and interesting historical Introduction, it is very sad to find that out of about 300 parish churches in the Archdeacoury, in each of which one Chalice, at least, was left for the use of the church in 1552, when the churches were despoiled by the Protestant Reformers, three pieces only of pre-Reformation plate now remain. The question naturally arises: What has become of the others? This is a question not very difficult answer very briefly. During the reign of Edward VI. some of the ancient Chalices were, under the King's injunctions, converted into Communion Cups of a peculiar type, but on the accession of Queen Mary these cups were discarded, not being considered suitable for Divine Service. Some of them doubtless were again converted into Chalices. Edwardian Cups have become even more rare than the ancient Chalices. Not a single one now exists in Dorsetshire. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth another raid was made on the ancient Chalices by the Protestant zealots. More especially, we regret to say, by the new Puritan Bishops, not by the Queen, and another style of cup of a special character, which we shall describe presently, was slowly introduced, chiefly between 1570 and 1580 instead of what were called Massing Chalices, and these cups prevailed everywhere. Mr. Nightingale says: "Speaking roughly, out of about 300 parishes, over 100 retain their Elizabethan Chalices; the number possessing Communion Plate of the 17th century amounts to about seventy; in the 18th century large additions of single pieces, as well as sets, were made to many parish churches; while, as regards plate belonging to the current century, the greater part of which is of the present reign, some fifty parishes are found to have exchanged their old plate for new.

Mr. Nightingale has very properly arranged the Returns under the respective Deaneries, but, in the remarks on the work which we are about to make, we propose to notice the most interesting pieces in chronological order, and in doing this we shall follow, generally, Mr. Nightingale's descriptions.

Under this arrangement the first piece which claims our attention is the beautiful Chalice of Combe Keynes. This fine piece was exhibited by Mr. Nightingale at a Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on the 16th June, 1887, and is engraved in the Proceedings of that Society. It has been well preserved and is in excellent condition. Its height is 6⅞ ins.; diameter of bowl 4 ins.; depth 2ins.; narrowest part of the mullet-shaped base 3⅝ins.; widest part to the points of the knops 5¼ ins. The bowl is broad and conical;



COMBE KEYNES (nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ full size).

the somewhat slender stem is hexagonal and quite plain, with ogee moulded bands at the junctions. The knob is full sized, having six lobes spirally twisted with traceried openings, terminating in angels' heads, crowned. It has a mullet-shaped foot with plain broad-spread and vertically-reeded moulding. The points terminate with an elegant knop in the shape of a floriated Lombardic M. In the first compartment of the base is the usual crucifix between flowering branches on a hatched ground. The parts gilt are the interior and outer lip of the bowl, the knob, the crucifixion, also the mouldings of the stem, the base and the knops. No hall marks are found, but the date, compared with other examples, is about 1500, perhaps earlier, certainly not much later. The weight is about 10 ozs. Mr. Nightingale says : "This is no doubt the same Chalice found by the Commissioners of Edward VI. in 1552 and left for the future use of the parish. It falls under Fb of Messrs. St. John Hope's and Fallow's classification (*Plate IX*). This Chalice very much resembles in general character the Clifford example, though 15 years later, and somewhat smaller, (see ante p. 86 and Plate V.)

The next earliest example of Mediæval Plate in the County of Dorset is a Paten at Buckhorn Weston. "It measures 5 ins. in diameter, and varies from most others in having the second depression formed of hollow shell-like sexfoils. The foliated spandrels are somewhat coarsely engraved, as is also the sacred monogram in the centre, enclosed within a circle of spiral lines

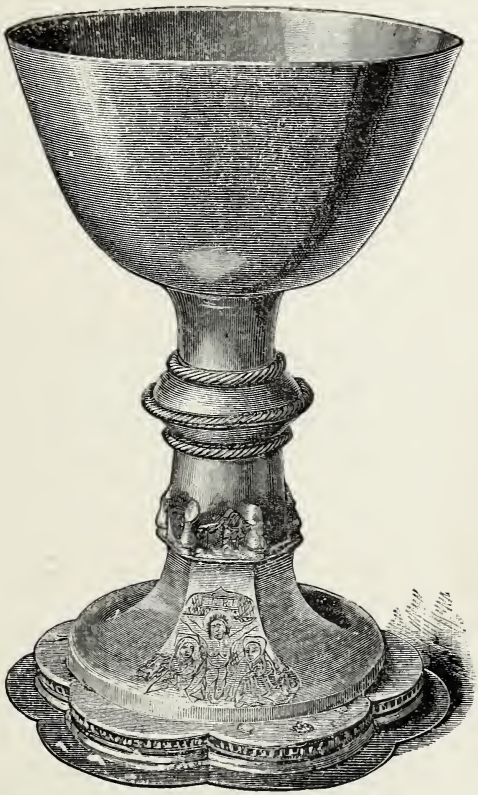
Fig. 8

or cable. Inside the two lines of the outer rim of the Paten is a very slightly punched ornament. There are no hall-marks, but the date assigned to it is

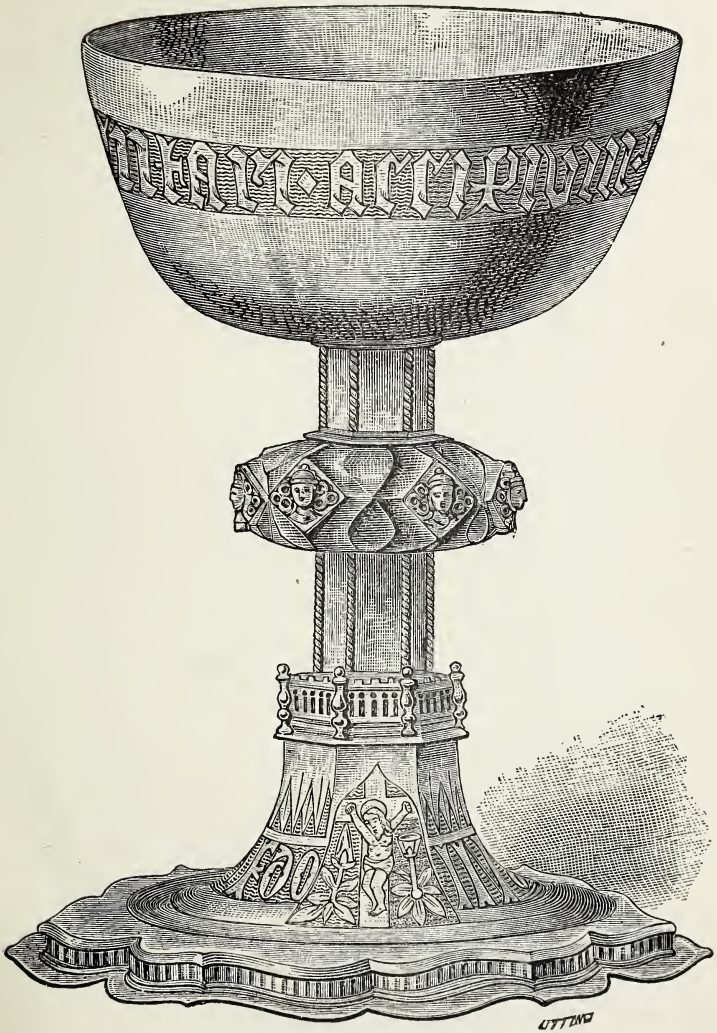
between 1510 and 1520. On the rim is either a maker's or a town mark. It consists of a circle, in which is a cross with a pellet between either limb, but without any shield or border. *(Fig. 8.)*.

The only other piece of pre-Reformation Plate in Dorsetshire is a Chalice at Sturminster Marshall. Unfortunately it is not now quite in its original state. The bowl and base are intact, but, at some early period, the old stem has been replaced by a plainer one. The present dimensions are, height 6¾ins., diameter of bowl 4¼ins., depth of bowl 2¼ins., diameter of base 4⅜ins. and 4⅛ins. Both bowl and foot carry these hall-marks : viz., a Lombardic T for 1536, the leopard's head crowned, and the maker's mark T.W. in a shield. This maker's mark is also found on a Paten belonging to St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, of the date of 1533. Mr. Nightingale observes that "these two pieces are remarkable in more ways than one ; they are the two latest dated examples of Church Plate at present known in England made just before the Eve of the Reformation. This maker's mark too is the earliest example of any maker using two letters of the alphabet for his name, instead of a symbol of some kind as his mark." The general form of the Chalice is shown on *Plate X.* "There can be no doubt," Mr. Nightingale says, "that the upper portion of the present stem, although old, does not form any part of the original work. The old stem was hexagonal. This is still indicated by the remains of some cresting with baluster-shaped buttresses round the upper part of the foot. When the present circular part of the stem was somewhat clumsily substituted for the older one, the details of the old work at the junction were nearly obliterated, but enough remains to shew that the pattern was pretty much the same as that found in a similar position in the Chalice of Wyle, Wilts, and Trinity College, Oxford," as shewn in *Plate XI.* These illustrations are drawn on different scales, both the Chalices are of the same size. In both the Trinity and the Wylye examples at each angle of the hexagon is a baluster-shaped ornament, between which is open battlemented arcading, and in the Sturminster case there are indications of the same, now destroyed. The new stem is of the Elizabethan period, and Mr. Nightingale is of opinion that it is of local workmanship. On the front of the foot is engraved the crucifixion under an ogee arch, INRI over the cross, attendant figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John, and a skull and bones. Mr. Nightingale says there are only four examples at present known of this particular type of chalice, and they vary very slightly.

We have entered more fully into the description of the ancient Altar Plate than we should have done but for its extreme rarity and interest, and we shall now proceed to the time of Queen Elizabeth, during whose reign greater havoc was made (with the exception of the robberies of her father and brother) with the Church Plate than in any period of English history. Not that the Queen had any personal objection to chalices, but during the early part of her reign her position was very critical, and she was pressed forward by the extreme puritan Bishops and others. An Elizabethan cup is found at Buckhorn Weston (at which place there is a Mediæval Paten as noticed above, *fig.* 8) as early as 1562, but this would seem to be an exceptional case. The progress of conversion did not proceed very rapidly. In 1567 Parker and Grindal issued injunctions requiring the disuse of Massing Chalices and the substitution of decent Communion Cups, but it was not until 1573 and 1574

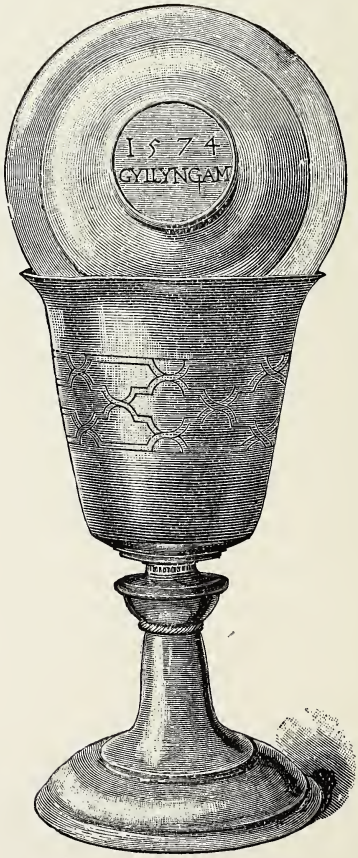


STURMINSTER MARSHALL.

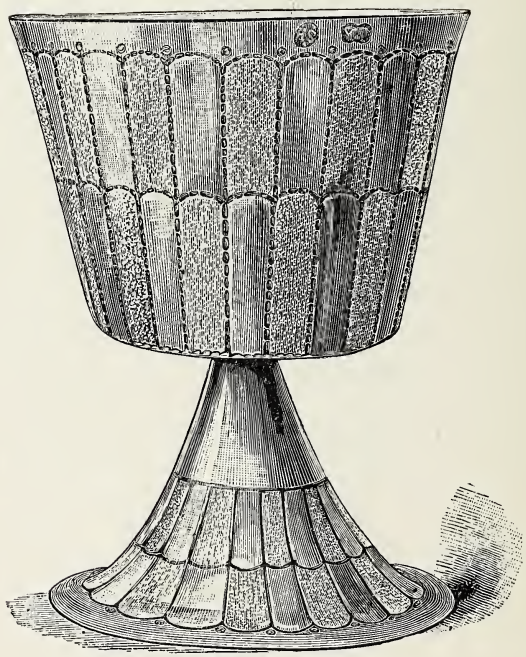


WYLYE, WILTS, 1525.

ELIZABETHAN CUP WITH PATEN COVER, 1576.



CHALICE & PATEN FROM GILLINGHAM, 1574.



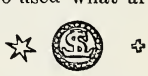
WRAXALL ($\frac{2}{3}$ full size) circa 1615-1629.

that any general conversion took place. We know not if any further orders on the subject were issued, but about this time almost the whole of the ancient chalices were destroyed. The Patens fared better.

It is very remarkable that all the cups now introduced were of the same type and ornamented in the same manner, and they were not limited to any particular diocese, or even province, but extended all over England. So close is the resemblance that it would seem as if some general order, both as regards shape and ornament, had been issued, but, notwithstanding the most diligent search has been made, no such order has been discovered.

It seems to be scarcely necessary to describe these cups. Their character and ornamentation, with few exceptions, is clearly shewn in *Pl. XII.* They were all supplied with a cover which served as a Paten.

We are told by Mr. Nightingale that, roughly speaking, out of about 300 parishes in Dorsetshire over 100 retain their Elizabethan Chalices, and most of them retain their Paten Covers. Of these 71 bear either hall-mark date or have dates inscribed on them, which may be accepted as generally correct. There is a single cup as early as 1562, to which we have alluded above, in which year Archbishop Parker propounded various matters for the better regulation of the Church, amongst others an order for Chalices to be altered into Communion Cups, but these articles were not allowed. With one exception, Mr. Nightingale says, no other dated example of a Dorset Communion Cup is found until 1570. What other orders upon this subject were given, if any, are not known, but they would seem to have been very stringent, for, with two exceptions, all the hall-marked cups in Dorset fall between the years 1570 and 1574. The two excepted were not stamped until 1591. There is a speciality regarding the 32 other cups which are undated. These are all supposed to have been made by two local craftesmen, who used what are called provincial or personal marks. The first of these is



This mark is found on plate in 30 parishes. On cups with Paten Covers are 20 examples. On cups without covers eight, and on Paten Covers without cups two. The majority of these pieces have an inscribed date, varying from 1573 to 1578, but about half of the examples are of the year 1574. They are distributed all over the county, but the greater number are in the southern part. They vary somewhat in size and in decoration, but as a rule they are pretty much the same as those bearing the London Assay mark.

The second of these marks, of which an illustration is here given, is

found on cups of a somewhat different type and style of ornamentation. (See Chalice and Paten from Gillingham (*Pl. XIII*) dated 1574.) It will be observed that instead of the usual knot on the stem, there is a flange with cable moulding, and a plain band of intersecting strap-work engraved round the cup without foliation. In these respects they differ from the Conventional Elizabethan Cups. They bear some resemblance to the rare Edwardian Cups. These Elizabethan Cups are found in fourteen parishes, and in four others without the stamp, but as all, save one, correspond so exactly in details their number may be said to be 18. With one exception these all occur in the northern portion of the county, that on the left bank of the river Stour.

There is a remarkable 17th century cup at Wraxall, in the Deanery of Bridport, unlike any other we have ever seen. Mr. Nightingale describes it as $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in height, diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins. diameter of base $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. The hall-marks consists of a maker's mark twice repeated, the letters H.S. with a pellet above each letter and a mullet below, all are enclosed within a heart-shaped shield; there is also the lion passant, and some indication of the leopard's head but no date letter. The shape of this cup differs from any other in the county. The bowl is straight, slanting a little outwards, the foot is circular, tapering upwards to the bowl almost to a point. The decoration of both the bowl and base consists of overlapping vertical bands alternating plain and granulated. Underneath the bowl is a ring of punched circles like daisies. It is made throughout with somewhat thin plate silver, all the ornamentation being worked on the surface, and without any mouldings. A maker's mark with the same initials H.S., but with different details, is found in "Old English Plate" from 1615 to 1629. This may probably indicate about the period of its manufacture. (*Plate XIV.*)

There is another remarkable cup with Paten Cover at Mosterton. Height of the cup $5\frac{7}{8}$ ins., with cover $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; of base $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. There are no marks of any kind, round the bowl is engraved "Thomas Sandford of Mosterton, Church Worden Anno Domini 1714." The ornamentation consists of a spiral fluting round the base of bowl, and double circles of gadroon moulding round the foot and cover. Although no hall-marks are found, there can be no doubt that the date of this interesting cup is about the period of the inscription. (*Plate XV*).

From the end of the 16th century Church Plate became more debased and unecclesiastical until the recent revival. Nevertheless, heavy clumsy and inartistic as it was during the last and early part of the present century, it exhibits the taste and church feeling of the Georgian age, and we trust it will be carefully preserved as shewing the growth of both during the Victorian era.

GLEANINGS FROM OLD ST. PAUL'S. By W. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D., F.S.A., Sub-Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral; one of the Chaplains of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. London: Elliott Stock, 1889.

THOSE who are acquainted with Dr. Simpson's charming little volume, "Chapters in the History of old S. Paul's," will gladly welcome the gleanings which come after, and who is there so well qualified to gather them up as the learned Doctor, who for nearly the third of a century, has been a member of the cathedral body and the librarian, and also is Sub-Dean. Notwithstanding the learned labours of Sir William Dugdale, Sir Henry Ellis, Archdeacon Hale and Dr. Simpson himself, who all have written upon the ancient edifice, there are doubtless many historical incidents, both interesting and instructive, to be gleaned after the harvest, and we are gratified that the present author can encourage us to hope that he will gather up for us yet another sheaf of gleanings.

In his first chapter, Dr. Simpson treats of the College of Minor Canons in a brief and popular manner. He wrote very fully on this subject in a Paper printed in the "Archæologia" twenty years ago. The college consists

MOSTERTON (half size), 1714.

of twelve priests, of whom Dr. Simpson himself is one, It was founded in the time of Richard II. and incorporated by Royal Charter, but the canons claim that their College existed from a far more remote period, for it appears from a document in the Harleian collection in the British Museum, (No. 980) that St. Paul's had, before the Norman Conquest, two Cardinals, which office still continues. They are chosen from the minor canons by the Dean and Chapter, and in olden times were called *Cardinales Chori*. Though the charter and statutes have been repeatedly confirmed by Royal Letters Patent, by an act of parliament in 1875 the college was completely changed. The canons had their own independent endowment of ancient date, and their own corporate seal, and had their own statutes, which are fully set out in Dr. Simpson's Paper in the "Archæologia," to which we have referred above, though they were also subject to the authority of the statutes of the cathedral, all were annulled.

A very interesting account is given of the Cathedral Library. It has been repeatedly consumed by fire, and has more than once been reduced to a very low ebb, but it now contains upwards of 20,000 works, more than half of which, however, are pamphlets, in which class of literature it is very rich; no fewer than 6,348 of them were presented to the library by the late Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester.

Among the curiosities noticed by Dr. Simpson is a Tonsure Plate, which is preserved in the MSS. department in the British Museum. It is a circular plate of copper, 3 ins. in diameter, slightly convex on the one side, and concave on the other, the latter being ornamented with a lion rampant, *double queued*, boldly engraved thereon. It is thought to be of the 13th century, and was used tor determining the shape of the tonsures of the clergy. It will be remembered that the form of the tonsure was one of the subjects of contention between St. Augustine and the British bishops in the 7th century. Dr. Simpson describes the difference in shape of the tonsures as worn by the clergy of the Roman and of the Celtic churches, and gives much interesting information upon the subject, and states that the statutes of St. Paul's cathedral are very strict upon this matter, and contain many references thereto.

Passing on, the author gives us an account of some ancient Glass of the old Cathedral, and instances two pieces of armorial glass preserved by the Society of Antiquaries, which he has figured, and the arms, generally, has identified. He also notices some early drawings of the ancient church, many of which are lightly etched.

It is not a pleasant recollection to think of the manner in which, in modern times, the Church has been desecrated. Lotteries, Dr. Simpson tells us, were drawn at the great west door, but more shocking abuses followed, for the hallowed open space in front was used for the execution of the participators in the Popish plot, and in 1606 Father Garnet suffered martyrdom in the same place. Moreover, as late as 1648, that year of horrors, one of Cromwell's soldiers, said to be a brave young man, only 22 years of age, who had refused to march with his comrades, was tried by court marshall and shot here, to say nothing of the stabling of horses in the sacred edifice during the interregnum and of the profanities of Paul's Walk, for all which see Dr. Simpson's introduction to documents illustrating the History of St. Paul's Cathedral (Camden Society, 1880.)

We now come to the principal chapters in the volume: "Music in St. Paul's Cathedral." Dr. Simpson's observations are not limited to old St. Paul's, but are continued down to the present time. It is very interesting, historically, but we are not competent to judge of it musically, and shall only add that the interesting volume concludes with some curious miscellaneous extracts and notes, and that we look forward to another "Sheaf of Gleanings" when this impression is out of print, which, we think, will not be a long time.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY; being a Classified Collection of the Chief Contents of the Gentleman's Magazine from 1731 to 1868. Edited by GEORGE LAWRENCE GOMME, F.S.A. *Bibliographical Notes*, edited by A. C. BICKLEY. Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, 1889.

WE consider this volume as the most interesting of the series yet published. It is practically a continuation of its predecessor, but whilst that treated chiefly of Book-making, Selling and Storing, in this it is endeavoured to bring together particulars of the books themselves, and in addition to collect information on a variety of subjects which hitherto has existed only in the disconnected form unavoidable in periodical publications.

It is divided into two sections—Notes on Special Books and Notes on Special Subjects, and under each of these heads we have numerous notices of great and varied curiosity and value, and these are supplemented by a table of some sixty notes of erudite Bibliographical Knowledge.

The first section contains observations on many very rare and valuable volumes, some of them unique. The first work treated of is *Buonaccorso's Controversia de Nobilitate*, which is carefully and critically examined, with a view to the discovery of the author. After this, follows the examination of several rare Caxtons, one of which, a unique copy of *the Chronicles of England*, of the first edition, 1482, which was found by Mr. Richard Price in 1810, in the collection of Mr. Wm. Barnes, of Redland House, near Bristol. Of the books under this section, a very careful and particular description is given of the Decameron, to admit of its identification with the copy, "Il Decamerone de Boccaccio fol. M. G. Ediz. Prim. Venet Valdarfar, 1471. The extreme scarcity of which edition needs no proof, beyond the acknowledged and recorded fact that after all the fruitless researches of more than three hundred years, not one other perfect copy is yet known to exist." It is very curious also to note the prices at which this rare work has changed hands in the early part of the present century. It was offered for sale at the rooms of Mr. R. H. Evans, the famous book auctioneer, in 1819. It had been bought by the Duke of Roxburgh for £100, and in 1812 was sold to the Duke of Marlborough for £2,260. At Mr. Evans' sale it was sold, in the trade, for 875 guineas [£915 15s.] (If brought into the market what would Mr. Quaritch give for it now?) Many other works of great interest are treated of, but we must pass on.

In the section on Special Subjects, the class of books first treated of is Almanacks. The subject is very curious, and amusing. The earliest almanack in print is generally admitted to be that of John Muller, of Monte Regio, which was printed in Nuremberg in 1472. He gave the characters of each year and of the months, and shewed the places of the planets, and

foretold the eclipses 30 years in advance. This almanack, it is said, sold for ten crowns of gold. The author was better known as Regiomontanus. There are, however, many early manuscript almanacks in the Libraries of the British Museum and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and there was a very curious one in the possession of Mr. Jackson, of Exeter, made in the reign of King Edward III. It consisted of slips of parchment folded in the shape of a flat stick or lath in, it is said, the Saxon fashion. The first account, however, which we have of almanacks in this country, appears in the Year Book of King Henry VII., or about fifteen years later than that of Muller. The first periodical of this description printed in England was issued from the press of Wynkyn de Worde in 1508, which was arranged for twelve years, since this time a continuous stream of such productions, continually swelling in number, may be traced to our own days.

We can refer only very briefly to the contents of old almanacks, irrespective of the meteorological forecast of changes of weather, &c., day by day, and predictions of eclipses, &c., the writers indulged in Astrological prophecies of important political events, expressed in very equivocal language, as sagaciously recommended by the almanack maker, Cardens, at the time of William III., who observes that astrologers ought never to pronounce anything absolutely or peremptorily concerning future contingencies, the reason is lest he bring himself and his art under censure and condemnation if it happen that he take not his measures truly, and the event answers not his prediction. Poor Carden himself, it is said, having foretold his own death starved himself to prove the truth of his own prediction.

The number of almanacks issued is amazing. In 1828 the stamp duty of 15d. per copy on English almanacks amounted to £30,136 3s. 9d., shewing an issue of 451,593 copies. In 1834 the stamp duty was removed, from which time the issues increased. In 1839 they amounted to 521,000 copies. It is said that of Murphy's famous almanack alone 75,000 copies were printed and 70,000 sold. So far as we are aware there are no means of knowing the number of almanacks now printed, but we know the number has vastly increased.

The subject next treated of is that of Newspapers, the discussion upon which is extremely curious and interesting. The origin of newspapers and their early history are very obscure, as is also the definition of what really is a newspaper, but, practically, we know pretty well of what a newspaper consists.

It has been very difficult to determine in what country newspapers were first published. In England they were first established during the great rebellion of the 17th century, under the title of "Mercuries." One at least, "Mercurius Aulicus" was carried on in behalf of the Royal cause. This was first issued in 1642. The Parliament had several, as "Mercurius Rusticus," &c., and, so far as we know, these were the first genuine newspapers published in this country.

A remarkable incident in the History of Newspapers occurred at the end of the last century. In 1798 was given to the public, what purported to be a newspaper, entitled "the English Mercury" of 1588, giving an account of the Spanish Armada. It was received as a genuine English Journal, and was quoted by authors as an authority for many years. It was only in 1839

that the fraud was discovered and traced to Philipe York the eldest son of the first Earl of Hardwick, the great Chancellor. Philip succeeded his father in the title in 1764, and died in 1790. What his motive could have been for this act is a mystery, for he never published the document or made any use of it, though in his library catalogue he treated it as genuine. Newspapers were printed in Germany a century before they appeared in England.

It appears from the Gentleman's Magazine for 1731, that the number of newspapers then printed in England was forty; in America, two. In England in 1831, they had increased to 100. At page 160 of the volume before us, is given a table of the circulation of London Journals in 1833 and 1835, which then was enormous, and doubtless is now far greater.

The next subject treated of is the origin, antiquity, and use of Cards. It has been generally thought that they are of great antiquity, but it is stated in an account of Playing Cards, translated from the French, that cards were invented about the year 1390, for the diversion of King Charles IX. of France, who had fallen into state of melancholy, and this statement is supported by the following argument: 1st—That no cards are to be seen in any sculpture or other work of art of an earlier period, and are frequently represented afterwards. 2nd—That no Royal Edict, on Ecclesiastical canon exists forbidding the use of cards, but later they were strictly interdicted to the clergy, and by Royal edict to the laity, as liable to interfere with the manly exercise of the practise of arms, but they were sanctioned as a pastime for ladies *pro spinulis*, for pins and needles. The French consider their design as representing the four states or classes of men in the kingdom; but for the particulars of this we must refer the reader to the volume.

This is followed by observations on the works of many eminent men, among whom, we may mention those of Thomas Lodge, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Kenelm Digby, and notes on various class subjects, all written in a pleasant and scholarly manner, the last, by the late John Doran, entitled "the Tailors measured by the Poets," is replete with learning, wit and humour.

BARNSTAPLE AND THE NORTHERN PART OF DEVONSHIRE during the Great Civil War, 1642-1646. By RICHARD W. COTTON. Privately printed, 1889.

THIS is the most interesting volume. In addition to a very lucid narrative of the military transactions of the civil war in the south-western counties, especially in Devon and Cornwall, it throws a flood of light on the social condition and character of the inhabitants, and forms a worthy supplement to the "Memorials of the Civil War in Herefordshire and the adjacent Counties," by the late Rev. John Webb, F.S A. (*noticed* in Vol. IV. of the Transactions of this Society).

The authors of these works, however, regard the subject matter upon which they treat from different points of view. Mr. Webb was thoroughly loyal to the cause of the King, whilst Mr. Cotton's sympathies evidently lean strongly to that of the Parliament, but they severally seem to have judged with equal impartiality both of men and things.

The work before us primarily treats of the manner in which the war, and the events arising out of it, affected the little Devonshire town of Barnstaple. We were not prepared to find the importance it assumed in this terrible struggle, second to very few towns in the kingdom, and Mr. Cotton does ample justice to the military skill, steady perseverance, and heroic defence made by its inhabitants.

Mr. Cotton divides his work into four parts, not chronologically, but marked out by certain distinct epochs in the history of Barnstaple during the period from 1642 to 1646, inclusive ; but first he gives a short introductory chapter detailing briefly the causes which led up to this sanguinary struggle. He then takes up the history of Barnstaple from the commencement of the war to the surrender of the town to Prince Maurice on 2nd Sep. 1643.

Barnstaple was intensely Puritan, and, of course, adopted the cause of the Parliament against the King with all that rigid obstinacy which might be expected from that party. Almost before any actual hostilities had taken place, certainly before a single Royalist soldier had entered the county, Mr. Cotton tells us, with a precipitancy which was noticed with wonder at the time, the corporation of Barnstaple, in an evil hour, decided upon fortifying their town.

Mr. Cotton informs us that of the municipal documents of Barnstaple a mass is known to have actually perished, through almost inconceivable neglect, within comparatively recent years. Those that survive, although unusually rich and extending from the 14th century downwards, are in a fragmentary state, and the records of the period to which this relation has reference are few and disconnected. There is, however, one book, called a "Remembrance Book," of which Mr. Cotton has made considerable use, and from this it appears that the first step actually taken towards the fortification of the town was on the 8th of August, 1642. And Mr. Cotton remarks that the limited ideas which this book betrays of the impending demands upon the corporation consequent upon their adherance to the Parliamentary cause are amusing. "It was agreed that in this emergency the mayor for the ensuing year should allow the sum of £10 out of his stipend of £30, and spare so much cost at his feast when he is sworn !!" nevertheless from this date to the 27th August in the following year the inhabitants raised and expended a sum of nearly £14,000 upon the fortifications and other expenses connected with the war upon which they had so recklessly embarked. It does not, however, appear that they ever faltered in the resolution they had adopted.

It is curious to observe the growth of the proceedings for the defence of the town. The clouds began to gather, and the next step was to strengthen the old night-watch, and a score of the most substantial of the inhabitants volunteered to serve on it in turn. Others undertook each to furnish a musket, and besides this a dozen new muskets were ordered to be bought "att the charge of the towne with snappanges," which, Mr. Cotton informs us was a newly invented spring-fire-lock, which had been recently introduced from Holland." James (Mil. Dict.) describes a Snaphange as "a gun which fired without a match." A committee was also appointed "to peced on to finish and pfect the fortifications. Mr., otherwise Captain Penfound Curry, a buccaneering captain who had carried letters of marque, was engaged at a

salary of £30 a year to drill a Train Band and the Volunteers, and to order the watch.

The lower classes, and some few of the gentry in Devonshire, were in feeling strongly Puritanical, and hence sympathisers with the Parliamentary party. When the Earl of Bath, who had been appointed by the King Commissioner of Array for Devon, proceeded to execute his commission at South Molton, supported by the principal gentry of the county, he was assailed by a disorderly mob of a 1000 men, women, and children, armed with scythes, bill-hooks, pitch-forks and all kinds of rustic weapons, and compelled, at the peril of his life, to desist. Lord Chandos, in similar circumstances, had been treated in like manner at Cirencester three weeks previously, and the Marquis of Hertford, who was sent with a similar commission into Somersetshire, failed to execute it. He succeeded, however, in raising a small body of troops, but finding the general feeling of the district too much opposed to him he embarked at Minehead for Wales, and his troops proceeded into Cornwall under the command of Sir John Digby.

The quietude of Cornwall had been disturbed by the proceedings on her borders. Sir Bevil Grenville had now (August) adopted the Royalist cause and united with the loyal Cornish gentry in endeavouring to execute the Commission of Array at Launceston, in which they were opposed by the local Parliamentary committee, through whose influence Sir Ralph Hopton and his troopers at the Michælmas Quarter Sessions, held at Bodmin, was presented in ordinary form of law by the Grand Jury as divers men, unknown, who were lately come armed into that county *contra pacem, &c.* The tables were turned, however, when Sir Ralph appeared to the presentment, and quietly produced his commission. The Cornish proclivities, notwithstanding this show of opposition, were as overwhelmingly Royalist as those of Devonshire were Parliamentarian. Through the action of the Sheriff, Francis Basset, afterwards knighted, himself a Royalist, the *posse comitatis* was raised, and by these means in a few days about 3000 foot of trained militia were got together, and appeared before Launceston, then occupied by the Parliamentarians, who immediately evacuated the place. Sir Ralph intended to march eastward, but the Cornish men, being in fact the Sheriff's men, refused to go out of their own county, as they had a perfect right to do, and the army quickly melted away, and the work had to be begun afresh.

The general course of this unhappy internecine war is too well known to need our following Mr. Cotton through his narrative, though there are some details of great interest which he has brought more strongly into light: *e.g.* the Battle of Modbury. Whilst the general struggle was being contested elsewhere, and at a distance, the two sister counties of Devon and Cornwall, for such in fact they may well be called, for through continual intermarriages the ancient gentry were all more or less related, had a small but vigorous war between themselves. Mr. Cotton, from his local knowledge, has described the sites of the various battles and skirmishes in a very graphic manner, and his relations of the incidents of the actions are given with greater spirit and vigour than is usually found from a non-military pen. This is strongly marked in his description of the famous Battle of Stratton, in which the men of Devon and Cornwall were arrayed against each other, and the latter

obtained a complete victory, The discomfiture and annihilation of the Parliamentary army produced the greatest alarm in Barnstaple. Money was immediately raised to strengthen the defences, but the town very soon afterwards surrendered to Prince Maurice, who granted the inhabitants very favourable terms, which was acknowledged by the Mayor and Corporation in a letter to the Prince, which Mr. Cotton says "can only be characterised as abject and hypocritical." Mr. Cotton's remark upon this letter would, at first sight, appear to be very harsh, but subsequent events proved him to be justified, at least as far hypocrisy was concerned.

Part II. of the work embraces the period from the surrender of Barnstaple to Prince Maurice to its revolt to the parliament, 2nd Sept. 1643, to 26th June, 1644. In the last few days of June, 1644, during the absence of the few Royalist horse which had been stationed at Barnstaple, and had been withdrawn to act as an escort of the Queen in her flight from Exeter in terror on the approach of Essex and his army, the opportunity was taken by the townsmen to raise a revolt. It appears to be very evident, however, that this was not a sudden ebulition, but had been secretly plotted for some time previously, and that the conspirators only awaited a favourable opportunity.

Intelligence of the petty rebellion very quickly reached Prince Maurice, who was then at Exeter in attendance upon the Queen. Major Paget was immediately sent with a party to prevent disturbances, but these disturbances had already arisen. Major Paget attempted to enter the town, but finding the townsmen up in arms he withdrew to await support. Sir John Digby was sent to his assistance with a strong reinforcement, and the combined troops, numbering some 500 or 600 strong, with great difficulty fought their way into the town. The townsmen offered a gallant resistance. The struggle in the streets was a very obstinate one, but resulted in the defeat and repulse of the assailants with considerable loss. Mr. Cotton gives a very vivid account of this fight, for which we must refer to his pages.

Mr. Cotton observes that during the few weeks in which Barnstaple was held by the Parliamentary troops we are absolutely without any written record of the state of affairs within it. Indeed, he says, "that of all the incidents of the Civil War in Devonshire, those which have received the least illustration from the local historian are the military operations which affected the county in the latter part of the summer of 1644." We all know that the army of Essex, which had followed the King into Cornwall, was in a desperate condition, and that he was imploring the parliament for help which it could not give him, and that he was shut up as in a *cul de sac* at Fowey. On the 31st August, however, through some negligence on the part of the Royalist officers, a large portion of Essex's horse managed to escape through the lines, led by Sir William Balfour, and the following day the remainder of the force surrendered upon favourable conditions. Orders were promptly given to the Royalist commanders in Devonshire to use every effort to intercept Essex's fugitive cavalry, and North Devon became a scene of the utmost turmoil. Middleton, the Parliamentary general in Devon, was believed to be somewhere in the county with a large force, and Goring was cautioned not to follow the pursuit too near him. Middleton meanwhile had marched across the county and threw himself into Barnstaple with 2000

horse. Essex's horse, which had escaped from Cornwall, marched to Crediton, where they divided into two parties, one making its escape toward Lyme, and the other joined Middleton at Barnstaple. Interesting as these marches and counter-marches are, as related by Mr. Cotton, we cannot follow them, but must confine our view to Barnstaple. It is obvious that that little town, with surrounding country scoured by the Royalist troops, could not support a garrison of some 3000 horse besides foot soldiers, and Middleton and Balfour had to make their escape, as they succeeded in doing across Exmoor Forest to Taunton, leaving Barnstaple to its fate.

As to the miserable condition of Essex's discomfitted and demoralised foot soldiers making their way through Devonshire, we must refer to Mr. Cotton's work. Our task is with Barnstaple. After the departure of Middleton's and Balfour's cavalry it was left with a garrison of about 600 foot soldiers. In consequence of the fortifications having been quite neglected during the Parliamentarian occupation, and, moreover, being unprovided with ammunition, it was naturally indefensible. In these circumstances overtures were made to General Goring by the Mayor and Corporation for the surrender of the town to the King, and on the 12th Sept. 1644, Goring in form sent in a summons to the Mayor to surrender, and after some negotiations, terms, very favourable to the town, were agreed upon on the 17th, and the place was evacuated by the Parliamentary garrison the same day. This ends the third section of Mr. Cotton's work.

The fourth and last part, covering the period from Sept. 17th, 1644, to 14th April, 1646, though by no means the least interesting, we must, for the want of space, pass over very lightly, having already exceeded our usual limits. The war raged very hotly in Devon during the winter of 1645-6, but the Royal army was grievously disorganised in consequence of the jealousy, quarrels, and insubordination of the principal officers. In the hope of being able to heal these differences and create a better feeling the King commissioned the young Prince of Wales, though only 15 years of age, as Generalissimo of the whole of his army in Devon and Cornwall, to act with a council of experienced officers, but it seems not to have attained the object the King desired. It led, however, to one of the most striking incidents relating to Barnstaple, as the Prince for a time made the town his head-quarters and kept a sort of court there for about a month, until the country became so much disturbed that Barnstaple was thought no longer safe for him, and he retired to Tavistock.

We must, however, make a brief digression to the surrender of the town to the King and the circumstances arising out of it. Although it was provided by the Articles of Capitulation that the town "should be free from plunder," and that no new garrison should be put into it," it was not unlikely that when the Royal troops entered the place upon its evacuation they could not be altogether restrained from the first offence. This, undoubtedly, was technically a breach of the Articles, and excited the rebellious and rancorous feelings which still lurked in the breasts of some of the inhabitants, and led to disorders and acts of violence. This caused Sir John Berkeley, then Governor of Exeter and commander of the Royal forces in the district, to send his lieutenant, Sir Allen Apsley, with a small body of troops, as Governor of Barnstaple, to repress existing disorders and

preserve peace in future. This was another grievance to the townspeople, and tended to increase their dissatisfaction. Sir Allen is represented as arrogant and imperious. He was young, and probably hot-headed and indiscreet, but upon the whole he seems to have acted fairly well. He set to work vigorously to restore the fortifications of the town; the great fort was converted into a sort of citadel to hold a body of troops, the castle works were also strengthened, and both strongholds were provisioned, equipped, and made capable of withstanding a siege, which it eventually did, after an assault, for 49 days under the direction of the most renowned and able of the Parliamentary generals, among whom were the renowned Admiral Blake and the scarcely less famous Major-General and Admiral Richard Deane.

The town surrendered to General Fairfax on the 14th April 1646, which, coupled with the defeat of the army under Lord Hopton, virtually closed the war in the west, and released the army of Sir Thomas Fairfax for final operations, which brought this unnatural war to a close and led to more tragical events.

POPULAR COUNTY HISTORY.—A History of Cumberland. By Richard S. Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Chancellor of Carlisle, &c., &c. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, 1890.

No gentleman could have been selected for the preparation of this volume so well qualified as the learned Chancellor of Carlisle, and the result is what might be expected from one so intimately acquainted with the county and so able as he. The volume, therefore, is of more than usual interest, though its author simply describes it as an attempt to discharge the function of a General Introduction to an old-fashioned County History in two or three quarto volumes.

After giving a description of the situation of the county and its boundaries the Chancellor offers some remarks upon the pre-historic inhabitants, leading his readers on to the Celtic migration, of which, with Messrs. Freeman & Sullivan, he considers there were two waves; so that the Romans on their arrival found the district of Cumberland occupied by three distinct races of men, but the Celtic immigrants dispossessed the pre-historic men, or absorbed them, and occupied the district under the name of the Brigantes. These again were eventually conquered by the Romans. An interesting account is given of the Roman occupation, tracing the various roads constructed by that people, and describing their forts and towers, but of this class of antiquities the most interesting is the author's account of the great Barrier of Hadrian, the trail of the Roman wall, which extended from Bowness, on the Solway, to Wallsend, on the Tyne, a distance of 73½ miles, and having stations, castles, and watch towers at an average distance from each other of about four miles along the whole distance. This wall, however, was only a portion of a vast system of defence which embraced all Cumberland. For about four centuries the Romans ruled the country. About the middle of the fourth century the northern part of Roman Britain was greatly harrassed by inroads of the Picts and Scots, and towards the end of that century these people formed a league with the Attacotti and the Saxons on the south-eastern coast. The Roman Empire was tottering to

its fall. It was pressed on every side and divided in itself, the generals, severally, contending for the Imperial power. Eventually, about the middle of the fifth century, so great were the necessities of the empire nearer home, that all the legions were withdrawn from Britain, and with them all the flower of the British youth.

During the intricacies of the Saxon period and the introduction of Christianity, Mr. Ferguson steers his way. His relation is very concise and of great interest, but our own limited space forbids us from following him, and we must pass on to the Danish invasion. Halfdene was the Danish leader, who ravaged Cumberland and destroyed Carlisle, burning the town, throwing down the walls, and killing man, woman and child, the inhabitants there then being numerous. And in this state it is said Carlisle remained 200 years without an inhabitant. The monks of the abbey were driven out, and were accompanied by Eadred the Abbot, carrying with them the body of St. Cuthbert, with which they traversed the six northern counties for seven years, seeking a place of rest and finding none, until, at last, the Saint's remains were deposited at Durham.

The anarchy which arose in Northumbria after the death of King Eagfrith—the dismemberment of that powerful kingdom—the invasion of the Danes and the settlement of a colony of that people—the Conquest of the British Kingdom of Cumbria, which included Cumberland, by Edmund King of the West Saxons, and his grant of the county to Malcolm I., King of the Scots, on the condition that he should become the ally of England by land and sea, especially against the Danes, we pass over, and refer the reader to the interesting particulars in Chancellor Ferguson's work, and to a valuable Paper on the Early History of Cumberland, by Mr. John Hodgeson Hinde in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. XVI., page 217. Cumberland thus became a fief of the English crown.

Malcolm II., however, appears to have allowed the Danes to establish a colony within his dominions, and this, or some other offence, led Ethelred, the over-lord of Cumbria, in A.D. 1000, to overrun and devastate the county and seize it into his own hands. There is much difference of opinion among authorities upon this question. Mr. E. A. Freeman, however, suggests that "we have here lighted on the clue to the great puzzle of Cumbrian ethnology." He says "that Cumberland and Westmoreland are to this day largely Scandinavian needs no proof; but we have no record of the process by which they became so." He adds, "this is the only mention of a Danish colonization by any historian, but this occupation has not passed away without leaving traces behind, both in the language of the people and in the nomenclature of the district," and this view is confirmed by the author (pp. 153 and 159). In what manner the quarrel between the overlord and the vassal King was adjusted does not appear. But, as at an early period, as stated by Mr. Hodgson-Hinde, all the Cumbrian territory south of the Solway had been severed from the rest of Malcolm's possessions, it would, we think, seem probable that it occurred at this time. The severed district, the author tells us, was overrun in 1070 by Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, in revenge for the devastation of Teesdale by the Scots. The Earl, though shortly afterwards deprived of his Earldom and a fugitive at Malcolm's court, seems to have been able to put his son Dolfin into possession of the district wrenched from Malcolm, but it is suggested that Malcolm

might have so placed him for purposes of his own. In the year 1092 William Rufus, without any known cause, sent an army into Cumbria, dispossessed Dolfin, and annexed the territory to the English crown, and the Saxon Chronicle, under this date, states that "William placed a garrison in Carlisle and returned to the south, and sent thither a great number of churlish folk with wives and cattle that they might settle there and till the ground."

It is found that in the reign of Henry I. the land of Carlisle was in the possession of Ranulf de Meschines, but whether by the gift of the King or by that of his brother Rufus is questionable. It is, however, clear that Ranulf devoted a large portion of it to the foundation of the Priory of Witheral. Mr. Ferguson considers that the grant conveyed Palatine jurisdiction, like the Earldom of Chester and others, in which, according to Bishop Stubbs, the Earls were endowed with the superiority of whole counties, so that all the landowners held feudally of them, in which they received the whole profits of the courts and exercised all the *jure regalia* or royal rights, nomination of sheriffs, and held their own councils and acted as independent princes, save the obligation of homage and fealty to the King.

Ranulf married Lucia, daughter of Ivo Talboise, Earl of Angiers, by Lucia, daughter and heir of Thorold, Lord of Spalding, co. Lincoln, and relict of Roger de Romara, by which he acquired vast possessions in addition to those granted to him by the King. He parcelled out the most exposed part of the land of Carlisle into three baronies : viz., Gilsland, Lyddale, and Burgh by Sands, and when Hen. I. resumed possession of the land of Carlisle and constituted Cumberland and Westmorland counties, he carved five additional baronies out of Cumberland, an account of all which is given by the author, together with the devolution of the baronies and a description of the Forest of Inglewood and of the City of Carlisle.

The settlement of Cumberland was interrupted on the death of Henry I. by the civil war between the Empress Maud, on behalf of her son, and Stephen of Blois, who, notwithstanding his oath of allegiance to King Henry's daughter, had usurped the throne. This usurpation was so sudden and unexpected that for a time it was submitted to. The old King of Scots, only, took up arms on behalf of his niece, but he was pacified by the surrender of Cumberland and Westmorland, to the possession of which he had, personally, strong claims, though he refused to do homage to Stephen because of his oath to Matilda. Henry his son did homage instead of his father, and assumed the title of Prince of Cumberland. This arrangement did not last long. In 3rd Henry II. Cumberland was recovered to the Crown of England, though not without some compensation, for to the Scots were conceded all the crown demesnes in Cumberland with the exception of the City of Carlisle.

Of the municipal history of this city Chancellor Ferguson gives us a very interesting account, referring to the ancient charters under which it enjoyed divers privileges and franchises, and to the bye-laws for the governance of the community, which give us a clear insight into the municipal life in Carlisle in mediæval times.

The remaining chapters of the work, though very interesting, are written with great brevity, and afford us little information beyond what can be gathered from general history. There is, however, one incident which may have special interest to most of our readers, especially as it has not, as far

as we know, been noticed by any of the Gloucestershire historians. We allude to the case of Thomas Merks, Bishop of Carlisle. He was a monk at Westminster, and was advanced to the Bishopric of Carlisle in 1397. If he was not remarkable for anything else he was remarkable for his loyalty to King Richard II. Bishop Merks was the only person in parliament to protest against the deposition of that unfortunate sovereign. For this he was deprived of his Bishopric in 1399. He was afterwards appointed Vicar of Sturminster Newton, in Dorsetshire, and on 13th August, 1404, upon the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, he was instituted to the Rectory of Toddenham, in Gloucestershire. He died in 1408, for on 13th January, 1408-9, one Robert Ely, *alias* Weston, was instituted to the vacancy caused by his death.

The A B C both in Latyn and Englyshe: being a *fac-simile* reprint of the earliest extant English Reading Book, with an Introduction by E. S. SHUCKBURGH, M.A., Librarian of Emmanuel College. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, 1889.

THIS little book is a photographical *fac-simile* of what is believed to be a unique specimen of the A B C Primers published soon after the breach with Rowe, in the reign of Henry VIII. The original is in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. It is not dated, but the colophon describes it as "Imprynted at London in Paules Chyrch yard at the sygne of the Mayden's head by Thomas Petyt." This Thomas Petyt is supposed to have been a relative of a famous French printer, John Petyt, who worked in London from 1536 to 1554. This A B C, it is supposed, may probably be regarded as an Introduction to a larger Primer, and the late Mr. Henry Bagshaw, in a Paper read before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1875, said he was satisfied it must have been printed about 1538. In this year was printed by John Petyt, under the King's injunctions, the first English Primer to which this A B C is supposed to have been intended as an Introduction, but it was not so used. In the Introduction to the authorised book, it is recited as being most essential that the multitude of Christians should learn by heart the ten commandments, the creeds and the Lord's prayer, called the Pater Noster. It was intended as an elementary reading book, a first book of religious instruction for children, as well as of ordinary prayers for adults. Mr. Bradshaw called it "The Layman's Prayer Book," and Mr. Maskell describes it as essentially "The Prayer Book of the Laity." In this A B C, however, the Ave Maria appears, but the ten commandments are omitted.

"This book, then, is the earliest known specimen of this class of unauthorised primers containing the alphabet and the prayers and elementary religious formularies used in the teaching of children and the daily life of home." Godless Board Schools did not then exist!

Mr. Stock has had the little work tastefully printed on thick hand-made paper, and it is a little gem of its kind.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB for 1884-88. Vol. 1. Edited by Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary. Bristol: Printed for the Club by J. Wright & Co., 1888.

This little Society, which is limited to fifty ordinary members, has recently issued its first volume of Proceedings, which is exceedingly well got up, and contains many very excellent Papers. Where all are so good it is difficult, and may appear invidious, to select any for special notice. We cannot refrain, however, from calling attention to some few: *e.g.*, The first Paper in the volume is a pleasing and fanciful one by Mr. John Taylor, the City Librarian, "On Anglo-Norman Doorways." A more substantial Paper is communicated by Lieut.-Colonel Bramble, "On Mediæval Armour." The different fashions of armour which prevailed at different periods in England from the Norman Conquest until the time when defensive armour was altogether abandoned, though distinct enough in their character, are little understood, and the most ridiculous anachronisms have arisen, and Colonel Bramble has very judiciously given a series of figures shewing at one glance the succession of the several styles, and the period during which they were respectively in vogue. The student therefore has an opportunity of comparing one style with another, a method of instruction more effective than much writing. Mr. Francis Fox Tuckett, F.R.G.S., has contributed some very interesting "Notes on Ancient Norwegian Wooden Churches, with some notices of similar early structures in Great Britain and Ireland;" and by the same author there is a still more striking Paper of great interest "On some Optical Peculiarities of Ancient Painted Glass." Poets have written in glowing terms of the lustrous colours shed by the moon through the storied windows of a church or hall, but Mr. Tuckett, from personal observation, had arrived at the conclusion that, so far as *ancient* glass is concerned, it is no more than a poet's dream; for that ancient glass, however rich and gorgeous its colours may still appear to the eye, no appreciable trace of them can be detected on the walls, floors, or columns of a building, even when its ancient painted windows are most illuminated by the sun himself in his highest splendour, and he relates that being at a dinner party during the Meeting of the British Association in Birmingham in 1886, on alluding to this fact he was laughed at and chaffed by some distinguished lights in science, and that having but a small array of facts then at his command he might have modestly collapsed had not his friend, Dr. Sebastian Evans, who happened to be present, after allowing the sceptics to commit themselves fully, come to the rescue in the most effectual manner, justifying his own right to speak on such a subject with some authority, on the ground of having been for seven years manager of Messrs. Chance's Glass Works. He pronounced Mr. Tuckett's statement to be absolutely correct; adding, further, that he had, on behalf of that firm, devoted several months to studying and drawing the famous windows (mostly 13th century) of Chartres Cathedral, and that the one infallible method of distinguishing between the ancient glass and the more modern insertions was to allow the sunlight to stream through the windows upon a sheet of paper fastened on a board, when any resultant spots of colour corresponded exclusively with the more recent additions."

It is very singular that clergymen and others, who for years have been constantly about churches having windows of ancient glass, should not

have been familiar with this interesting fact now brought under notice. It shews how very unobservant we most of us are of facts constantly before our eyes.

Mr. Tuckett points out in great detail the causes of this remarkable phenomenon. It arises, he says, from decay of the surface of the glass from chemical and other causes, upon the details of which we have not space to enter, but the effect upon ancient glass, even on a sunny day, is equivalent to that caused on a gloomy day in the case of modern glass. The difference is so distinct as to afford a valuable and easy test of the age of glass in regard to the broad question of its being ancient or modern. There is an unfortunate instance, Mr. Tuckett remarks, at Fairford, which affords a specially good test. When the old glass of the great west window was sent away for restoration it literally never was *restored* at all, but an entirely new production took its place, whilst the ancient glass still remains in the lower and larger division, and illustrates the correctness of Mr. Tuckett's theory. Other examples may be seen in the Mayor's Chapel, Bristol, and elsewhere.

At a meeting of the Club on the 20th Dec. 1887, the Rev. The Honorable Walter J. Clifford, S.J., exhibited a remarkable collection of coloured drawings, photographs, engravings, and other illustrations of copes of the Roman Catholic Church, a description of which is printed in the Proceedings, to which is appended Notes on the stitches employed in the embroidery of such copes, by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., concludes the volume with a very able and interesting "History of the Hospital of St. Katherine, Brightbow (Bedminster), near Bristol," in which he traces its devolution from its foundation by Robert (III) Lord Berkeley, at the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, through 26 masters to its spoliation by Henry VIII., and the final grant of its site in 1587. On this site now stands a huge tobacco factory.

A DICTIONARY OF HERALDRY, with upwards of 2500 fine illustrations. By CHARLES NORTON ELVIN, M.A., Author of *Handbook of Mottoes, Anecdotes of Heraldry, &c., &c., &c.* London: Kent & Co., 23, Paternoster Row.

A good Heraldic Dictionary has long been a desiratim among heraldic and genealogical students, and Mr. Elvin's handsome volume is intended to supply the need. The work is evidently the result of extensive reading, studious care, and ungrudging expense.

Mr. Elvin has divided his subject unto two sections. The first contains forty-six plates of engravings, illustrating the numerous technical terms used in the science of heraldry, given, concisely, on the pages opposite to the several plates; and the second is a very full alphabetical dictionary of terms, referring again to the examples in the Plates above mentioned. This dictionary contains special terms of ordinaries and charges not usually found in practical heraldry. It also affords much useful information concerning the insignia of several orders of knighthood, and other heraldic subjects. It would appear to be in every respect complete and sufficient, and confers the greatest credit on Mr. Elvin's industry and perseverance. The numerous illustrations are beautifully engraved.

THE ANTIQUARY: A Magazine devoted to the Study of the Past, Vol. XX., July to December, 1889. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, 1889.

Mr. Elliot Stock has recently issued the twentieth volume of this valuable periodical. It contains many Papers of much interest. Among them is a series of articles by W. Rendle, F.R.C.S., on the "Records of St. Thomas's Hospital." This Hospital was built in 1228, but having fallen into a state of dilapidation it was rebuilt in the early part of the 16th century at a cost, in our money, of about £3000, and it is curious to observe that the money was raised, then as now, by subscription. The records give us many glimpses of the social condition, and the manners and habits, of the people in the 16th and 17th centuries; and also of the state of medical and surgical skill at that period. There is also an article on the Manor House of Asshton (co. Lanc.) the ancient seat of the Asshton family, and afterwards, by marriage, of the Booths, of Dunham Massie, by E. W. Cox. We notice that Mr. Cox has made a slip in stating that Sir George Booth after the Restoration was created Earl of Delamere. There never was an Earl of Delamere. His dignity was only a Barony, but his son, the second Baron, was created Earl of Warrington in 1690. We are very sorry to learn that this ancient and curious building, now one of the seats of the Earl of Stamford, is in danger of destruction from the grasping covetousness and competition of rival railway companies. Mr. Sparvel-Bayley, F.S.A., gives us some "Notes on a historical MS. Metrical Poem of the 15th century in the Rawlinson Collection in the Bodleian Library, On Mutability of Fortune in the case of Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, sometime wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, grandson of King of Edward III., called "the good Duke Humphrey." Another instance is alluded to in the poem in the mysterious sudden death of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, son of John Beaufort, eldest son of John of Gaunt, and another grandson of King Edward III. We should also mention a Paper of much interest entitled "A' Sek: an Opening from the River Karun to Central Persia," by that veteran traveller and archæologist, W. F. Ainsworth, Ph. Dr., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c., and many other communications well deserving of notice, whilst the monthly publication of the "Antiquaries' Note Book and Antiquarian News" form a collection of items of archæological information not to be found elsewhere.

This volume closes the first series of the work, and a new series was commenced on the 1st of January under a different Editor, the numbers of which that have been issued shew no falling off in the literary character of the Periodical.

YORKSHIRE CHAP-BOOKS, Edited by CHARLES A. FEDERER, L.C.P. First Series, comprising Thomas Gent's Tracts on Legendary Subjects; a Memoir of the Author, and a select number of *Fac-simile* Reproductions of the Original Woodcuts. London: Elliot Stock, 1889.

YORKSHIRE LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS, as told by her Ancient Chroniclers, Her Poets, and Journalists. By the Rev. THOMAS PARKINSON, F. R. Hist. S. Member of the Surtees' Society, The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, Vicar of South Otterington. [Second Series.] London: Elliot Stock, 1889.

THE introduction to the first of these volumes forms a very brief but interesting Essay on Chap-Book literature, which in days gone by formed an important branch of literary business, and possessed great influence on the lives and characters of the middle and lower classes of the population. Prior to the present century books were not only still comparatively scarce and costly but not easily obtained in remote rural districts. Moreover, readers of works which required any sustained thought were still more rare. The literature, therefore, which came into the hands and suited the mental capacity of the simple folk we have mentioned were short tales of Adventure; The Lives of Bold Highwaymen; Ballads, historical and amusing; Romantic Stories in ballad form; Tales and Legends, moral and religious; Broadsides, &c., &c., which were sold by Chap-men at markets and fairs and were hawked about from house to house. These formed the current literature of the people, and had a very large sale, and though some of them in these days may be considered coarse, they were superior to the trashy novels which now flood the press and pollute the minds of the young of all classes.

Thomas Gent, the author and printer of all the pieces in this volume, was pre-eminent among the purveyors of this kind of literature. A sketch of his life is given, derived from his autobiography, shewing its vicissitudes, his poverty, hardships, perseverance, toil, irrasibility, love, marriage, misfortunes and death. The memoir possesses much interest, and exhibits the progress which has been made in literature since the first quarter of the last century. We are told incidentally that in 1715 there was but one printer in Liverpool, and that in 1722 Gent's printing business in York was practically a monopoly, for no other printer could be found in the whole of Yorkshire and Durham.

Gent was evidently a self-educated man, but he was able and industrious. His reading and researches were most extensive. The late Mr. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., the author of the History of Hallamshire and many other works, says that "Gent's performances were not like too many modern books of topography, mere bundles of pillage from the works of ingenious and painstaking authors, but contained matter honestly collected, and not before his time made public by the press," and the Editor of the present volume says he has "verified some hundreds of Gent's references to works of most varied description and found every one of them strictly accurate." He was the author of many works historical and other. Those printed in this volume, especially his Legend of St. Winifred in simple verse, is very interesting and well adapted to its purpose. The volume is printed upon rough hand-made paper, with titles and the quaint illustrations in *fac-simile*, and is got up, generally, in Mr. Stock's tasteful style.

The second volume at the head of this notice seems to fall under the designation of Folk-lore as it treats of the *Legends and Traditions of Yorkshire*. This important subject has received great attention from antiquaries during the last few years. It seems but a short time ago, though it extends to fifteen years, that a suggestion appeared in that most useful publication "Notes and Queries, that a Special Society should be formed to collect, arrange, and print all scattered bits of legend, popular mythology, superstitions, local traditions, customs, rhymes and proverbs, not only in this country but elsewhere, of which those in the volumes before us are types. Ancient customs and superstitions, from various causes obvious to all, are

fast dying out, and this effort was commenced not a day too soon. We are glad to add that the suggestion was very warmly received by many gentlemen of great and varied learning, and led to the formation of what is now a strong Society; and it is with much satisfaction we hail Mr. Parkin's interesting volume as a contribution to the object in view.

Many of the legends and traditions are most interesting and others amusing, and all are very pleasingly related, and though, at least in substance, some are told elsewhere in distant localities we do not complain, for it tends to shew the cosmopolitan character of many traditions, customs and superstitions; and the system adopted of classification under different heads renders easier the means of comparison and of shewing the area over which the same customs and conditions extend.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society

IN 1889-90.

At the Summer Meeting held at Cheltenham on the 16th, 17th, and 18th July, 1889.

This Society held its 14th Annual Meeeting at Cheltenham, on Tuesday, the 16th July, and two following days. The Society was formally received by the Mayor (Col. Thoyts) and the members of the Local Committee, by whom the arrangements had been made, in the Council Chamber at 11 a.m., and the opening Meeting was held immediately afterwards. There was a very large attendance of members and associates. Among those present were Mr. R.V.Vassar-Smith (*the President of the Society*), Sir Brook Kay, Bart. (*the President of the Council*), Mr. A T. Agg-Gardiner, M.P. (*the President elect*), General Pearce, Major-General Babbage, Col. Forbes, Dr. Cook, Dr. W. Davis; the Revs. F. E. Warren, J. Lockhead, S. E. Bartleet, and the Messrs. B. Bonnor, J. Crudas, E. A. D'Argent, F. Dobell, A. E. Hudd, A Le Blanc, W. George, Wm. Leigh,V.P., J. Mills, H. P. Prankerd, F. de Saumarez, S. H. Swayne, A. J. Skinner; Rev. W. Bazeley (*Hon. Gen. Secretary*); Mr. G. B.Witts (*Hon. Local Secretary*), Mr. E.Wethered (*Hon. Local Treasurer*), and many ladies.

The Mayor heartily welcomed the Society to Cheltenham on this its second visit, the former visit, he remarked, having taken place some ten years ago. He was afraid there were not many objects of archæological interest in the town, but the neighbourhood teemed with antiquarian remains and relics, in the inspection of which he hoped the members would find much of interest. His Worship made a feeling allusion to the loss the town had sustained in the death of Dr. Day, and also referred to Dr. Day's high scientific attainments, especially in that branch of natural history which was his favourite study, viz., pisiculture. Cheltenham had felt honoured in having as a resident for the last few years of his life one who had so greatly distinguished himself in the world of science.

The President thanked the Mayor for the kind manner in which the the Society had been welcomed, and also for the feeling and sympathetic way in which his Worship had alluded to the loss of one of its most distinguished members.

The chair was then taken by Mr. Vassar-Smith, who called upon the Hon. Secretary to read the

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR 1888-9.

The Council submits to the members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society the Fourteenth Annual Report.

There are at present 396 annual members, 75 life members and 3 honorary members on the Society's list, making a total of 474 members. The total number last year was 466.

The income for the financial year 1888-9 was £294 8s. 5d. The expenditure amounted to £293 5s. 9d. The actual balance at the Society's bankers on the 21st April, 1889, was £264 13s. 10d ; besides this there was a sum of £77 15s. 11d. due from the Berkeley MS. fund ; and the Society has, moreover, a funded capital of £432 3s. 8d. in the new 2¾ Consolidated Stock, representing the composition fees of Life Members.

The Council has issued during the last year the second part of Vol. XII. and the first part of Vol. XIII. of the Society's Transactions, and also the second part of "An Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire," by the Rev. C. S. Taylor. The third and concluding part of this "Analysis" will be issued shortly with the second part of Vol. XIII. The Council desires to express its acknowledgement to those who have very kindly contributed to the expense of illustrating the Transactions.

The Society has held two General Meetings during the last year—at Gloucester on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of July, 1888, and at Berkeley on the 29th of May, 1889.

The Annual Summer Meeting at Gloucester, the second held in that city, after an interval of twelve years, was most successfully arranged and carried out by an influential local committee. The thanks of the Society are due to that committee, and especially to Mr. G. S. Blakeway, who, at a time of great domestic anxiety, spared neither time nor labour in fulfilling his arduous duties as Local Secretary. They are also due to Mr. W. H. Stevenson, of the Royal Commission upon Historical MSS., who, having spent many weeks in arranging and calendaring the Gloucester City Charters for the Corporation, attended the Gloucester Meeting, and gave much valuable information to the members concerning the various deeds exhibited at the Local Museum ; to Mr. John Bellows, for his interesting address on *Roman Gloucester ;* and to Mr. St. John Hope, Assistant Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, who read a paper on *The Seals of the City of Gloucester.* The Dean of Gloucester very courteously received the members at the Cathedral, and, with the assistance of Mr. F. W. Waller and the Rev. W. Bazeley, pointed out the more interesting features of that ancient structure. After the conclusion of the meeting, visits were organized of the working classes of Gloucester to the Cathedral, and a large public gathering at the Shire Hall listened, apparently with much interest, to popular papers on local history and antiquities read by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley, the Dean of Gloucester, Mr. J. Bellows, Mr. F. W. Waller, and the General Secretary of this Society.

The Annual Spring Meeting was held at Berkeley on the 29th of May, and more than a hundred members visited the Parish Church, under the guidance of the vicar, the Rev. J. Lett Stackhouse, and Berkeley Castle, under the guidance of the Rev. W. Bazeley.

It is unnecessary to give further details of these meetings in this Report as a full account of the Gloucester Meeting appears in Part 1 of Vol. XIII. of the Society's Transactions ; and the Berkeley Meeting will be described in Vol. XIV., part 1.

Besides these General Meetings, a Local Meeting was held at Stroud, on the 21st of February, 1889, to which all the members of the Society were invited. The arrangements were admirably made by the Local Secretary,

Mr. E. Witchell, and the rest of the Local Committee. A very interesting address was given by the Dean of Gloucester, and papers were read by Mr. Charles Wethered and Mr. Arthur Playne. Mr. Embrey, of the Gloucester School of Science, very kindly attended the Meeting and illustrated the lectures with photographs shewn by the magic lantern. There was a crowded audience, and much interest was created throughout the neighbourhood of Stroud in the Society's work. The Council hopes that similar meetings will be held elsewhere during the forthcoming winter.

The Council having learned from Col. Forbes, the Local Secretary for Dursley, that the Uley Tumulus, better known as Hetty Pegler's Tump, which has been placed under the charge of H.M.'s Commissioners of Works, was being injured by careless or mischievous persons, appointed a committee to enquire into and report upon the state of this ancient monument. The report so made to the Council was forwarded to Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, who thereupon paid a personal visit to Uley and examined the Barrow. The Council has since been asked to submit to the Board of Works a plan and estimate for its restoration.

Additions have been made to the Society's library during the last year by donations from the Rev. B. H. Blacker, Mr. Drayton Wyatt and other members; and also by the purchase of books and tracts, relating for the most part to Gloucestershire, at the sales of Mr. Wilton's and Mr. Jeff's libraries.

The Council has arranged exchange of Transactions with the Cambrian Archæological Society, the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, and the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.

Some difficulty has arisen with regard to the storage of the Society's books and surplus copies of Transactions, &c., &c., the space allotted for book-cases in the Gloucester Museum being necessarily very small. The Council learns with satisfaction that new buildings in connection with the Museum, the School of Art and the School of Science, are likely to be erected in the vacant site adjoining the present buildings, and hopes that a more convenient room may thus be procured for the Society's library.

A list of the books and pamphlets belonging to the Society has been prepared, and rules for their issue to members have been drawn up by a committee, and accepted by the Council. This list and these rules will be printed and sent to the members.

The work of this Society, and of similar Societies in other counties, has hitherto been carried on without reference to any central body. It has been proposed during the last year that there shall be a union of Archæological Societies in England (with the Society of Antiquaries of London as a nucleus); that delegates shall be appointed by each Society, who shall from time to time confer together at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, with a view to the better organization of antiquarian research and the preservation of ancient monuments. The Council has had much pleasure in complying with this proposal, and has appointed Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., the delegates of this Society. The first Congress will be held to-morrow (July 17th) at Burlington House.

Reference was made in the last report to the exploration of a Roman villa at Tockington Park. The interesting notices which have appeared in the 12th and 13th volumes of the Transactions will have informed the members of the discoveries which have been made. Sir John Maclean has devoted much time and thought to directing and recording the excavations, and the thanks of the Society are due to him, as also to Mr. F. Judge for his excellent drawings of pavements and other objects of interest discovered, and to Mr. Richard Smith, the occupant of the farm, for the facilities given by him for research. The receipts for the Exploration Fund were :—subscriptions, £53, profits of Tockington Park Special Meeting, £7 0s. 2d.—Total, £60 0s. 2d. Of this sum, £46 15s. 4d. has been expended in opening and preserving the villa, leaving a balance of £13 4s. 10d., which will partly defray the cost of illustrating Sir John Maclean's notices of the villa in the Society's Transactions.

The Council has noticed with pleasure the announcement of two important publications in connection with the City of Gloucester :—"The Calendar of the Records of the Corporation" and "The Rental of all the Houses in Gloucester, A.D. 1455," edited by Mr. W. H. Stevenson and the Secretary of this Society.

The Council has also been informed that two members of this Society, the Rev. W. Bazeley and Mr. Hyett, have been for some time engaged in the preparation of a manual of Gloucestershire Bibliography, in which they have made considerable progress. It is to be desired that all who possess rare books and tracts, relating to this subject, will assist in the work by communicating with these gentlemen.

The Council has again to deplore the loss of several members by death :—T. Gambier Parry, Esq., President of the Society in 1879, when the annual meeting was held, as this year, at Cheltenham, and a Vice-President from the time of the formation of the Society until his death, was distinguished for brilliant genius, profound knowledge of the History of Art, and uniform courtesy. The frescoes which he executed at Ely, Gloucester and Highnam, will be abiding memorials of his piety and skill. Mr. Wm. Brown Clegram, of Saal Lodge; the Rev. H. T. Price, Rector of Elkstone; and Dr. Disney Launder Thorp, of Lypiatt Lodge, Cheltenham, were donors to the Society's library, and Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps had a world-wide reputation as a Shakesperian Antiquary. Dr. Day, who has just passed away, was distinguished rather as a Scientist than as an Archæologist; but this Society owes him a debt of gratitude for the assistance he rendered to the Council as a member of that body.

The Council now nominates for re-election the President of Council, the Vice-Presidents of the Society, the General Secretary, the General Treasurer, and the Secretaries Local and Sectional. The Council also nominates Mr. Vassar-Smith, the President for 1888-9, Vice-President of the Society in the room of the late Mr. Gambier Parry. Local Secretaries are needed for Fairford, Cirencester, Newent, Winchcombe, Chipping Campden and Thornbury.

The following members of Council retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election :—Major C. H. Fisher, and Messrs. A. E. Hudd, R. T. Martin, S. H. Swayne, P. Prankerd, T. S. Pope, C. Bowley and H. W. Bruton.

The Council has held five meetings during the last year –two at Bristol, two at Gloucester, and one at Cheltenham, and desires to express its thanks to the Mayor and Town Clerk of Gloucester, and to the Mayor and Town Clerk of Cheltenham, for their courteous permission to meet in the Council Chambers of Gloucester and Cheltenham respectively.

Dr. Cook proposed and Mr. Dobell seconded the adoption of the report, which was at once agreed to.

Mr. B. Bonnor proposed the re-election of the following members of the Council :—Major Fisher, Messrs. E. A. Hudd, R. T. Martin, S. H. Swayne, H. P. Prankerd, T. S. Pope, C. Bowley, and H. W. Bruton

This was seconded and carried.

Mr. Leigh proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President for the courteous manner in which he had fulfilled his office during the year, and remarked that the success of the Gloucester and Berkeley Meetings was very much due to Mr. Vassar-Smith's presence and help. He also referred to the fact that at Gloucester last year, for the first time in the history of the Society, a popular meeting was held in connection with the visit of the Society, and urged that similar meetings should be arranged in future, in order that the humbler classes might be excited to take an interest in the history and antiquities of the country and in the preservation of works of art and architecture.

Mr. Swayne seconded the motion, which was heartily adopted.

In acknowledgement, Mr. Vassar-Smith said he had carried out the duties of his office to the best of his ability, and he trusted that the arrangements from time to time made had worked smoothly and with advantage to the Society. He had learnt something of archæology during his term of office, and trusted that he should go on acquiring knowledge, so that in the future he might be of some assistance to the Society. He joined with Mr. Leigh in urging that popular meetings should be held in connection with the Society's annual meeting, and, concluding, bespoke for Mr. Agg-Gardner a cordial welcome on his entering on the office of President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Agg-Gardner then took the chair and delivered as follows his

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

When Sir Brook Kay, writing on behalf of your Society, honoured me with an invitation to act as the President of this meeting, I was at first unwilling to accept the proffered compliment. I observed, on referring to the records of your proceedings, that this post had almost invariably been held by some gentleman who was more or less identified with scientific research, and I felt that my deficiency in this branch of learning would form a fatal bar to the adequate discharge of those duties which you assign to your President. But Sir Brook Kay and the members of his committee with whom I conferred, impressed upon me that as established custom called for a Cheltenham

President, and the time wherein to discover one, if I failed them, was extremely limited, local considerations became more urgent than those of learning; and moreover that formidable as might appear to be the wisdom of the Society, this wisdom was balanced and controlled by infinite generosity. Penetrated by this reasoning, and relying on the benevolent assurances I have mentioned, I consented to succeed Mr. Vassar-Smith. And I therefore now appear before you fully conscious alike of my inability to add anything to the stock of your information, and of an absolute necessity for making a serious inroad on the stores of your indulgence.

The first duty of the President is to deliver his address, and the first difficulty that confronts him in the discharge of this duty is to decide on which of the many channels of thought into which the study of Archæology leads us, is to be selected. A kind friend, anticipating my perplexity, suggested to me that as I was identified with the Manor of Cheltenham, and had access to the deeds, I might find among some of its recondite rolls abundant material for an interesting if not an instructive essay. But I was at once met with the diffiulty that the most ancient and presumably therefore the most interesting of the documents were written in Norman French. This would entail the services of an interpreter to unravel, and unhappily the desired interpreter is not to be found. Therefore I am afraid, so far as I am concerned at least, whatever of interest is to found in these parchments must remain in their present musty obscurity. To some it might appear that the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, strewn as it is with so much that is of antiquarian value, would supply on the present occasion the proper text for an address. But here again a manifest objection presents itself. Only a few years have elapsed since Cheltenham was last made the site of the Society's meeting. At that meeting the archæology of the district was examined and explained, not only by several members of the Society, but by the President of the day—the late Mr. Gambier Parry. Those who knew that accomplished gentleman are well aware how thoroughly he completed whatever he undertook. His brilliant and exhaustive address is conspicuous on the pages of your records, and the eloquent language in which it was clothed lingers still, I doubt not, in the memories of many whom I have the honour to address to-day. It would be obviously in the nature of an anti-climax, if not of an impertinence, were I to attempt to re-tell his well-told tale. It is, of course, possible that some crumbs of information were left, or may have fallen since, that might be collected and formed by a skillful brain into the materials for a useful if not an ambitious address. But this is a task too high for me, and can well be left to those students of antiquity of whom this Society happily can boast a strong contingent, and to whom we shall look for valuable criticisms and interesting papers in the course of our expeditions. For myself, as an amateur addressing experts, it will be better if during the few minutes in which I am allowed

to detain you I take a general rather than a particular view, and glance briefly at the results of researches that have been recently accomplished, rather than to speculate as to where fresh discoveries might be attempted, or endeavour to unfold new theories or to combat accepted creeds.

I presume I am right in supposing that, amongst the numerous votaries of antiquity, while some are animated by motives of curiosity, others by a pedantic passion for what is old, they are inspired by the purest zeal who seek by the aid of its science to perfect their knowledge of the lives, the habits, and the history of mankind. *Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto* is the motto which the great—perhaps the greatest—living authority on archæology, Sir Charles Newton, has assigned to the archæologist. To collect, he says, the implements, weapons, pottery, costumes and furniture of races is to contribute materials not only to the history of mining, metalling, spinning, weaving, dying, carpentry, and the like arts, which minister to civilization, but also to illustrate the physical history of the countries where these arts are practised. And wherever man has left the stamp of mind on brute matter, whether we designate his work as structure, texture, or mixture, mechanical or chymical; whether the result be a house, a ship, a garment, a piece of glass, or a metallic implement, these memorials of economy and invention will always be worthy the attention of the archæologist. It may not, perhaps, be altogether alien to these sentiments if I refer to some of the recent discoveries which have been made in the East, and which add to, and, particularly where it is derived from sacred sources, confirm our historical knowledge.

In Egypt, through the action of the Exploration Fund and the activity of Mr. Naville, a flood of light has been thrown on the sojourn and the exodus of the Israelites. The route of the exodus has been determined, and the passage across the Red Sea all but marked out. It is now made certain that Rameses II. was the Pharaoh of the oppression, and his son, Menepthah, the Pharaoh of the exodus; and that the period of their reigns covered 70 years, from the commencement of the great oppression to the exodus, as stated in biblical history. At the beginning of this time, Rameses founded the two store cities of Python and Rameses—one has been discovered with its store chambers built of unbaked brick, and with monuments of the reign of Rameses and other monarchs downwards from him.

It was during these excavations that the French Commission discovered the Royal mummies at Thebes, collected for security about Solomon's time, and which represented the principal sovereigns of the previous 7 centuries. These have been unrolled, and we are now, therefore, made familiar with the features of Rameses II. The mummies are in the Boulak Museum, but a photograph is to be seen in the British Museum, which shows that Rameses II. at the age of 90, still preserves, after 3000 years, the determined

expression which history leads us to imagine he must have worn in his lifetime, and which is emphasized, according to the dogma of physiognomists, by that rare feature among Egyptians—a Wellingtonian nose. The Pharaoh of the exodus has not yet been found, a fact which strengthens the belief of those who assert that he was drowned in the Red Sea, though the Scriptural expression "overthrown" may be taken to mean defeated as well as drowned. There is therefore still a possibility of a fresh addition to the Boulak Museum.

Very great progress has been made with the interpretation of documents historical, religious and legal, and now any trained student can construe any Egyptian text on stone or papyrus, in whatever form of character it may be inscribed.

There is one matter which may be of interest to those who desire to extract the honey of political information from the dried relics of antiquity, though it refers to a question of social rather than of party politics, now as then—I mean the question of female rights. From the earliest period of Egyptian history the wife was called the lady of the house, and was represented as the equal of her husband. Monogamy was, if not obligatory, all but universal. There are very few tombs which mention more than one wife. In the time to which legal documents belong, from B.C. 700 to the Christian era, marriage settlements were carefully drawn. Those which are extant are much more in favour of the wife than even those which the champions of female rights have been able as yet to wring from the British Legislature of to-day. Divorce was rendered difficult and distasteful to the husband by the provision that in its event the husband paid the dowry with interest from the date of marriage—sometimes at 33 per cent. He had to resign all family rights to his eldest son, who became the head of the family; and the only condition that the unfortunate man could exact in his favour was that he should be fed, and subsequently mummified. It is scarcely surprising that bachelors in those days were, as I hope is the case in the present, regarded as prudent, if not praiseworthy pillars of the State. I should mention that the best early instance of a marriage settlement is a draft of one inscribed on a dessert plate, and which is now in the Louvre. The moral which may be drawn from the domestic incident which I have related, if I may be forgiven for digressing into anything so dangerous, is that if, notwithstanding these abnormal privileges which were granted to the Egyptian ladies, the civilization of that country lasted from B.C. 3500 to 341 A.D., there is not much danger to be apprehended to our civilization from the modified privileges which have been granted to the gentler sex of to-day. Let me, however, pass on from Egypt to Chaldean and Assyrian researches. These, since the discovery of Rawlinson, of the reading of the Assyrian characters have moved on with the same rapidity as the Egyptian. Their bearing on Biblical history have been even more direct than that of the Egyptian. For we find authentic records of the relation between the

Hebrew kingdoms and the Assyrian from the time of Ahab to that of Manasseh, the son of Hezekiah.

The British Museum contains the record of a great battle fought between Ahab and the younger Ben Hadad of Syria on one side, and Shalmanezer II. of Assyria on the other hand. We also have the capture of Lachish by Sennacherib, and the annals of Sennacherib giving a glowing account of his wars with Hezekiah, and omitting all notice of his disaster before Jerusalem. This, however, may, as the newspapers describe it, be read "between the lines." Besides the historical sculptures and manuscripts, the British Museum contains enough of the library of Nineveh—which, by the way, was arranged and administered very much like the British Museum of the present day—to fill, if translated, some 300 octavo volumes. They are written on clay tablets, like cakes of soap. Amongst them, the most curious, is the Deluge tablet. This is the Babylonian tradition of the Deluge, similar to the Hebrew record in its general outline, and curiously illustrating it, as in the case of the raven, which did not return to the ark, because as he is described in the Babylonian tradition as feeding on the bodies of the drowned.

In reference to the Jewish Antiquities, the most important discovery in Palestine of late years has been that of the Moabite stone, which was made twenty years ago. It is the tablet of Mesha, King of Moab, contemporary with Omroy, Ahab, and his two sons. It is written in primitive Hebrew characters in the dialect of Hebrew resembling that of the Book of Kings. More recently an inscription was traced at the Pool of Siloam at Jerusalem, which had been engraved under either Solomon or Hezekiah. The inscription states that the engineers, who had dug a tunnel of about 2,000 feet in length to enable the water to enter the pool, met, like those engaged in piercing Mount Cenis in recent years, with absolute accuracy from either side. No doubt these engineers were Phœnicians, who were the scientists of those days. Numerous records and remains of course still remain to be found, but the ground is jealously watched by the Turks, who have shown themselves very jealous of late, but who made one important concession to antiquarian science by establishing as curator of the Museum at Stamboul a German gentleman of considerable energy and experience.

The subject of Classical Antiquities is too large for the limits of this address. But I may draw passing attention to the recent important discoveries of Dr. Schliemann. (1) Those of the early cities in the plains of Troy, existing B.C. 1200. (2) The discovery of an entombment in Mycenæ about 1200 B.C. also where Agamemnon and his comrades were buried. These were the remains of warriors in golden armour, whose faces were covered with golden masks on which features are still traceable. And these, from the art of the armour and of the objects entombed with the heroes, point unmistakeably to the fact that they belong to the period of the Trojan war. (3) The dis-

covery at Tiryus of a primitive Greek palace, like the house of Ulysses in the Odyssey, and of the site of the ancient temple of Aphrodite in Kythera (Cerigo).

In addition to these, German explorations at Olympia have resulted in the recovery of some of the finest works of sculpture, and of the most interesting inscriptions that adorned the seat of the great Greek games, while in the neighbourhood of Athens itself, amongst the principal of recent topographical discoveries may be mentioned (1) the walls of the old house of Erectheus, and (2) of the foundations of the temple of Roma and Augustus.

With regard to the latter, though the existence had long been known, its exact position has only been definitely fixed by the light of recent discoveries. It stood on a platform of Pireian stone, 400 feet east of the Parthenon. It was a circular building, surrounded by a colonnade of nine Ionic pillars. Some interesting excavations have also been made by the British School of Archæology in Athens. The school, which owes its creation in no small degree to the energy of that eminent man of letters, Sir Charles Newton, to whom I have already referred, but whose valuable services (to mankind) can never be adequately acknowledged, was formally opened three or four years ago. Its building is now installed in the slopes of Mount Hymettus, from whence it commands a wide expanse of scenery, rich in historic incident. The report of the last year's work, which has just been issued, tells of the excavations in Cyprus, in connection with the Cyprus Exploration Fund, and of the discovery of the supposed site of Arsinoe and Limniti; of the finding of Cypriote inscriptions and of artistic objects in pottery and terra-cotta; and also of a successful series of experiments at the school itself. But unfortunately the managers of the school have found that even in the violet-crowned city the question of the *res augusta domi* will assert itself, a misfortune all the more mortifying to the Phil-Hellenic Englishman, when he observes that it is one which the rival schools of poorer nations have been able to defy.

There are other branches of Greek archæology that call for, and I make no doubt have received, your notice, such as sculpture, inscriptions, numismatics. On the latter interesting study Sir Charles Newton mentions a valuable addition contributed by Mr. R. Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, a gentlemen, the extent of whose learning is rivalled by that of his kindly courtesy. But neither your time nor your patience would, I fear, allow me to attempt to develope any fresh matter. I leave this duty to those experienced savants who are to follow me. I have already run rapidly over a sufficient number of instances that serve to show how directly the study of archæology bears upon those matters of history with which even the unlearned are acquainted and concerned. Of course, these instances could be multiplied indefinitely, and by a suitable authority no doubt a serious moral might be drawn and seriously applied. Happily, however, it is no part of my duty to-day to

point a moral or even to adorn a tale. My function is, if I may be pardoned a simile that sounds somewhat of the kitchen, to provide the *hors d'œuvres* for the banquet that is to follow. I own I look forward with pleasure to the visits we are to pay to the many places of interest to which we have been kindly invited, to the papers that will be read, and to the criticisms that will follow. I have no doubt that with our skilled and sagacious secretaries, Mr. Bazeley and Mr. Witts, to guide us, we shall accomplish an agreeable and successful meeting. And I trust that as a reward for their labours these gentlemen may find that they have kindled a fire of archæologic enthusiasm in Gloucestershire that will never be allowed to slumber or to sleep. Throughout the country generally, I am told, the evidence of numbers declares that the interest which is being taken in the puruit of archæology is an ever widening circle. That this should be so is scarcely a matter for surprise, as a study which brings before the student all the important links and lights of history from "the wide grey lampless depths" of time to the present hour is well attuned to the spirit of the age in which we live.

A philosopher, well known now also as a politician, has told us that since the beginning of the present century the critics of life are apt to pitch their criticisms in a high poetic key, and to say with Woodworth :

> The human nature with which I felt
> That I belonged and reverenced with love,
> Was not a persistent presence, but a spirit
> Diffused through time and space, with aid derived
> Of evidence from monuments, erect,
> Prostrate, or leaning towards the common rest
> On earth, the widely-scattered wreck sublime
> Of vanished nations.

For those who share the poet's sentiment, what science can be more sympathetic than that which finds the text of its teaching alike in the song of the peasant, in the myths and legends of faded superstitions, in the ceremonies and customs of varied races, in the Pyramids, in the Parthenon, and in the "piled up arches of the Coliseum ?"

And such is the wide field that is offered to the student of archæology, in which he is free to find the germ of his reflections and the food of his philosophy. Amongst those who are here to-day there are, I daresay, others besides myself who can scarcely claim the title of the archæologist. But by our presence, and by our membership, we wish to express our loyalty to the cause which the Society exists to further and to advance ; remembering, if I may be allowed in my last words to quote again from Sir Charles Newton, that archæology is "a chain of continuous tradition which connects the civilised nineteenth century with the races of the primeval world—which holds together this great brotherhood in bonds of attachment more enduring than the ties of national consanguinity, more enobling even than the recollections of ancestral glory—which, traversing the ruins of empires, unmoved by the shock of revolutions, spans the abyss of time, and transmits onward the message of the Past."

Sir BROOK KAY proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Agg-Gardner for undertaking the office of President for the coming year. He said it was extremely kind and generous of him to accede to the wishes of the Society in this respect, notwithstanding the many calls on his time.

Mr. LE BLANC seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. AGG-GARDNER, in responding, joined in the expressions of regret which had already been made at the loss the town had sustained in the death of so cultured a citizen as Dr. Day, and also expressed his personal regret that owing to illness Sir John Maclean was unable to be with them, or to stay at his (Mr. Agg-Gardner's) house during the Meeting of the Society in Cheltenham.

This ended the proceedings at the Council Chamber.

EXCURSION TO SWINDON, STOKE ORCHARD, TREDINGTON AND BODDINGTON.

After lunch at the Plough Hotel, a large party, numbering about ninety, took their places in the waggonettes provided for them, and, precisely at two o'clock, the time appointed, started for the purpose of inspecting the archæological features of Swindon, Stoke Orchard, Tredington and Boddington.

The first place visited was the

CHURCH OF SWINDON.

The Members were met at the porch by the Rector, the Rev. Gilbert Day, and, all being assembled within the walls of the church, Mr. Bazeley suggested that Mr. Day would be good enough to describe the edifice, but he had nothing further to communicate than that it had been either all or in part rebuilt. Mr. Bazeley thereupon, in the unavoidable absence of Prof. Middleton, who was expected to describe the group of churches in this day's programme, was good enough to read some notes on these churches written by the late Rev. J. L. Petit, a very high authority on Architecture and Ecclesiology, and not of less interest in that they were written nearly forty-five years ago.[1] Mr. Petit describes the Church of Swindon as having been then "partly rebuilt," "but," he adds, "it still retains its curious Norman western tower, of an hexagonal form. The only other instance of this kind with which I am acquainted is at Ozleworth, also in this county; of which I therefore send a sketch (*Plate XVI.*), though it is not strictly within the limits of which I proposed to keep in my excursions. Ozleworth Church has an hexagonal tower between the nave and chancel. It must be of late Norman, as the western arch supporting it is pointed and of a decidedly Early English character. This is much enriched by a kind of ornament which might have been suggested by the variety of ways in which the chevron is laid upon the architrave in late Norman, and of which we have noticed examples. It consists of a bold open work of cylinders forming angles with each other, as in the Norman chevron, but of different inclinations, and in different planes; several examples are to be found in transitional building."

1 His Notes are printed in the Archæological Journal for 1847, p. 97 et seq.

OZLEWORTH CHURCH.

Mr. Bazeley, from Fosbrook (Vol. II., p. 372), read the following particulars of the later devolution of the Manor of Swindon. He said it long continued in the Priory of St. Oswald until the dissolution of the monasteries, when it passed into lay hands. The Cliffords of Frampton, the Trotmans, and the Ashmeads, were successive owners, and it then passed to the Sturmys. Mr. John Sturmy was Lord of the Manor in 1700. John Stratford succeeded, and left it to the Beales, who held it until recent times.

The President having thanked the Rector for his courtesy to the Society, the company rejoined the vehicles. A delightful drive brought the party to

Stoke Orchard Church.

Stoke Orchard is a chapelry of Bishop's Cleeve, and contained formerly two manors, one here and the other in the Hundred of Tewkesbury. It was anciently known as Stoke Archer, derived from a family of the name of Archer, by whom it was held as early as the time of Rich. I., when Lettice, relict of Robert Archer, gave the King four marks for having her Dowry near Cleeve (1196), and in 7th Edward II. (1313-4) Richard, son and heir of Richard, gave 40s. relief for lands held at Stokes in capite by petty serjeanty, viz., by the service of finding a man in time of war with bow and arrows for forty days at his own expense. This we cite from Fosbroke, Vol. II., p. 356, who gives further information respecting the devolution of the manor. It appears from *Kirby's Quest* that at that time (1284-1289) Nicholas le Archer held part of Stoke by the service above described (*vide* Trans. Vol. XI., p. 142), and it appears from the Return of Lay Subsidies, 3rd Henry IV. $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{9}^{5}$ that Thomas Berkeley, of Coberlye, held lands and tenements at Stoke (Stoke Archer), in the Hundred of Tewkesbury, by the same service (*Ibid*, p. 330).

On their arrival at the church the members were met by the Rev. B. F. Hemming, the Rector of the parish, who gave them a cordial welcome. Mr. Bazeley again had recourse to the valuable Notes of the late Rev. J. L. Petit on this interesting church. Mr. Petit described the church as being in many respects similar to the Chapel of Postlip, "though evidently of later date as regards its Norman portions, whilst the parts which are added, or which had been rebuilt, are of Early Perpendicular." We make no apology for giving Mr. Petit's description *verbatim*, especially as we are able to give with it that gentleman's admirable illustrations.

Mr. Petit writes: "The edifice consists of a nave and chancel, with a belfry over the chancel arch. The nave has a small round-headed window, with a very deep splay; the width of the window being only eight inches, while that of the aperture on the internal face of the wall is 5ft. 7ins. It has no west door, but a south one, very plain, at present square-headed, with a semi-circular label. A north doorway is a little richer, having a round torus in the jamb, but without any capital; it has a label with a very concave inner surface. The door has some good iron work. The other windows of the nave, with the exception of the one inserted, are of the same description with that at the west end, though somewhat smaller. The impost of the chancel arch is that of a Norman arch of two orders, the lower one resting on an engaged shaft, the section of whose base approaches to Early English, as will be seen by comparing it with that of Postlip. The arch itself is

pointed, and of two chamfered orders, and I take it to belong to the same period as the central belfry and chancel—early Perpendicular *(figs. 9 & 10)*

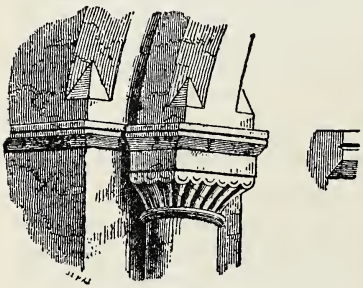


FIG. 9. *North Pier of Chancel Arch, Stoke Orchard Church.*

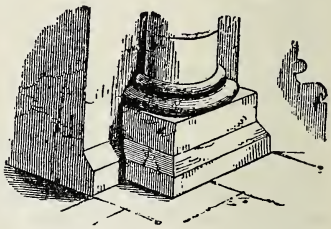


FIG. 10. *Base of North Pier of Stoke Orchard Church.*

To this date probably belongs also a buttress on the north side of the nave and those supporting the chancel arch. The windows on the side of the chancel are square-headed, though with arches and foliations to the lights; and the eastern window is a pointed one of two lights. The piscina occupies the usual place in the south wall. The font is a fine cylindrical one of Norman character, with an arcade of intersecting arches. The dimensions of the building are as follow :—Breadth of nave internally 19 ft. 10 ins., length to western face of chancel arch 44 ft. 5 ins., depth of chancel arch 3 ft., span of chancel arch 7 ft. 4 ins., breadth of chancel 12 ft. 9 ins., length of ditto to eastern face of chancel arch 18 ft. 5 ins., thickness of side walls of nave 2 ft. 7 ins, height of wall of nave 12 ft. 8 ins., height of wall of chancel to spring of gable 12ft. 3ins." Mr. Petit adds in continuation : " We do not here observe the proportion that appears in the last example (Postlip). The building is altogether longer in proportion to its breadth. But we must not omit to notice the elegant, though simple, bell turret over the chancel arch. The pyramidical form given to its eastern elevation, as seen from the north and south by similar slopes, by which its thickness from east to west is made to taper upwards. The arch is a round one, somewhat depressed or segmental " (*see fig. 11 and Plate XVII.*)

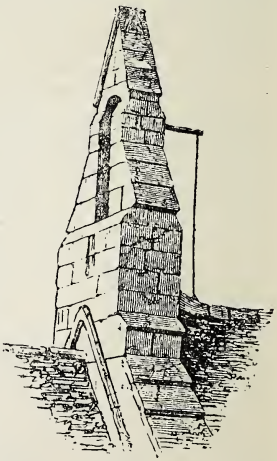


FIG. 11.
Bell Turret, Stoke Orchard Church.

These particulars having been given by the General Secretary, the Rev. B. F. Heming addressed a few words to those present, drawing attention to the pieces of mural decorations on the west wall which had recently been discovered. They were inspected with much curiosity, and the suggestion was thrown out that it might be well to take tracings of them. One of the three figures brought to light is evidently that of Our Lord, but as to who the others are intended to represent there is nothing to aid conjecture.

STOKE ORCHARD CHURCH.

From the church the party proceeded to the manor-house, in the grounds behind which the line of the old moat was clearly defined. From Stoke Orchard the excursionists proceeded to the quaint old

Norman Church of Tredington.

Through some accident the Rev. G. E. Webster was not present to receive them on their arrival, but came in soon afterwards. In the meantime the Rev. W. Bazeley acted as guide and made some remarks on the building. He was followed by the Rev. John Green, Mr. Webster's predecessor, who had been for many years rector of the parish.

Mr. Green mentioned that the church was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and was one of the most interesting in the county of Gloucester. In his subsequent remarks he said that: "The first object which attracts the attention of visitors is the shaft of a lofty cross of the 14th century, standing on the south side of the church. It is mounted on four steps, measuring, respectively, 10ft., 8ft. 4ins., 6ft. 4ins., and 4ft. 9ins square. The shaft itself is a slender tapering octagonal monolith, 12ft. 8 ins. in height. Three or four drill-holes and a rough surface on the east face indicate the place where either an escutcheon or small crucifix was attached.[1]

Upon a tomb facing the south porch, to the memory of one of the family of Surman, 1687, is placed a slab, elaborately carved, and of a much earlier date than the other portions, and which appears to have been the ancient altar, as traces of the four crosses at the corners, and the small receptacle for relics in the centre, are still traceable. The position of the ancient chapel may be traced on the exterior of the north wall of the nave and adjoining the ancient north doorway, and in the interior of the church by a window of the sixteenth century.

There is a *Sacrarium*, or niche, on the north side of the altar—"locus quo res sacra reponunter." A direction for making such niche occurs in the 7th of Archbishop Peckham's Constitutions at Reading, 1279.

There still remains on the north side of the chancel, but considerably below the level of the present seat, a stone bench or long stone seat, suggestive of the chancel having been built and used for a choir, a grange having once existed in the parish in connection with the Monastery of Lanthony. It has been thought by some, however, that the present chancel was the original church.

The decayed transverse beam above the chancel arch, and in the nave, indicates the position of the ancient rood. A portion of the cross is to be seen at Tredington Court.

It remains only to notice the tympanum above the north doorway—this north entrance is blocked up. Bloxam, in the first volume of his *Gothic Ecclesiological Architecture*, p. 130, describes one of similar construction at Pedmore Church, Worcestershire, which has a rudely-sculptured figure of our Saviour in the centre with his right arm upheld, while on either side are two of the Evangelistic Symbols.

1 See Pooley's Crosses, p. 30.

The ancient bell-cote at the west end of the church was superseded in the beginning of last century by a wooden tower containing five bells presented by members of the Surman and Cartwright families, and cast by the great bell-founders of that period, the Rudhalls, of Gloucester. The present tower is the gift of the late John Surman, Esq., who had a great affection for the church and parish, and who laid out the churchyard and recast the tenor bell during his lifetime.

The registers which contain several interesting entries are torn and imperfect; they are, no doubt, of the date 1538, when a Register of Baptisms, Weddings and Burials was enjoined to be kept in every church.

The Register of Burials shews that the ravages of the Plague in this parish in the autumn of 1610 and spring of 1611 were very great.[1]

The chalice and paten are of the time of Elizabeth.

The company next proceeded to

BODDINGTON MANOR,

where they were very cordially received and hospitally entertained at afternoon tea by Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons. Having partaken of tea, coffee, and fruit and other refreshments, abundantly provided, they had the privilege of inspecting Mr. Gibbons' valuable collection of Pictures, in which there are some fine examples of the works of the best English and other masters.

Mr. Gibbons then read a Paper on *Boddington Manor*, in which he related some traditions and incidents connected with the manor and house from the time of King Alfred down to the great rebellion of the 17th century, and mentioned some relics of the last mentioned period, which had been found in the moat, and quoted some entries in the churchwardens' accounts.

The warm thanks of the Society having been given to Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, and an inspection made of the moat, the exterior of the old mansion and other objects of interest, the party left Boddington for Cheltenham, well satisfied with the day's excursion.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner of the Society was held in the evening at the Plough Hotel. The President in the chair. The only toast given was that of "The Queen," and the company then adjourned for the

EVENING MEETING,

which was held at the Municipal Offices, Mr. Agg-Gardner again presiding.

The first Paper read was by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley, entitled *Sanctuary Knockers*. The paper traced the origin and history of Sanctuaries—places privileged by the Church or Sovereign wherein offenders could not be arrested without sacrilege—and Mrs. Oakeley quoted from ancient documents a description of the process by which fugitives obtained the security of the Sanctuary at various times and in various places. Two drawings were exhibited of Sanctuary Knockers—one of a knocker at Durham Cathedral, and the other of a knocker at the Church of St. Nicholas, Gloucester. This Paper is printed *in extenso* ante page 131.

1 See "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," Vol. II., p. 71-88.

Prof. Middleton next read a portion of a Paper he had written, comparing Roman domestic architecture in Rome with similar architecture in this country, showing how the Romans, as a practical people, adapted themselves to the climate in which they lived, and used the materials at hand for building. At the suggestion of the General Secretary, Professor Middleton agreed to read the remainder of his paper at the inspection of Spoonley Villa on Wednesday. See his remarks post.

The last Paper was read by Mr. R. Taylor, of Edge House, near Stroud, and was entitled *A Plea for Old Tools*. In it the writer described some of the tools, articles of domestic use, and various implements which were in use 50 years or a century ago, which are now obsolete and almost entirely lost.

WEDNESDAY, 17th July, 1889.

A large party, consisting of about 100 members and their friends, started this morning at 9.30 to make a long excursion to visit Southam House, Cleeve Hill Camp, Postlip Hall and Chapel, Winchcombe, Spoonley Roman Villa, Sevenhampton Church, and Whittington Court and Church. The first halting place was

Southam House,

a mediæval mansion built by Sir John Huddleston in the latter part of the 15th century. It is now occupied by the Rev. J. T. C. Stacey, through whose courtesy the Society was permitted to visit it. It is not the Manor House. That is situated near the chapel, a few hundred yards distant.

The house was visited by the Society on the occasion of its meeting at Cheltenham in 1879, but, of course, many of the members then present are no longer with us. At the time referred to the late Mr. S. H. Gael acted as guide, and gave a historical account of the building and a description of the portraits and of the heraldry in the house. Mr. Le Blanc was good enough to read Mr. Gael's paper for the edification of those present. It is printed in the Transactions of the Society, Vol. IV., pp. 21-23.

On the conclusion of these remarks the party made a hurried inspection of the suites of rooms, and the President expressed to Mr. Stacey the thanks of the Society for his obliging kindness, and to Mr. Le Blanc for reading the paper. The journey was them resumed to

Cleeve Hill Camp,

which was described by Mr. G. B. Witts, and a Paper by him on the subject will be printed *in extenso* post.

Postlip Hall and Chapel,

nestling in its Cotswold Vale, was one of the most picturesque of Gloucestershire homes. With its many gables, its grey, antiquated walls, its array of dormer windows, and its quaintly-carved sheep on the chimney-stack it would have sent Washington Irving into an ecstacy of delight, which would have been increased on his entering the house and seeing the rich old oak carving and wainscoting in rooms pervaded by the air of substantial old-fashioned English comfort. The house was much admired, and the visitors would have been glad to learn something of its history, but information on that point was not forthcoming. The chief interest, from an archæological point

of view, centres in the chapel, which stands on rising ground at the back of the Hall, and has long been desecrated. It was dismantled at the time of the Revolution, and is now nothing more than a barn. Invited to describe its architectural features, Mr. J. H. Middleton, F.S.A., the Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of Cambridge, said it was an interesting and very characteristic specimen of Norman work of about the year 1150. Not much was known of its history, except that it seemed to have been served by the Benedictine monks from the neighbouring Abbey of Winchcombe. The most remarkable thing about it was the small opening and external corbel in the south wall of the nave, at a considerable height above the floor : this sort of "high side window" was not uncommon in English churches at one time, but the use of it died out rather early ; it was intended to hold what was called the Poor Soul Light—a lamp lighted every night to invite passers-by, or those who saw it at a distance, to pray for the souls of the dead. In France it was sometimes placed in a round tower, like a miniature light-house ; in England it was usually in the form of a high side window, and was found in examples mostly in the 12th and 13th centuries. Attention was also directed to the Norman doorway and the low chancel arch (Norman) which suggested comparison with that seen at Tredington on the previous day. Some remarks on the chapel from Mr. Petit's notes on the Archæology of the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, were read by the General Secretary (the Rev. Wm. Bazeley), and then, in welcome sunshine, the party rejoined the brakes, with appetites sharpened by the Cotswold breezes, for the refreshment awaiting them at Winchcombe. On arrival there,

The Rev. W. BAZELEY, as at Stoke Orchard, read some remarks on Postlip Hall and Chapel from the late Rev. J. L. Petit's Architectural Notes in the neighbourhood forty-five years ago, to which we have before alluded.

Mr. Petit writes of the Manor House, that it is practically Elizabethan, exhibits Perpendicular features, and, he adds, that the chapel seems to have been touched by the same architect who designed or added to the hall, for its east and west windows are late Perpendicular, and its belfry evidently belongs to a later period, probably that in which the Elizabethan part of the hall was built. He writes further : "There are some chimney-pieces of the last named period remaining in the house (which is now only tenanted by labourers)." He mentions a fine old barn among the farm buildings, apparently of the Tudor period, the coping of one of the gables has the figure of a man standing upright.

Of the chapel he says : "It consists of a nave and chancel, the belfry, which is comparatively modern, stands over the chancel-arch. On the south side is a fine doorway with a semi-circular arch of one order, supported by a shaft, and enriched with chevrons on the surface of the archivolt. The label is ornamented with balls on its inner surface, and the arch is filled up with a transom covered with scale-work, above a band of work not uncommon in advanced Norman, which may be described as a series of St. Andrew's crosses. The same appears on the capitals of the shafts. The nave has one narrow Norman window on the south side, and a corresponding one on the north side. It has also the remains of a north door. The chancel has one window similar to those of the nave on each side, the internal splays being very deep."

POSTLIP CHAPEL.

The later features are, in the nave, a pointed plain niche on the north side, near the chancel arch, and a trefoiled piscina on the south side. The roof is a timber one, which seems as late as the 16th century. In the chancel is a plain pointed niche on the north side, which has no appearance of having been used as a piscina. There are neither sedilia, piscina, nor door, on the south side of the chancel. But the principal feature is the chancel arch, a round one, of two orders, enriched, to the westward with the chevron (on the surface of the outer order of the archivolt), the billet (on the label) and the ornament I have already mentioned, in a band round the inner order of the arch, and the abacus of the capitals (*fig. 12*). The eastern face of the arch is comparatively plain. The outer order of the arch (to the westward) is supported by a shaft occupying the usual position between two salient angles. The inner order on a larger engaged shaft. The base has the claw that appears at Romsey and in other examples; and its mouldings shew it to be very pure (though not the earliest) Norman (*fig. 13*). The chapel is now only used as a barn, and the chancel is altogether unroofed (*Plate XVIII.*)

Fig. 12, Chancel Arch, Postlip.

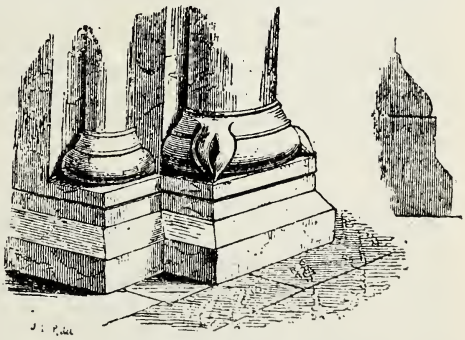


Fig. 13, Base of Shaft of Arch, Postlip.

Considering Mr. Petit's detailed description of this little sacred building at the time he wrote of unusual interest, we have given it very fully, for though it had been desecrated and converted to common uses before he wrote, doubtless it has undergone greater changes since.

The devolution of the Manor and Chapel of Postlip is not so obscure as has been supposed. It was one of the sixteen manors in the county held by Ansfrid de Cormeilles at the time of the Domesday Survey. Ansfrid's son or grandson, Richard, had a son and heir, Walter, whose daughter and heir, Margaret, married Hugh de Poer, by whom she had a daughter and coheir, who became the wife of Simon Solers. William de Solers, at the request of his tenants, built a chapel in the time of Stephen, and dedicated it to St. James, and endowed the Abbey of Tewkesbury with lands and

tithes on condition that the monks should find a chaplain to perform Divine service in the chapel on Sundays, Holydays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Fosbrooke, from whom these particulars are derived, shews the devolution of the manor down to the present time (see Vol. II., p. 347.)

The party then proceeded to

WINCHCOMBE,

where luncheon had been provided in the schoolroom. The President occupied the chair. After the luncheon, a very interesting announcement was made by the Rev. F. E. Warren, Vicar of Frenchay, who stated on the authority of M. Delisle that a 10th century Winchcombe missal had been discovered in the town library at Orleans. The explanation of the matter, he said, seems to be this. In the 10th century a monk from the monastery of Fleury sur Loire was sent over by Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, to introduce the Benedictine rule at Winchcombe. He, on his return to France, carried the service book with him, and it remained at Fleury until the French Revolution, when a great part of the library of the monastery was destroyed, but this particular volume came into the hands of the Town Council at Orleans, and can now be seen in the library of that city. It is to be hoped, said Mr. Warren, that the future local historian would make an effort to inspect it. These old missals are not only interesting from a liturgical point of view, but often contained entries respecting the manumission of serfs and other matters of archæological value. The Rev. W. Bazeley in thanking Mr. Warren for the information, promised that he would call the attention of Mr. Royce, who was engaged in editing the cartularies of Winchcombe Abbey, to the subject.

After an interval of about half-an-hour, during which the excursionists strolled through the town, the ancient capital of Mercia, of which an admirable history has been published by Mrs. Dent, and inspected the church and other objects of interest, among which was a Fire Engine just a century old, and the Public Stocks, preserved under the Town Hall, the journey was resumed to visit the

ROMAN VILLA AT SPOONLEY.

A drive over a difficult road, passing Sudeley on the left, brought them to Spoonley Wood. The villa reached at last, Mrs. Dent, of Sudeley Castle, whose interest in archæology is well known, and to whose permission the Society was indebted for the present variation of the day's proceedings, was introduced by the Rev. W. Bazeley. Mr. Bazeley then explained that the villa was discovered some six or seven years ago, and created a great deal of interest at that time. For two years it lay open, and was so injured by frost, rabbits, and also, he was afraid, by visitors, that Mrs. Dent thought fit to restore the stones to the position in which they were first found, and to cover over the best of the pavements, one of which, however, she had had removed, rather earlier, to Sudeley Castle. The ground plan was as perfect as that of any Roman villa he had seen, and in the restoration it had been faithfully preserved. These remains, Mr. Bazeley added, were those of the *villa urbana*, or the residence of the proprietor of the estate; the *villa rustica*, or farm, was still unexcavated, and he hoped that at some future time Mrs. Dent would allow them to open it.

Professor Middleton then gave a lucid address on Roman Domestic Architecture, with especial reference to the points of difference between that in England and that in Italy. He said much had been written about the Roman house as if there were one fixed type of plan ; but this was a mistake. There was really an endless variety, determined by considerations of site, surroundings, cost of ground, and whether the house was situated in town or country. The Romans adapted their buildings with great practical skill to different requirements, and thus a different house was needed in a very rainy country where cold lasts longer than in Italy. In Britain the climate affected the plan of the house, as seen in the absence of the *Atrium* or open Peristyle. The windows were universally glazed (in Italy not always), and a more extensive use of hypocausts and flue-tiles was needed to warm the rooms. For fuel, coal was, in some cases, though rarely, used as well as wood, especially near the Forest of Dean. Another important point of difference was that of materials. In Italy the Romans used *pozzolana*, which made a cement concrete like solid stone ; in this country, that material not being available, the walls were not made of concrete, but of rubble frequently, with lacing courses of brick. Vaults were rarer, and there were more wood floors. Upper storeys seem always to have been built, often of wood, which was plentiful in Britain, and half-timbered work was used much like that of mediæval houses. The roofs in Italy were usually tiled, or, in costly buildings covered with marble or bronze ; here they were more commonly covered with the so-called Stonefield slate, fastened with large iron nails. The hypocausts, owing to the lack of *pozzolana*, were made either with pilæ very closely set, or simply a series of flues ran horizontally through the concrete mass of the floor. Marble was very little employed, though in temples in the south of Britain blocks of white Luna marble did occur, and at Silchester the Basilica had *crustæ* of white marble. As a rule, however, there was no marble, and so mosaics of similar design to those in Italy were made with *tesseræ* of red clay, blue lias, and brown and white limestone. Glass *tesseræ* did not occur in Britain as a rule. The water supply and baths of the Roman-British houses were influenced by the fact of lead being much more plentiful in Britain than in Italy, as well as water. The pipes were not made of clay or stone, but of very thick lead. Water was laid on to upper floors, and in streets a central main was laid down, with rising mains branching right and left. The hot baths were sometimes lined with lead of great thickness as illustrated by the plates found in the great bath at Bath, which the Corporation of that place were barbarous enough to sell as old metal. The lead was obtained from mines in the Mendip hills, in Shropshire, and Cornwall. As in Italy, the cold baths were lined with *opus signinum*, made of lime and pounded pottery. Amid the differences thus described, the methods of decoration in Roman houses generally were the same. Mosaics with exactly similar patterns were found in examples in Italy, Greece, Africa, Gaul, and Britain. The painting and stucco reliefs were also of the same character, only perhaps in mouldings of stone and in sculpture a local rudeness was sometimes observable. The general plan of Roman towns in Britain was often modelled on a military *castrum* Gloucester and Chichester are examples of this, in which we still see the four main streets in the centre, where in mediæval times the cross was erected. Turning from the general subject of his notes to that of the villa at Spoonley,

the Professor said it was quite impossible to mark out the special purpose to which each room was applied, but doubtless the sleeping apartments were upstairs. In the middle of the central block was the *Tablinum* and the winter *triclinium*: near it was the kitchen, and a great part of one of the wings was taken up by hot and cold baths. From the mouldings on the capitals he should be inclined to believe that the date of the villa was not before 200; it might have been earlier than that, but probably it was not older than the time of Severus. The sincere thanks of all antiquaries are due both to Mrs. Dent and Mr. Bazeley for the money and care that have been expended on the excavation of this most interesting Roman house, and the very successful measures which they have taken for its future preservation.

At the conclusion of this address, the visitors inspected the carefully-preserved pavement, and the collection of Roman pottery, coins, and other relics, which had been found in the excavation, and which Mrs. Dent had caused to be brought from Sudeley Castle expressly for the occasion. Before leaving, the President, in the name of the Society, thanked the Lady of Sudeley for her kind and courteous reception, and added, that possibly on some future occasion they might revisit Spoonley, to inspect the *villa rustica*, which had yet to be opened. Mrs. Dent replied that she had been most pleased to welcome the Society, and she should be delighted if the members came, each with a spade, to continue the excavations: if they did so she would provide the bread and cheese, and they might be rewarded for their pains by some discovery of importance.

In great good humour the antiquaries retraced their steps through the tangled albeit particularly sloppy wood, to Waterhatch farm, where the brakes were in waiting for them. Owing, however, to the hilly nature of the road for a couple of miles or so, a considerable amount of pedestrian exercise had to be taken before the drive could be fairly resumed. A great deal of time was thus lost, and as the party, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Dobell, were to have afternoon tea at

WHITTINGTON COURT

at five o'clock, one feature of the programme was of necessity omitted. This was regretted, as the members were unavoidably deprived of the pleasure of a visit to Sevenhampton Church, upon which the Rev. J. Melland Hall, formerly vicar of the parish, was to have read a paper. The paper will, however, appear in due course in the printed Transactions, so that it will not be lost to the Society. At Whittington Court a cordial and hospitable welcome was extended by Mr. and Mrs. Dobell, and, after tea, the visitors inspected the adjacent church, where they were received by the rector, the Rev. A. C. Lawrence. The church, though small, and by so called *restoration considerably modernised* in general appearance, contains elements of antiquity and interest. The objects which principally attracted the notice of the archæologists were the two recumbent effigies now at the west end, concerning which Mr. Albert Hartshorne has some notes in his Paper on Monumental Effigies in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, printed in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Society. The effigies are of stone, and of the early part of the 14th century; the armorial bearings on their shields showing them to represent members of the ancient family of Crupes. The Roll of Arms of Peers and Knights in the reign of Edw. II. gives the arms of this

family thus :—"*Sir Richard de Crupes, de argent a vi mascles de goules e un label de azure.*" Fusils, however, and not mascles, are shown on the shield, which was doubtless a blunder on the part of the local sculptor. The effigies represent Richard de Crupes, who died in 1278, and his son of the same name who was living in 1316. Richard de Crupes possessed the manor of Whittington in the time of Henry III., and had a grant of markets, fairs, and free warren here in 1256. The grant was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *quo warranto* in 15th Edward I., and the family appear to have flourished at Whittington until the middle of the 14th century. A peculiarity about these effigies, remarks Mr. Hartshorne, is an extra protection or facing over the brow and temples. They both exhibit surcotes of great length, hauberks and quilted gambesons, and are carved with much freedom and simplicity. In Whittington church also there is a stone effigy of no great merit, of a lady wearing a gown and wimple, probably the wife of one of the men. The visitors having examined with much interest the church and effigies again took their places in the vehicles and returned to Cheltenham with the consciousness that they had had an enjoyable though long and fatiguing day.

THURSDAY, 18TH JULY, 1889.

The concluding meeting of the Society was held at the Municipal Offices on Thursday morning, the President in the chair. Votes of thanks were given to the Mayor and Corporation for the use of the Council Chamber, and to the Local Committee, and especially to Mr. G. B. Witts, the Local Hon. Secretary, for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting. Mr. Witts, in responding, said he must share the honours with Mr. E. Wethered, and further said they had by no means exhausted the examination of the antiquities of Cheltenham and the district. If the Society paid another visit to the town he should be pleased to arrange for another three days' meeting of a totally different district from the places now visited. Thanks were also accorded to the Rev. J. G. Day, Rev. B. F. Hemming, Rev. G. E. Webster, Rev. A. C. Lawrence, Rev. W. R. Coxwell-Rogers, and the Rev. the Hon. G. G. C. Talbot, Rector of Withington, for the facilities afforded by them in allowing the members to visit their respective churches, and for the information imparted on those occasions; also to Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons and Mr. and Mrs. Dobell for their hospitable receptions at Boddington Manor and Whittington Court; to the tenant of Stoke Orchard Manor House, to Rev. J. T. C. Stacey, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Dent, and Lord Eldon for the privilege of visiting Southam House, Postlip Hall, and the Roman Villas in Spoonley Wood and Chedworth; to Professor Middleton, Mr. G. B. Witts, and the Rev. William Bazeley, for their assistance as guides; and to Mr. Gibbons, Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley, Professor Middleton, Mr. R. Taylor, and the Rev. J. Melland Hall, for having prepared Papers.

It was agreed that next annual Summer Meeting of the Society shall be held at Bristol, under the Presidency of Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and it was announced that arrangements were being made for a Meeting in September next at Chepstow, to include a visit to the old Bishop's Palace at Matherne and the Roman City of Caerwent, the latter one of the two advanced posts in the country of the Silures.

On the motion of Sir Brook Kay, Bart., seconded by Mr. R. V. Vassar-Smith, a further vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Agg-Gardner for the courteous and able manner in which he had presided at the meetings.

Mr. AGG-GARDNER, in acknowledging it, said that it was much more healthy and instructive amusement to visit the breezy Cotswolds in company with intellectual friends than to be in "another place" where he would otherwise have found himself listening to the somewhat dry and uninteresting discusions which there took place.

Punctually at 10.15 a party numbering about 140 left the Plough Hotel yard in brakes, *en route* for Dowdeswell and Withington, and the Roman Villa at Chedworth. The first halt was made at

DOWDESWELL CHURCH.

where the party was met by the Rector, the Rev. W. Coxwell-Rogers, who read a brief account of the parish church, written several years ago by the late Mr. S. H. Gael. Of the parish Mr. Gael says: "In a country of Wells—Owdswell, Sandiwell, Colwell (Colnwell), Whitewell, Isinwell, Elwell—is situate the village of Dowdeswell, Fons Dodonis of the ancient charters. Owdswell was the Fons Odonis; and these names call back Odo and Dodo, Mercian chieftains of note, and founders of the Abbey of Tewkesbury, some years before the Norman Conquest, with whom these two places are said to have been in some way connected, though the connection may be fanciful from mere resembance of sound. However that may be, if in those early days there gathered near Dodo's well a tribe of herdsman, to tend their sheep and swine on the adjacent forests and widespread uplands, it is more likely that the Tabernacle for their Worship would be wooden, a material corresponding to the scene of their occupation, than the substantial stone edifice now existing. And it is noteworthy that the name, 'Oaken Church Hay,' is still attached to a spot at the western edge of Dowdeswell Wood, close to one of those primitive tracks—the packway."

"Dowdeswell Church," Mr. Gael says, "is indeed in its main features a post-Reformation structure. An earlier Chapel there doubless was, for the living, though a Rectory, was a Chapel to the great Church of Withington, a peculiar jurisdiction of the See of Worcester. Remains within the Church (Brasses, &c.), and without, the Sculptured Stones representing Zechariah's Golden Seven-branch Candlestick; the Lamb bound for the slaughter; &c., lately dug up on the site, and now re-set, medallion-wise, in the new-built walls, testify to an earlier building. Moreover, the South Porch, though its handsome Tudor Arch is of a late style, has traces of a piscina, and the South Window of the Nave is lancet-headed and earlier. But the Chancel, Nave, and Transepts (the Church being cruciform) are of similar height and character; the Parochial Records preserve the date when the Tower and its Spire (1575), and when the South Transept (1630), were built by, and at the charges of, the Possessors of the Estates of Upper Dowdeswell (Abyngton), and the Lower Dowdeswell (Rogers).

The chancel has a Perpendicular window, almost round-headed, now removed to the North transept gable, in displacement of a square-headed Tudor Window, like those still in the East and West walls of that transept. These and the design of the internal arches of the tower, show a general conformity of construction in re-construction in style, and not far apart, and all late.

The West window of the South transept is of a form which occurs in the North and South sides of Whittington Church (the next parish). These latter, it may be inferred from a monumental inscription to a rector there—Dr. Ingram, who died in 1756—were inserted by him. The gable window of the South transept is also of this style. Instead of tracery, its head, externally, has arcaded mouldings in relief, and it is square within. A conjecture may be hazarded that these details are due, in design and perhaps in execution, to the masons of the noble, classic Tudor edifice of the neighbourhood—Whittington Court. The West window is of debased style, and good, though recent, workmanship.

The tower contains three bells. It has plain, round-headed, louvre openings on its sides; from a cant on it, rises the octagonal spire, which is brought to the square by bold broaches. It has four sharp-pitched dormers midway up, and a rose finial, surmounted with a cross and vane. The whole interior is effectively thrown together by the four arches of the tower, which are comparatively lofty. The belfry floor is supported by a ribbed-fan vaulting. The font is of stone, octagonal in shape, with quartre-foil panels. There is an organ—a modern instrument of great power and compass.[1] As to the monuments, &c.: on a flat stone in the floor is a brass effigy of an ecclesiastic, without any scroll to denote name or date, but in two of corners are brass plates, representing two of the evangelistic symbols. There is another such plate detached, and probably there was a fourth, now missing.[2] This, and two adjacent flat stones are of the sandstone formation, and consequently were brought from a distance.

There is also a flat stone in the South transept, with an incised cross, on a pedestal of early date, but without inscription. These are relics of the old chapel. The monuments of later dates exhibit, perhaps, more than usual varieties of taste and style of form and epitaph. A yew tree in the churchyard, described by Bigland as "of primeval date, and in a state of very flourishing vegetation," flourishes still, and as Mr. Gael says "may see the decay of some generations yet to come."

Dowdeswell Camp was the next place to have been visited, but want of time prevented it, and a pleasant drive brought the party to

Withington Church,

from the bells of which the ringers sent out a hearty peal. The Vicar, the Rev. the Hon. G. G. C. Talbot, met the party, and pointed to two or three interesting features of the church, and then Prof. Middleton kindly acceded to a request made him, and made some remarks thereon. The structure was restored some sixteen or seventeen years ago. The church, Prof. Middleton said, is an exceptionally interesting one, and has in many respects followed the rule of development commonly seen in English parish churches. It was originally a small Norman church consisting simply of a nave and chancel, and was built about 1160, as evidenced by the extreme richness of the

1 This has now been removed and replaced by a *harmonium*.

2 The loose one is now lost, as is also the inscription. The Brass is mentioned by Haines, who assigns to it the date cir. 1520, and is more fully described in Mr. Cecil Davis's "Gloucestershire Brasses," No. liv. The figure is said to be habited in *processional* vestments: viz., a long flowing *cassock* reaching to the ground, entirely concealing the feet, a full plaited *surplice* rather shorter, with immense sleeves, around the neck the *almuce*, and over all a *cope* fastened across the breast by a square *morse*.—Ed.

mouldings of the south door. Early in the 13th century the chancel seems to have been extended and the central tower partly rebuilt. In the 14th century the upper part of the beautiful central tower was built and the south transept, which contains a beautiful decorated window, added. An unusual feature is that early in 13th century the chevron moulding of a round arch was re-used in the construction of a pointed arch in the north wall of the chancel. A clerestory and large west window date from the 15th century ; a rare feature is to be seen on the north side of the chancel, where there is a recess made to hold a small lead cistern, which unfortunately is not in its original position and was probably altered when moved. The water was drawn off from the little cistern in the recess by a pipe and tap. The carved stone boss, with a central hole through which the pipe passed, still exists. In monastic churches these little cistern-recesses are not uncommon, but in parish churches they are very rare. A very similar example is to be seen in the north wall of the sanctuary of Highworth church in Wiltshire. The use of this supply of water was probably for the washing of the chalice, paten and other sacred vessels. In the churchyard is a gravestone to the memory of Mrs. Horlick, who died about a century ago, and upon which is the following quaint inscription :—

In January ninety-one
She was delivered of a son,
And after that her time was short,
Before this world she did depart,
A husband young she left behind
For another wife to find
As good as she—he wished no more
Until his fleeting life was o'er ;
And then in hope to meet again
In Heaven, in the happy train.

CHEDWORTH ROMAN VILLA

was reached about one o'clock, and the party at once made their way to a marquee wherein a substantial luncheon, liberally provided by the President, awaited them. After the repast, the company drank to the health of the Queen, and then Sir Brook Kay gave the toast of "Our President," enumerating the services Mr. Agg-Gardner had rendered to the Society, and thanking him for the elegant feast, a feast, he said, which the Roman residents might have envied. "The Secretaries—general and local," was given by the chairman. A vote of thanks having been passed to Lord Eldon for allowing the Society to visit the villa, the company adjourned to the open air to listen to a general description of it by Prof. Middleton.

Standing on the doorstep of the Roman bath, and addressing the company standing or reclining on the greensward before him, Prof. Middleton first made some general observations on the villa, which he said is one of the most characteristic examples of the difference between the construction of Roman buildings in Italy and in Britain. It consisted of a large quadraugle surrounded by what resembled very much the mediæval cloister. Unfortunately, in England the Romans were unable to find that very fine cement they had in Italy, and they had here to use wood instead of concrete in the construction of the upper stories, and hence only the portions being preserved. In Rome there are still three or four of these houses left, one, the house of the Vestals, being in most respects far more like a villa of British construction than those usually built in Italy, the reason being that it was

erected for six ladies who, presumably from their chilly disposition, had to be housed in a building constructed on the plan followed in the colder atmosphere of Britain. The house of the Vestals, which adjoins the Forum, is one of the most perfect Roman houses that has been discovered, and is strikingly like the Chedworth villa, though about double the size, while the quadrangle is made of two squares instead of one, and running round the building are columns of marble instead of the stone which, by force of circumstances, was used in Britain. On the ground floor were the ordinary sitting-rooms, kitchens, and bath-rooms, the bed-rooms (as in all Roman buildings) being upstairs. The handsome staircases are all lined with marble, and each of the Vestals appears to have had a separate suite of rooms. The Vestals were not allowed to have the usual water supply laid on, for religious reasons, these sacred priestesses not being allowed to use such comparatively modern inovations as leaden pipes. Passing on to details of the villa at Chedworth, the Professor said the first special point of construction worthy of notice is the characteristic mosaic, red clay having to be used for red marble, and various coloured limestones for the other colours, all being laid carefully on three distinct layers of concrete. Another skilful piece of construction, of which there is an example here, is the manner in which the Romans lined their baths, in cases where they did not use lead, with a composition made up of broken pottery, lime, and sand, which resisted well the action of water. A third point to note is that the walls here were built in the characteristic British way and quite unlike the houses in Italy; the fine natural cement before alluded to not being available, they were composed of a sort of rubble made of soft oolite which had not withstood the ravages of time very well. The fourth point of note is the very interesting roof tiles, which are characteristic of England and unlike those in Italy—stones made of Stonesfield slate. The next feature of interest is the very well-preserved hypocausts or hollow floors under which the hot air from the furnaces spread to heat the rooms above. There is a great difference between the Italian and British construction of these, which depends again on the absence of the fine cement. In Britain a number of small supporting pillars had to be used, whereas in Italy these were often dispensed with altogether, the builders relying entirely on the strength of the cement for the support of the floor. In many cases even large upper rooms had a flat concrete floor, which was practically like one immense slab of stone, needing no support except at its edges, and thus exerting no side thrust on the walls as an arched vault would have done. In Britain "contignationes" or wooden floors were mainly used for the upper rooms.

Breaking up into four sections, under the guidance of Prof. Middleton, Rev. W. Bazeley, Mr. Witts, and Mr. Wethered, the party went on a round of inspection. Particular attention was directed to the building in the corner in which is a small pond. The late Canon Lysons contended that this was a baptistery, while others ridicule the idea of religious associations, and aver that it was simply a fish-pond. Mr. Bazeley, however, expressed his opinion that the building was originally a heathen temple, and that a subsequent resident of the villa was a Christian, and used the building as a baptistery.

At 4.30 the brakes were re-entered, and Cheltenham was reached about 6 o'clock, thus closing what was unanimously voted a day of unalloyed enjoyment.

Excavations of the Roman

Dr. SIR JOHN MACLEAN.

1887.		*FIRST LIST OF DONATIONS.*	£	s.	d.
Aug.	11	To Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., &c. -	1	0	0
	25	Sir William V. Guise, Bart. - -	1	1	0
	27	G. E. Lloyd Baker, Esq. - -	0	10	0
		Rev. C. S. Taylor - - -	0	10	0
		Francis James, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
		John Walker, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
		Rev. Prebendary Scarth - - -	1	1	0
	28	A. H. Paul, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
		C. Bowley, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
	30	Rev. David Royce - - -	1	1	0
		Robert Taylor, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
		Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., &c. - -	1	1	0
Sep.	1	Sir Brook Kay, Bart. - - -	1	0	0
	2	W. P. Price, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
	5	Sir John Dorington, Bart., M.P. - -	1	0	0
	9	Thomas Rome, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
		W. C. Heane, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
	10	A. T. Martin, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
	15	Rev. J. M. Lamb - - -	0	10	0
	23	S. H. Swayne, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
	24	John Bush, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
Oct.	1	E. A. Hudd, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
		F. F. Tuckett, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
		W. E. George, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
	3	G. W. Keeling, - - -	1	0	0
	4	C. P. Stewart, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
		W. H. Harford, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
Oct.	18	R. Randall, Esq. - - -	2	2	0
		Rev. H. L. Thompson - - -	0	10	6
		R. A. Charleton, Esq. - - -	0	10	0
		Rev. James L. Peach - - -	1	0	0
		E. Hartland, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
		W. C. Lucy, Esq. - - -	0	10	0
		Rev. G. D. Bourne - - -	0	10	6
		T. S. Bush, Esq. - - -	0	5	0
	24	Edward Bush, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
	26	Lord Sherborne - - -	1	0	0
Nov.	4	P. D. Prankerd, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
			£35	5	0

Villa, Tockington Park.

PER CONTRA. Cr.

1887				
	By Travelling Expenses to and from Tockington Park	2	4	1
	Petty Expenses, Postage, &c. - -	0	5	8
	Wages of Excavators - - -	12	19	6
	Mr. Smith for filling up the Excavation by agreement - - - - -	5	0	0
	Donation to Mr. Smith by the Council - -	2	2	0
		22	11	3

By Balance carried forward	12	13	9
	£35	5	0

Excavations of the Roman

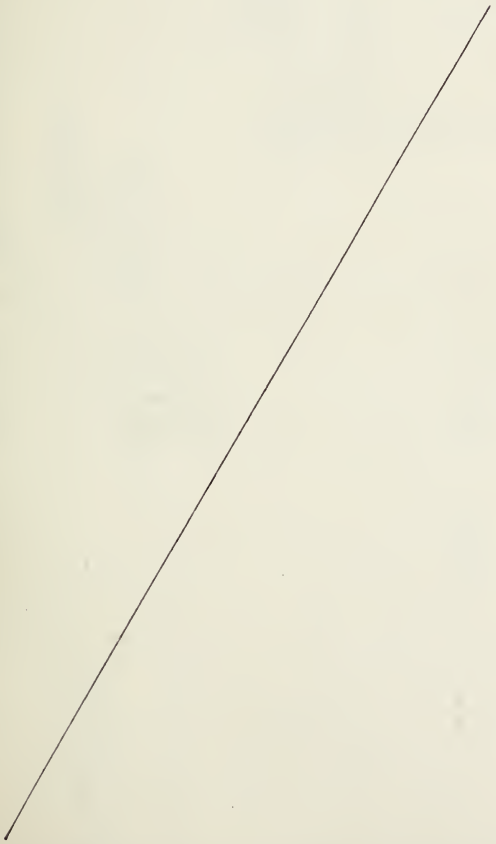
Dr. SIR JOHN MACLEAN.

			£	s.	d.
1888		Balance brought forward from last year -	£12	13	9
		SECOND LIST OF DONATIONS.	£	s.	d.
May 8	To	Sir W. F. G. Guise, Bart. - -	1	1	0
12		Collected by Mr. A. T. Martin - -	1	0	0
16		R. A. Charleton, Esq. - - -	0	10	0
May 24		Rev. F. J. Poynton - - -	0	10	0
June 22		P. D. Prankerd, Esq. - - -	1	1	0
27		Sir Brook Kay, Bart. - - -	1	10	0
29		Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., &c. -	1	1	0
July 4		Robert Taylor, Esq. - - -	2	2	0
5		W. H. Harford, Esq. . - -	1	0	0
19		Rev. S. E. Bartleet - - -	0	10	0
25		F. F. Tuckett, Esq. - - -	1	0	0
		Society of Antiquaries - - -	5	5	0
31		Anonymous - - - -	0	5	0
		Right Rev. Bishop Twells - -	1	0	0
		Profits of Meeting at Tockington, on Oct. 18th, 1887 - - -	7	0	2
			£37	8	11

Villa, Tockington Park.

PER CONTRA. Cr.

		£	s.	d.
1888	By Travelling Expenses - - -	0	17	6
	Wages of Excavators - - -	17	10	4
1889	Ditto - - - - -	4	16	3
	Travelling Expenses- - - -	1	0	0



By Balance paid the Treasurer in aid of Illustrations	13	4	10
	£37	8	11

Certified, JOHN MACLEAN.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1888-9. **Cr.**

1888.		£	s.	d.
April 22—To	Miscellaneous Printing	14	1	7
,,	Printing Transactions	216	16	3
,,	Purchase of Books, & Binding for Library	37	0	6
,,	Petty Disbursements	25	7	5
		293	5	9
	Balance	342	9	9
		£635	15	6

1888.		£	s.	d.
April 22—By	Balance, as per Bank Book	348	11	1
1889.				
April 22—Annual	Subscriptions, 1883-84	0	10	6
	Do. do. 1884-85	0	10	6
	Do. do. 1885-86	1	1	0
	Do. do. 1886-87	3	3	0
	Do. do. 1887-88	24	13	6
	Do. do. 1888-89	154	7	0
	Do. do. 1889-90	11	11	0
	Do. do. 1890-91	0	10	6
	Entrance Fees	15	4	6
	Life Subscriptions	5	15	6
	Dividends, Consols	16	17	2
	Donations	2	2	0
	Sale of Transactions	30	6	2
	Balance of Chipping Sodbury Meeting	8	12	0
,,	Gloucester Meeting	7	12	1
,,	Stroud Meeting	4	8	0
		£635	15	6

BERKELEY MANUSCRIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	84	19	11
	£87	19	11

Certified—H. W. BRUTON, F. A. HYETT } AUDITORS.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance	77	15	11
Subscriptions	7	4	0
	£84	19	11
Balance of General Account brought down	342	9	9
Less Balance of Berkeley MSS.	77	15	11
Balance, as per Bank Book	£264	13	10

LELAND IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

By JOHN LATIMER.

John Leland, the Father of English Antiquaries, from whose celebrated Itinerary the following compilation has been made, was born in London about the beginning of the 16th century, and was educated at St. Paul's School, Christ Church College, Cambridge, and All Souls' College, Oxford. Subsequently he resided for some time in France, where he is said to have become an accomplished linguist. How he was introduced to the notice of Henry VIII. is unknown, but in the accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber for 1528, amongst the items under "Quarters wages due at Christmas," is the following:—"For Sir John Leylonde's Exhibition, 25s.," and the same item occurs in March, 1529.[1] The pension then disappears, but on the 17th June, 1530, Leland, who had probably returned from France, was presented by the King to the rectory of Peppeling in the Marches of Calais,[2] although, as will presently be seen, he had not then received ordination as a deacon. As his name appears in a lengthy list of courtiers who received New Year's gifts of plate from the King in January, 1533,[3] he was doubtless in the royal service, and may already have been, as he soon afterwards certainly was, the palace librarian. In the following May he co-operated with Nicholas Udal in composing "divers verses," Latin and English, which were recited before Anne Boleyn, in the London pageant in honour of her coronation. Yet in the Vatican Registers, dated three months later, is a record of a dispensation of Pope Clement VII. for John Leyland, B.A., rector of Pippeling, to hold as many as four benefices, not exceeding a total value of 1000 ducats, "leaving him within the next seven years to take priest's orders, provided he takes sub-deacon's orders within the first two."[4] This remarkable dispensation must have been applied for in view

[1] Calendar, Vol. V., 305, 318.
[2] Ibid., Vol. IV., 2919.
[3] Ibid., Vol. VI., 14.
[4] Ibid., Vol. VI., 682.

of the prolonged inquiry which Leland was authorised to make about the same date, by a Commission under the Great Seal, appointing him the King's Antiquary, and empowering him, according to his own expression, to investigate "England's Antiquities, and to diligently search all the libraries of monasteries and colleges of this realm, to the intent that the monuments of ancient writers might be brought out of deadly darkness to lively light."[1] That little time was lost in commencing this task is proved by a letter from Sir George Lawson, Treasurer of Berwick, to Cromwell, dated June, 1534, in which the writer mentions an incident that had just occurred whilst he was "walking with Master Leylond in the Cathedral Church of York."[2] Some difficulty may afterwards have arisen respecting Leland's non-residence in France, for in July, 1536, Henry VIII. granted him a dispensation to absent himself from Peppeling "at his pleasure.[3] Nevertheless, from some cause unexplained, the antiquary was prevented from prosecuting his travels during the next two or three years, since it is clear that nearly all his observations were noted down after the suppression of the greater monasteries. And in his "Newe Yeares Gyfte" to his royal master, presented in 1546, Leland states that his itinerary had been made "by the space of these vi. yeres past," fixing its commencement in 1540. How thoroughly he had executed his commission is best shown by his own statement. "Al my other Occupations intermitted, I have so travelid yn yowr Dominions boothe by the Se Costes and the midle Partes, sparing nother Labor nor Costes, that there is almoste nother Cape, nor Bay, Haven, Creke or Peere, River or Confluence of Rivers, Brechis, Waschis, Lakes, Meres, Fenny Waters, Montaynes, Valleis, Mores, Hethes, Forestes, Chases, Woodes, Cities, Burges, Castelles, principale Manor Placis, Monasteries, and Colleges, but I have seene them; and notyd yn so doing a hole Worlde of thinges very memorable."

Leland went on to promise the King, "if God sende me Life to accomplische my Beginninges," a map of England engraved on a table of silver, and a civil history and topographical description

[1] Newe Yeares Gyfte, Hearne's Edition, Vol. I., xviii.

[2] Cal., Vol. VII., 637. [3] Life, 10.

of the kingdom, to which were to be added six books on the adjacent islands, and three books more containing royal and noble genealogies from the Saxon times downwards. To carry out this purpose he retired to his private house in London, intending to digest the mass of materials he had collected. But the death of Henry VIII., a few months later, was a heavy blow to the zealous antiquary, for the rapacious men who assumed power had no sympathy with his labours, deprived him, it is said, of the stipend he had hitherto received, and inspired him with anxiety respecting the security of his manuscripts. He fell, in consequence, into a depressed state of mind, which resulted soon afterwards in a mental alienation from which he never recovered. He died on the 18th April, 1552. He held at his death his first preferment near Calais, the rectory of Haseley, Oxfordshire, and the prebend of East and West Knowle in Salisbury Cathedral.

Much interest was immediately felt in the antiquary's manuscripts, and offers to purchase them were made to his brother and heir. But Edward VI. gave instructions that they should be taken into the custody of his able tutor, Sir John Cheek, who intended to digest and publish them, but was prevented by the troubled state of the country. Sir John afterwards gave four folio volumes of the papers (the Collectanea) to a Mr. Purefoy, one of Queen Elizabeth's councillors. The rest were dispersed into many hands, but a portion was re-gathered by Sir Robert Cotton, and forms part of the varied treasures of the British Museum. Another portion, including eight volumes of the Itinerary, was recovered by William Burton, the eminent Leicestershire antiquary, who, after obtaining the four volumes already mentioned from Mr. Purefoy's son, eventually presented nearly the whole to the Bodleian Library. The eighth volume of the Itinerary, which had been lent by Burton to a friend, was presented to that library long after his death. Unfortunately, in the course of their wanderings, the papers, and especially the Itinerary, had suffered so greatly from damp and neglect that they threatened to perish altogether. Burton had taken the precaution to get a copy taken of the damaged parts, including many pages which have since been lost, and luckily a still earlier

transcript of five volumes of the Itinerary, made by John Stowe, the historian of London, within about 24 years of Leland's death, was also brought to light. Aided by these and other documents, the laborious Thomas Hearne edited the first printed edition of the Itinerary, which appeared in 1710-12, in nine small volumes. A second edition, carefully revised, was published in 1745, and a third in 1768-70. Copies of all these issues are now very rare, and are beyond the reach of all but wealthy collectors.

In the following extracts relating to Gloucestershire the original text has been faithfully followed. An attempt has been made to collect the scattered fragments, which are very numerous, so as to bring together all that relates to each locality; but the notes respecting Sodbury have defied this arrangement. Nothing has been added save the headings in capitals, denoting the cities, market towns, &c., and a few observations placed within brackets.

The date of Leland's visit, or visits, for he seems to have been twice in Gloucestershire, cannot be accurately fixed. As he speaks of the "cathedrals" of Gloucester and Bristol, the earliest journey must have been subsequent to 1541. There are, it will be observed, several repetitions and some contradictory passages in the rough notes of the traveller, which would doubtless have been removed if he had lived to accomplish his great undertaking. The object of this paper being to place before the reader a literal transcript of the manuscript, it has been deemed undesirable to make any alteration in the text.

NORTHLEACH, LECHLADE AND FAIRFORD.

Vol. ii., p. 47, et seq.

From *Farington* onto *S. John's-Bridge* of 3. Arches of Stone and a Causey a 3. Miles *dim.* al by low grownd, and subject to the overflowinges of *Isis.*

I lerned that *Northlech*-broke, that cummith after to *Estleche*, enterith into *Isis* a litle byneth *S. John's-Bridg.*

This *Northlech* Water cummith from North to South.

Northlech is a praty uplandisch Toune viij. Miles from *S. John's-Bridg* by North. *Estleche* is a 5. Miles lower. both set *ripa citer.* as I cam.

As I rode over *Isis* I lernid that *ulta. ripa* was in *Glocestreshir*, and *citerior* and [in] *Barkshir*, and *Oxfordshir* not far of.

At the very ende of *S. John's-Bridge in ripa ulteriori* on the right Hond I saw a Chapelle in a Medow, and greate Enclosures of stone Waulles.

Heere was *in hominum memoria* a Priory of Blake Chanons of the Patronage of the Duke of *Clarance* or *York*. When this Priory was suppressid there were 3. Cantuaries erectid in the Chirch of *Lechelade;* and ther remaynid ontylle of late dayes one *Undrewoode*, Decane of *Wallingforde* founde Meanes that 2. of these Cantuaries should be at *Wallingford-College*, and the third to remaine at *Lechelade*.

From *S. John's-Bridge* to *Lechelade* about half a Mile, it is a praty olde Village, and hath a pratie *pyramis* of Stone, at the West Ende of the Chirch.

From *Lechelade* to *Fairford* about a 4. Miles al by low ground, in a maner in a levelle, most apt for grasse, but very barein of Woodde.

Fairford is a praty uplandisch Toune, and much of it longith with the Personage to *Tewkesbyri*-Abbay.

There is a fair Mansion Place of the *Tames* hard by the Chirch Yarde, buildid thoroughly by *John Tame* and *Edmunde Tame*. The bakside whereof goith to the very Bridg of *Fairford*.

Fairford never florishid afore the Cumming of the *Tames* onto it.

John Tame began the fair new Chirch of *Fairforde*, and *Edmunde* Tame finishid it.

[In Vol. iv., p. 30, amongst a quantity of miscellaneous notes referring to all parts of England, is the following:—"Mr. Ferrars told me that one of the *Tames* did make the fair Chirch of Fairford a litle above *S. John's* Bridge on *Ise*." In another set of disjointed jottings, Vol. vi., p. 17, we find:—"The Elder House of the *Tames* is at *Stowel* by *Northleche* in *Glouc. shire*. Mr. *Horne* of *Oxfordshire* dwelling by *Langeley* hath married this *Tame* Doughter and Heir, and shaul have by her a 80. *li.* Lande by the Yere. Syr *Edmunde Tame* of *Fairford* up by *Crekelade* cam oute of the House of *Tame* of *Stowel*. *Tame* that is now at *Fairford* hath

be maried a xii. Yere and hath no Childe. Wherefore be likelihod Syr *Humfre Stafford*, Sun to old *Staford* of *Northamptonshire* is likely to have the Landes of *Tame* of *Fairforde*. For he maried his Sister. And so the name of the *Tames* is like sore to decay."]

Both *John* and *Edmund* ly buried in a Chappelle of the Northside of *Fairford* Quier.

Epitaph : Joannis Tame.

Orate pro animabus Joannis Tame *armigeri* & Aliciæ *uxoris ejus, qui quidem* Joannes *obiit 8. die Mensis Maij, a° D.* 1500, *& an° regni Regis* Henrici 7. 16° *Et prædicta Alicia obiit* 20. *die Mensis* Decembris, *An° D.* 1471.

Epitaph : Edmundi Tame.

Hic jacet Edmundus Tame *miles, &* Agnes *&* Elizabeth *uxores ejus. qui quidem* Edmundus *obiit primo die* Octobr. *a° D.* 1534. *& a° regis* Henr. 8. 26.

Fairford Water risith a 5. Miles North North West from *Fairford*, and after rennith about a Mile lower thorough *Welleford* Village, and about a Mile lower as it were betwixt *Welleford* and *S. John's Bridge* goith into *Isis*.

The streame of *Isis* lyith from *S. John's Bridge* thus upward :

From *S. John-Bridge* to *Lechlad* more than half a Mile.

[Cricklade and other parts of Wilts follow.]

From *Fairford* to *Pulton* about a 2. Miles *dim.* Going out of *Fairford* I passid over the Water, wher is a Bridg of 4. Stone Arches.

[Account of Pulton Priory, Wilts, follows.]

Pulton-Bek about a Mile beneth *Pulton* goith at a Mille a litle above *Dounamney* into *Amney* Streame.

From *Pulton* toward *Amney* Villag I passid over *Amney* Water, and so to *Amney* Village, leving it on the right hand.

Amney Brook risith a litle above *Amney* Toune by North out of a Rok: and goith a 3. Miles of or more to *Douneamney*, wher Syr *Antony Hungreford* hath a fair House of Stone *ripa ulter.*

Amney goith into *Isis* a Mile beneth *Dounamney* again *Nunne Eiton* in *Wilshir.*

From *Pulton* to *Cirencestre* a 4 Miles.

CIRENCESTER.

Cirencestre stondith on *Churne* Ryver.

Churncestre caullid in *Latine Coriminum.*

Ther was afore the Conquest a fair and riche College of Prebendaries in this Toune; but of what *Saxon's* Foundation no man can telle.

Henry the first made this College an Abbay of Chanons Regulares, giving them the Landes of the Prebendaries totally, and sum other Thinges. *Rumbaldus*, Chauncelar to King *Edward the Confessor*, was Dene of this House, and buried in the Body of the Chirch, as it apperith by the Epitaphy on his Tumbe.

The Est Parte of the Chirch of *Cirencestre*-Abbay shewith to be of a very old Building. The West Part from the *Transeptum* is but new Work to speke of. King *Richard* the first gave to *Cirencestre* the Cortes and Perquisites of 7. Hundredes therabout yn *Glocestreshir.*

The Landes of *Cirencestre*-Abbay litle augmentid sins the Tyme of the Fundation by *Henry* the first.

There ly 2. Noble Men of *S. Amandes* buried withyn the Presbyterie of *Cirencestre*-Abbay Chirch.

And there is buried the Hart of *Sentia*, wife to *Richard* King of *Romains*, and Erle of *Cornwalle.*

Serlo first Abbate of *Cirencestre.*[1]

This *Serlo* made his Brother Prior of *Bradene-stoke.*

Ther were xxviij or xxix Abbates of *Cirencestre* after *Serlo.*

Mr Blake the last Abbate buildid 2. Fulling Milles at *Cirencestre* that cost a 700. Markes of Mony. They be wonderfully necessary, bycause the *Toun* standith alle by Clothing.

There hath bene 3. Paroche Chirchis in *Cirencestre*, whereof *S. Cecilia* Chirch is clene down. it was of late but a Chapelle. *S. Laurence* yet stondith, but as no Paroch Chirch. Ther be 2. poor Almose Women endowid with Landes.

Ther is now but one Paroch Chirch in al *Cirencestre:* but that is very fair.

The body of the Chirch is al new Work, to the which *Ruthal*, Bishop of *Duresme*, borne and brought up in *Cirencestre*, promisid much, but preventid with Deth gave nothing.

[1] Marginal Note:—"*Serlo* Decanus *Severianæ* Eccl. fit abbas *Coriniensis.*

One *Alice Aveling*, Aunt to Bishop *Ruthal* by the Mother side, gave an Hundreth Markes to the Building of the right goodly Porche of the Paroch Chirch.

And *Ruthalles* Mother contributid and other to the Performent of it.

Alexander Necham, a great Clerk and Abbate of *Cirencestre*, buried in the Entring of the Cloister of *Wiccestre*, entering out of the Chirch into the Cloyster. King *Henry* the first made the Hospital of *S. John* at *Cirencestre*. *Cirencestre* Toun hath but a Bailife to govern there.

Cirencestre is yn *Coteswolde*.

Cirencestre hath the most celebrate Market in al that Quarters on *Monday*.

The way lyith this from *Cirencestre* to *London:*

To Fairford vj. Miles.

To Faringdon viij.

To Dorchestre v. Miles.

To London . . . . .

[In Vol. v. pp. 64-5 are the following additional notes relating to Cirencester.]

Cirecester, corruptely for *Churnecestre*, peraventure of *Ptoleme* cawlled *Coriminum*, stondeth in a Botom apon the Ryver of *Churne*. The Cumpace of the old Waul, *cujus pauca adhuc extant vestigia* was nere hand ii Myles. A Man may yet walking on the Bank of *Churne* evidently perceyve the Cumpace of Fundation of Towers sumtyme standing in the Waul. and nere to the Place wher the right goodly Clothing Mylle was set up a late by the Abbate was broken down the Ruine of an old Tower toward making of the Mylle Waulles, in the which Place was fownd a quadrate Stone fawllen down afore, but broken in *aliquot frusta*, wherin was a *Romaine* Inscription, of the which one scantly letterd that saw yt told me that he might perceyve *Pont. Max.* Among

Be lyklehod yn times past Guttes were made that Partes of *Churne* Streame might come thorough the Cyte, and so to returne to theyr great Botom.

The Soyle in the Stony Feeldes abowt *Cirecestre* is more apt for Barle then Whete.

Therabowt as in *Coteswold* is smawl Plenty of Wood except in few Places, kept of necessite.

divers *numismata* fownd frequently there Dioclesian's be most fairest. But I cannot adfirme the Inscription to have been dedicate onto hym. In the Middes of the old Town in a Medow was found a Flore *de testellis versicoloribus*, and by the Town *nostris temporibus* was fownd a broken Shank Bone of a Horse, the Mouth closed with a Pegge, the which taken owt a Shepard founde yt fillid *nummis aryenteis*. In the South Sowth West side of the Waul be likelyhod hath bene a Castel, or sum other great Building. the Hilles and Diches yet remayne. The Place is now a Waren for Conys, and therin hath be fownd Mennes Bones, *insolitæ magnitudinis*, also to sepulchres *ex secto lapide*. In one was a round Vessel of Leade covered. and in it Ashes and Peaces of Bones. More than iii. Parts of the old Town is now goodly Medow Ground. The iiii. Part ys yet wel inhabited, having one Paroche Chirche very richely wrought, and an Abbay of Blak Chanons *fundatore* Henrico *primo*. But there afore was a great Chirch of Prebendaries. In the Body of the Chirch in a sepulchre Crosse of White Marble is this [Inscription,] *Hic jacet* Rembaldus *presbyter, quondam hujus ecclesiæ decanus*, [*et tempore Edwardi regis Angliæ cancellarius.*]

Sum say that it was the Place wher Sege was laide to the Town, and not far thens is a steepe rownd Biry like a Wind Myl Hill *ext. muros* cawlled *Grismundes* Tower, for *Gusmundes* Tower, as theie say.

Ther is also a litle Chapel as an Almose House.

[The itinerary, which was interrupted to interpolate these notes, is now resumed.]

TETBURY AND BEVERSTONE.

Tetbyri is vij Miles from *Malmesbyri*, and is a praty Market Toun.

Tetbyri liyth a 2. Miles on the lift Hand of from *Fosse* as Men ride to *Sodbyri*.

Tebbyri was of later tymes the *Moulbrays* Lande.

A Castellet buildid by one of the *Barkeleys* of Spoyle that he wan yn France. It standith aboute a Myle from *Tettebyri*. (Note in the margin, " *Beverstone* Castelle).

Syr *Wylliam Berkeley* a very olde Knighte and Lorde of *Beverstane* Castelle welle motid hath also a nother Maner Place caullid *Over* a 4. Miles from *Brightstow* sumwhat on the right Hond by the way from *Brightstow* to . . . . . .

Thomas Lorde *Barkeley*, as old Syr *William Barkeley* of *Over* and *Beverstane* told me, was taken Prisoner in *Fraunce*, and after recovering his Losses with *Frenche* Prisoners and at the Batail of *Poyters* buildid after the Castell of *Beverstane* thoroughly. a Pile at that tyme very preaty.

Mr. *Wikes* of *Dodington* contendith by sum reasons that the *Berkeleys* of *Dureslege* wher of as olde an House or older then the *Barkeleys* of *Berkeley*. But the Name of *Berkeley* Town and Lordship of whom the *Berkeleys* wher caullid soundith to the contrary.

There were Nunnes at *Minchin Hampton* in *Glocestershir* towarde *Tettebyri*.

Bremisfeld stondith in the Paroche of *Estenhaul* aboute a 2. Miles from *Ledebyri*. Here is in the Clyving of an Hille a Castelle having fair Towres It was the *Beauchaumpes* Lordes of *Bodington* 4. Miles from *Glocester*. It was buildid by the *Beauchamps*. Syr *John Talbot* of *Grafton* by *Bromesgreve* bowte it.

Ther is at *Bodington* 4. Miles North from *Glocester* a fair Maner Place and a Parke. It cam to one *Rede*, Servante to the Lorde *Beauchamp*, that maried his Lordes Doughter the eldest of 3. and the *Redes* have it stille. [Vol. vi. pp. 72 & *seq.*]

The Hed of *Isis* in *Coteswalde* risith about a Mile a this side *Tetbyri*.

The *Fosse* way goith oute at *Cirencestre*, and so streachith by a manifeste greate Creste to *Sodbyri* Market . . . Miles of, and so to *Bristow*.

Cowberkele lyith by North West a vj. Miles from *Cirencestre*, and there ys the Hedde of *Cowberkeley*-Streame.

Master *Bridges* hath a fair House at *Cowberkele*.

[His House caullid . . . . . longid onto one *Ferrares* attainctid for cumming with King *Richard* the 3. onto the Felde of *Bosworth*, and so it was gyven to *Bridges*. Vol. vi. p. 72.]

This Streame cummith a 3. Miles lower thorough *Rencumbe* Park, and ther hath Sir *Edmunde Tame* a very fair House.

From *Cirencestre* to *Malmesbyri* viij. Miles.

First I roode about a Mile on *Fosse*. then I turnid on the lifte Hand, and cam al by Champagne Grounde, fruteful of Corne and Grasse, but very litle Wood.

[Leland then pursued his way to Malmesbury, Bath, Wells, &c. Whilst at Bradford, he made a note of "the notable Stone Bridges apon Avon," of which only the following concern this county.]

Bristow Bridge a 10. Miles lower (from Bath).

A 2. Miles above *Bristow* was a commune *Trajectus* by Bote, wher was a Chapelle of S. *Anne* on the same side of *Avon* that *Bath* stondith on, and heere was great Pilgrimage to S. *Anne*.

Vol. iv. p. 73.

From *Eovesham* I passed a 6. or 7. Miles all by Champion Ground in the Vale of *Eovesham*, being all or most part in *Worcestershire* to *Stanwey* Village, standinge in the Rootes of the Hills of *Cotswould*.

The Vale of *Eovesham* is as it were for such an Angle the *Horreum* of *Worcester-shire*, it is soe plentifull of Corne. It lyeth from the Ripe of *Avon* to the Rootes of *Cotswould*-Hilles.

There is in *Stanwey* (*Com. Glouc.*) a fayre Mannour Place and Lordship, at the East Ende of the Churche, of late belonging to the Abbots of *Tewkesbury*, where he sometimes laye. Mr. *Tracy* hath it now in Farme.

There cometh downe from East-South-East a Broket, that after goeth to *Todington* streame.

From *Stanwey* a Mile to *Didbroke*, and a Mile beyond is Hilly [Hayles][1] There cometh down a Purle of Water from the South syd of *Hales* Abbey,[2] and goeth toward *Todington* Water

[1] Leland's MS. of this tour is lost. There are two early transcripts, and the important variations are given within brackets.

[2] In Vol. v. p. 1. is found the following isolated entry. with the words "Hayles Abbaye" in the margin :—An° D. 1251°. *consummata est ecclesia cum dormitorio, claustro & refectorio : expensis in operationibus octo marcarum millibus.*

WINCHCOMB.

From *Hales* to *Winchelscombe* a Mile and an halfe by fayr plentifull Hilles. The Towne of *Winchelescombe* (*Com. Glouc.*) standeth from a litle Valley by East, and soe softly risith in length of one principall Street into the West. The Towne of certaine, as it appeareth in divers Places, and especially by South towardes *Sudeley*-Castle, was walled; and the Legend, or Life, of *Kenelme* doth testifie the same.

There was a Fortresse or Castle right against the South syde of St. *Peter's*, The Parish Church of *Winchecombe*, called of latter dayes (as appeareth by Writinges in *Winchecombe* Abbey) *Ivy-Castle*, now a place where a few poore Houses bee and Gardeins. I thinke that the ould Buildinges of it fallinge into ruine, and Ivy growinge in the Walles of it, caused it to be called by the Name of *Ivy-Castle*.

The last Prior of *Winchelescombe* tould mee that he hath heard that there was a Fort or Castle about the East-North-East Part of the Towne of *Winchelscombe*.

Kenelphus, Kinge of the *Merches*, had a Pallace in this Towne, and first builded a famous Abbey in it, and dedicated it with a glorious Solemnity. This Abbey was a 2. sundry tymes defaced with Fyer and reedifyed.

Rich. de Kiddermister, the last Abbot savinge one, did great Cost of the Church, and enclosed the Abbey towardes the Towne with a maine Stone-Wall *ex quadrato Saxo*.

There laye buried in the East part of the Church of the Monastery of *Winchecombe*, *Kenelphus* and *Kenelmus*, the Father and Sonne, both Kinges of *Merches*. There laye in St. *Nicholas* Chappell at the East Ende of the High Aulter on *Hen. Boteler*, that covered the Body of the Church of the Monastery with Lead. This *Boteler* was of the House of the *Botelers* of *Sudeley*. There laye other of the *Botelers* of *Sudeley* in the Church of the Monastery. There was of ancient tyme a Church of *St. Nicholas* in the East part of the Towne, decayed many Yeares since.

In K. *Hen.* 5. tyme, the Paroch Chyrch of the Towne was kept in the Body of the Church of the Monastery. But in K. *H.* 6. tyme one *William Winchecombe*, Abbot of *Winchelescombe*

beganne with the Consent of the Towne a Paroch Church at the West Ende of the Abbey, where of ould tyme had beene and then was a litle Chappell of St. *Pancrace.*

Abbot *William* made the East Ende of the Church. The Parishoners had gathered a 200*l.* and began the Body of the Church; but that Summe being not able to performe soe costly a Worke *Rafe Boteler* Lord *Sudeley* helped them and finished the Worke.

I marked in the South Isle of the Quire, first the Image of *Tho. Boteler* Lord *Sudeley.* Then were there Images of these his Sonnes followinge, *John*, *William*, *Thomas* and *Rafe*, and an Image (as I take it) of *Elizabeth* Wife to *Rafe* L. *Sudeley.* There was alsoe, in the Glasse Windowes in the North Isle of the Quire Images of 4. Gentlewomen, whereof one was name *Alicia*, Da. to *Tho. Boteler* L. *Sudeley.*

The Parish Church is dedicated to St. Peter.

There was once an Hospitall in the Towne, but now the Name onely of *Spittle* remaineth.

The Brooke that cometh downe by the South Part of the Towne is commonly called *Esteburne.* It risith about 3. Miles above the Towne by West, and soe runneth by East to the very Bottome of the Towne of *Winchecombe.* Then it turneth somewhat North to *Todington*, not 2. Miles of, and it goeth to the River of Avon.

[In Vol. viii., pp. 98-9, are the following additional Winchcombe Notes:

Averey Parson of *Dene* tolde me . . . that it aperithe by Seint *Kenelme's* Legend that *Winchelcombe* was *oppidum muro cinctum.* And he saythe that the Towne Buyldinge was muche toward *Sudeley* Castell, and that ther yet remayne sum Tokens of a Diche and the Foundation of a Wall, and that ther be Tokens of an othar Way up a praty way beyonde the highe Strete above the Churche where the Farme of *Corwedene* is: so that of old tyme it was a mighty large Towne.

The Monastery was set in the best Parte of all the Towne, and hard by it where the Parioche Churche is was Kynge *Kenulphe* Palace. *Winchelcombe* is set in the Rottes of *Cotiswolde.*

The Ryver that cummythe as the old Towne stoode thorough the Mydle of *Winchelcombe* is comonly caulyd ther *Grope cunte*, but aftar a litle benethe *Todington*, by the which it rennithe, it changythe the Name, and aftar a this syde *Eovesham* at a litle Village caullyd *Ampton* it rennythe into *Avon*. The Head of this Rivar is a 2. Myles above *Wynchelescombe* in the Hill.

This Riveret cummythe within a Qwarter of a Myle of *Hayles* Monasterie in the Valley under it.]

SUDELEY.

The Castle of *Sudeley* is about halfe a Mile from *Winchecombe*. . . . . *Boteler* L. *Sudeley* made this Castle *à fundamentis*, and when it was made it had the Price of all the Buildinges in those Dayes. I read but of one L. *Sudeley* of the *Botelers*, and is Name was *Thomas*, as it appeareth in the Glasse Windowes at *Winchecombe* in St. *Peter's* Church. Therefore I take it that it was this *Thomas* that made the Castle. Yet did Mr. *Tracy* tell mee, that *Rafe Boteler* builded the Castle; but he shewed noe Authoritye, why. Indeed *Thomas* had a Sonne called *Rafe*, sett as yongest in order in the Glasse Windowes in St. *Peter's* Church.

The L. *Sudeley* that builded the Castle was a famous Man of Warre in K. *H.* 5. and K. *H.* 6. Dayes, and was an Admirall (as I have heard) on Sea; whereupon it was supposed, and spoken, that it was partly builded *ex spoliis Gallorum*;[1] and some speake of a Towre in it called *Potmare's Towre*, that it should be made of a Ransome of his.

One thinge was to be noted in this Castle, that part of the Windowes of it were glased with Berall. There had beene a Manour Place at *Sudeley* before the Building of the Castle, and the plott is yet seene in *Sudeley* Parke where it stoode.

K. *E.* 4. bore noe good Will to the L. *Sudeley*, as a Man suspected to be in heart K. *H.* 6. his Man; whereupon by Complaints he was attached, and going up to *London* he looked from the Hill to *Sudeley*, and sayd, Sudeley *Castle, thou art a Traytor, not I.* After he made an honest Declaration, and sould his Castle of *Sudeley* to K. *E.* 4.

[1] This statement is repeated in nearly the same words in a stray note, Vol. viii., p. 99.

Afterward K. *H.* 7. gave this Castle to his Uncle *Jasper* D. of *Bedford*, or permitted him to have the use of it. Now it goeth to ruine. more pittye. The *Tracies* of *Todington* were sett up by Landes given them by the *Botelers*.

There runneth a praty Lake out of *Sudeley* Parke downe by the Castle, and runneth into *Esseburne* Brooke, at the South syde of *Winchcombe*.

From *Winchelescombe to* { *Tewkesbury* 7. / *Cirencester* 15. / *Gloucester* 12. / *Southam* 3. } Miles.

by good Corne, Pasture, and Wood but somewhat Hilly. *Southam* there dwell Sr. *John Hodleston*, and hath builded a pretty Mannour Place. He bought the Land of one *Goodman*.

[*The following notes on Sudeley occur in Vol. viii., pp.* 31-2:

The Lordeshipe of *Sudeley* in *Glocestershire* longed to the *Botelars* that were Western Men.

One *Rafe Boteler* of *Sudeley* buylded the Castle of *Sudeley* aboute the tyme of *Henry* the 6. and *Edward* the 4.

Butlar Lorde *Sudley* was emprisoned in *Edwarde* the 4. Dayes, whereupon he resigned his Castle into the Hands of Kynge *Edward*. This Castle cam after to *Gaspar* Duke of *Bedforde* that kept Howshold in it.

The Hawle of *Sudley* Castle glased with rownd Beralls.

The *Tracyes* hold *Todington* Lordeshipe and othar Lands by the Gyfte of the *Botelers*.]

CHELTENHAM.

To *Chiltenham*, a longe Towne havinge a Market. It belonged to the Abbey of *Tewkesburie*, now to the Kinge. There is a Brooke on the South syde of the Towne.

From *Chiltenham* to *Gloucester* 6. Miles all by lowe Groundes, Corne, Pasture and Meadowe. All the Quarter is thereabout from *Winchcombe* to *Eovesham* and to *Tewkesburie*, and all the Waye from *Chiltenham* to *Gloucester*, and thence to *Tewkesbury*, and partly from *Gloucester* on *Severne* Ripes to *Newenham* much lowe Groundes, subject to all suddaine Risinge of *Severne*. Soe that after Raine it is very foule to travaile in. I passed over 2. or 3. small Lakes betwixt *Chiltenham* and *Gloucester*, and they resort to *Severne*.

GLOUCESTER.

The Towne of *Gloucester* is antient, well builded of Tymbre, and large, and strongly defended with Walles, where it is not well fortified with the deepe Streame of *Severne* Water. In the Wall be 4. Gates by East, West, North and South, and soe beare the Names; but that the East-Gate is called *Aillisgate*.

The antient Castle standeth South on the Towne by *Severne* left Ripe, whither Picardes and small Shippes come in almost by the Castle. I lerned that the ould Key on *Severne* stood hard by St. *Oswaldes*, and for strife betwixt the Towne and St. *Oswaldes* House it was thence remooved. When the Key was by St. *Oswaldes*, there was divers pretty Streetes that now be cleane decayed, as St. *Bride's Street*, and *Sylver Girdle Street*. The truth is that those Streets stood not most holesomely, and were subject to the raginge Floodes of *Severne*, therefore Men desired more to inhabit in the higher Places of the Towne. The Beauty of the Towne lyeth in 2. Crossing Streets, as the Gates of the Towne lye; and at the place of the Midle meetinge, or Quarters of these Streets is an Aquæduct incallated [incastellid].

There be Suburbes without the East, North, and South Gates. The Bridge onely with the Causey lyeth at the West Gate. The Bridge that is on the cheife Arme of *Severne*, that runneth hard by the Towne, is of 7. great Arches of Stone. There is another a litle more West of it, that hath an Arch or 2, and serveth at a time for a Ditch or Dreane of the Meades. A litle way farther there is another Bridge, hard without the West Gate, and this Bridge hath 5. great Arches. From this Bridge there goeth a great Causey of Stone, forced up through the lowe Meadowes of *Severne* by the length of a Quarter of a Myle. In this Causey be divers double arched Bridges, to dreane the Meadowes at Floodes. At the Ende of this Causey is a Bridge of 8. Arches not yet finished.

Bell a Merchant of *Gloucester* now livinge [defunt] consideringe (*sic*) to a Common-Wealth Bridges and Causeys be, and to the Towne of *Gloucester* hath geven x.*li*. Land by the Yeare to the Maintenance of them.

There are 11. Parish Churches in *Gloucester* Towne. In the Suburbes is *Ewines*. I cannot surely tell whether this be one of the eleven.

The *Grey Fryers* Colledge stood within the Towne not farre from the South Gate. This place is now turned to a Brew-House. One of the L. *Berkeleys* was Founder of it.

The *Black Fryers* Colledge stoode within the Towne not farre from the Castle Garth. K. *Hen.* 3. and *Stephen Dūs de Harneshull Miles* were Founders thereof about 1239. This House is made by one *Bell* a Drapering House.

The *White Fryers* Colledge stoode in the Suburbe without the North-Gate. There is in the same North Suburbe somewhat more by North an Hospitall for poor Folkes endowed with Landes dedicate to St. *Margaret*. The Towneship hath the order of this.

There is another poore Hospitall of St. *Mary Magdelen* somewhat more by North than St. *Margarettes*. The Priory of *Lanthony* was taken as a Founder there, and was wont to maintaine it with a certaine Charity of Bread.

There is an Hospitall of St. *Bartholomew* a litle within the West Gate. This Hospitall had once a Maister and 52. poore Men, and now it hath a Maister and 32. poore Men and Women. The B. of *Worcester* doth give this Hospitall. Some saye it was of the Kinges Foundation. One *Pancefoot*, that was livinge in the Mind of ould Men, is buried in the Chappell of this Hospitall. *Whitmaster* a Suffragave now Ruler of this House raised this Hospitall, that afore was very subject to the rising of *Severne*, and builded a fayre Lodging for himselfe in the Hospitall.

Thinges excerpted out of certaine Writinges in the Wall of the North Isle of the Body of the Cathedrall Church of Gloucester.

Osric, first under King and Lord of this Countyre, and the Kinge of *Northumberland*, with the Licence of *Ethelred* K. of *March*, first founded this Monastery *an. dnī.* 681. *Osric* by the Councell of *Bosell*, first Bishop of *Worcester*, put in Nunnes, and maketh his Sister *Kineburge* Abbesse there.

The [Thre] Noble Women *Kineburge*, *Eilburge*, and *Eva* Queenes of *March* onely Abbasses for the tyme of the Nunnes, the which was 84. and 4. (*sic*) Yeares. The Nunnes were ban-

ished [ravyshed] and driven awaye by Warres betwixt K. *Egbart* and the K. of *Marches*.

Barnulph K. of *Marches* bringeth in Seculer Canons and Clerkes givinge Possessions and Liberties to them.

King *Canute* for ill livinge expelleth the Seculer Clerkes, and by the Councell of *Wolfstan* B. of *Worcester* bringeth in Monkes.

Eldred B. of *Worcester* translated to *Yorke* taketh a great part of the Landes of *Gloucester* Abbey to reædifie the Minster of *Yorke*.

A Nobleman called *Wolphine* [*Wolphire Lekne*] for 7. Preists killed had Penance to find perpetually 7. Monkes in *Gloucester*.

Thomas Archb. of *Yorke* restored the Landes to *Gloucester* the which *Ælredus* Archb. of *Yorke* wrongfully did withhould.

William the Conquerour gave the Abbey of *Gloucester* decayed to *Serlo* his Chaplaine. *Serlo Monachus Scti.* Michaelis *in* Normannia.

K. *William the Conquerour* an his Sonnes gave Possessions and Liberties to the Abbey of *Gloucester*.

Sancta Arilda Virgin, martyred at *Kington* by *Thornebury*, translated to this Monastary had done many Miracles.

Roger Lacy E. of *Hereford*, *Roger* L. *Berkeley*, *Hugh de Portu*, *Helias Giffard*, *Jo. Maungeant* Canon of *Hereford*, were Monkes in *Gloucester*.

The Quire and South-Isle of *Gloucester*-Church were made by Oblations done at the Tombe by K. *E.* 2.

The Names of Noblemen buried in the Monastery of Gloucester.

Osfric, Founder of *Gloucester*-Abbey, first laye in St. *Petronell's* Chappell, thence remooved into our Lady Chappell, and thence remooved of late dayes, and layd under a fayre tombe of Stone on the North syde of the High aulter. at the Foote of the Tombe is this written in a Wall:

Osirus *Rex primus fundator hujus Monasterii.* 681.

Rob^{tus}. *Curthoise*, sonne to K. *William the Conquerour*, lyeth in the midle of the Presbitery. There is on his Tombe an Image of Wood paynted, made longe since his Death.

K. *E.* of *Carnarvan* (or K. *E.* 2.) lyeth under a fayre Tombe in an Arch at the Head of K. *Osric* Tombe.

Serlo, Abbot of *Gloucester*, lyeth under a fayre Marble Tombe, on the South syde of the Presbitery. There was of late taken up a Crosse wrapped in a Bulles Hide under an Arch at the Head of the Tombe of *Edw.* of *Carnarvan*, where *Malverne*, alias *Parker*, late Abbot of *Gloucester* made a Chappell to be buried in. A Monke tould mee that it was the Corps of a Lady Countesse of *Pembroke*.

Abbot *Horton* lyeth under a flatt Stone in the North Part of the Transept of the Church.

Abbot *Froucester* lyeth in a Chappell at the South West Part of the Quire.

Gamage a Kt. of *Wales*, and his Wife, lye in a Chappell in the North East part of the Body of the Church.

These Inscriptions be written on the Walles of the Chapter-House in the Cloyster of *Gloucester*.

Hic jacet Rogerus [Roger Lacy] *Comes de* Hereford.
Hic jacet Ricūs Strongbowe *filius* Gilberti *Comitis de* Pembroke.
Hic jacet Gualterus *de* Lacy.
Hic jacet Philippus *de* Foye *miles*.
Hic jacet Bernardus *de* Novo Mercatu.
Hic jacet Paganus *de* Cadurcis.
Hic jacet Adam *de* Cadurcis.
Hic jacet Robertus Curtois.

Hanley
Farley
Horton
Sebroke
Froncester(*sic*)
Morwent
} Abbotts of *Glouc.*

These notable thinges following I learned of an ould Man, made lately a Monke of *Gloucester*.

Serlo reæddified *Gloucester* Abbey. Abbot *Hanley* and *Farley* made our Lady Chappell, at the East End of the Church. Abbot *Horton* made the North Part of the Crosse Isle. The South Part of the Crosse Isle and much of the Presbitery Vault was made by Oblations at the Tombe of K. *E.* 2.

Abbot *Sebroke* made a great Part of the exceedinge fayre and square Towre in the Middest of the Church. This Towre is a Pharos to all Partes about from the Hilles.

Abbot *Froncester (sic)* made the Cloyster a right goodly and sumptuous Peice of Worke.

Abbot *Morwent* newly erected the very West Ende of the Church, and 2. Arches of the Body of the Church, one on each syde, mindinge if he had lived to have made the whole Body of the Church of like Worke. He also made the stately and costly Porch on the South syd of the Body of the Church.

One *Osberne* Celerer of *Gloucester* made of late a fayre new Tower or Gate-House at the South West Part of the Abbey Cemiterye.

These fayre Villes or Mannour Places belonge to the Abbot of *Gloucester*.

Prinknesse on an Hill, where is a fayre Parke 3. Miles from *Gloucester* by East.

Dineyard [*Vineyard*] a goodly House on an Hillet at the Cawsey End at *Gloucester* by West.

Hartlebury 4. Miles by North-West from *Gloucester*.

Froncester, where sometimes was a Colledge of Prebendaries, suppressed and given to *Gloucester* Abbey distant from *Gloucester* 8 Miles, and standeth a Mile beyond *Standley Priory*. The Kinge hath it now. It is an 100. *m.* by the Yeare.

Bromefeild, where sometimes was a litle Colledge, since impropriate to the Abbey of *Gloucester*, a 2. Miles from *Ludlowe*.

The following additional Notes on Gloucester Cathedral are from Vol. viii., p. 32 *et seq.*

Ex inscriptionibus in occidentali parte *Glocester* Churche.

Osricus *rex primus fundator* of that Monastary *in Anno Domini* DCLXXXI. for Nuns.

Saynt *Arild* Virgin, martired at *Kinton* ny to *Thornberye* by one *Muncius* a Tiraunt, who cut of hir Heade becawse she would not consent to lye withe hym. She was translatyd to this Monasterye, and hathe done great Miracles.

The great Southe Ysle of *Gloucestar* Churche was made by Oblations done at the Tombe of Kynge *Edward* the Second.

Roger Lacye Erle of *Hereford*.

Roger Lord *Berkley*.

Hugo de Portu. Helias Giffard.

Master *John Mangeant*, Chanon of *Herford* wer Monks of *Gloucestar.*

Bernulf, Kynge of *Merche*, bringethe in Seculer Chanons and Clerks, gyvynge Pocessions and Lyberties to them.

Kynge *Canute* for ill lyvynge expellyd Seculer Clerks, and by the Counsell of *Wolstane* Byshope of *Wurcestar* bringethe in Monkes.

Aldred Byshope of *Worcester*, transladyd to *Yorke*, takynge a great Parte of the Lands of *Glocestar* to reedyfie the same.

A noble Lord, callyd *Wolphin Lekne*, for 7. Pristes kylled, had Penaunce to find 7. Monks at *Glocestar.*

William Conquerar gave *Glocestar* Abbay decayed to his Chaplen *Serlo.*

Osrik first under Kynge and Lorde of this Contrie, and the Kynge of *Northumberland*, with the Licens of *Ethelrede*, Kynge of *Mercia*, first foundyd this Monasterye.

Osrike by the Counsell of *Bosel* firste Byshope of *Worcester*, putteth in Nunes, and makethe *Kineburge* his Sister Abbes.

3. Noble Women, *Kineburge*, *Edburge*, and *Eva* Quenes of *Merchie*, and only Abbesses for the tymes of Nunes, the which was 84. Yeres. The Nunes wer ravyshed and dryven away by Warres betwixt *Egbert* and Kynge of the *Marche.*

Albredus, B. of *Wircestar*, dedicated the Church of *Glocestar*, whiche he had builded from the Foundation to S. *Petar*, and by the Kyng's Licens obteyned, constituted *Wulstan* Abbot there.

Kynge *William Conquerar* gave, and his Sonns also, Liberties and Pocessions to the Monastarie of *Glocestar.*

Thomas Archebyshope of *Yorke* restoryd the Land, the whiche *Aldrede* wrongfully dyd withhold.

Hauley and Farley Abbats made owr Lady Chapell.

Horton Abbas made the Northe Syde of the Crosse Isle.

The Sowthe Syde of the Crosse Isle made by Offeryngs at the Tombe of Kynge *Edward* the 2.

Abbote *Sebroke* made a great Peace of the Belle Towre in the midle of the Quiere.

Abbate *Troncester* (*sic*) buryed at the West Ende of the Quiere made the Cloistar.

Abbate *Morwent* made the new West Ende of the Churche, and the goodly Porche by North.

Gamage a Knight of *Wales* and his Wife wer buried at the Southe West Side witheout the Qwere.

Osburne Celerer made a late a sqware Towre by Northe West the Churche Yarde in Abbate *Malverne*, alias *Parker's* tyme.

Robert Curthose is buried in the Presbitere.

Some thinke that *Stranbowe's* Wif Countis of *Pembroke* lay where Abbot *Malvern* had his Tombe.

Sudeley Castell sold to Kynge *Edwarde* the 4.[1]

From *Winchelescombe* to *Twekesbyrie* 7. Myles.

To *Worcester* 14 Mils.

To *Cirencester* 15 Miles.

To *Glocester* xii. Myles.

To *Southam* 3. Mils.

Sowtham longed to one *Goodman*, nowe to *Hudelstan.*

From *Southam* to *Chilteham* Market 5. Miles. It longed to *Tewkesberye.* a Broke. 2. Brokes more.

To *Glocestar* vi. Miles.

In *Gloucester* ar 11. Pariche Churches. Seint ***Ewines*** without the Suburbe. The Abbey Churche. Seint *Oswalde.* The Graye and Blake Friers within the Towne. The White Frers. Seint *Margaret*, and Seint *Magdalen's* Hospitales without the Towne. Seint *Margaret's* bettar endewed. *Bartolome's* Hospital beyond one of the Bridgs. 30. poore Folke. One *Pouncevolt* lyethe in the Bodye of the Churche there, a greate Benefactor to it.

K. *Henry* the 3. and *Stephen de H.....khus* Knight foundyd the Blake Frers *anno Dom.* 1239.

Lorde *Barkley* foundyd the Whit Friers.

vii. Arches in the first Bridge. one in a Gut Bridge beyond. v. Arches in a Bridge upon a Pece of *Severne.* 4. in the Cawse. 3. in a nother Place, beside othar viii. at the Ende.

[1] Although this and the subsequent nine lines are interpolated in Leland's notes on Gloucester, they are evidently memoranda made whilst at Winchcomb,

Northe Gate. Ailes Gate by Est. South Gate. West Gate beyonde the 2. first Bridges new builded. Lands given by *Henry* the 8. *Belle* and othar Men to mayntayne the Cawsies and Bridges and [at] *Glocester*.

Howsys longginge to the Abbat of Glocestar.

Pinkenes 3. Miles of by Est with a goodly Parke.

The Vinyarde by West at the Cawsey's End.

Hartebyriby Northe West ..... [4.] Miles of.

No Bridge on *Severne* byneth *Glocestar*.

Newenham Village 8. Miles bynethe *Glocestar ripa dextra* in the Forest of *Dene*. There the Watar at full Se is halfe a Myle over. A 2. Myls lower the Water at full Se is a Myle more ovar.

Barkeley an 18. Miles from *Glocestar*, somewhat distaunt from *Severne*.

Thorneberye a 22. Myles, not very farre from *Severne* on a Creke goynge up to it.

From *Glocestar* to *Brightstow* 30. Myles by Land, 40. by Water and more.

No Bridge from *Gloucestar* to *Twexberye*. Ther a Bridge. To *Avon* a litle above the Towne.

Fowre Myles above *Twekexberye* a Stone Bridge, but none on *Avon*.

Inscriptiones in capitulo [Capta] *Glocester* eccle.

Hic jacet Richard Strongbowe *filius* Gilberti Earle of *Penbroke*.

Hic jacet Philipus *de* Fox [Foye] *miles*.

Hic jacet Bernardus *de* Novo Mercato.

Hic jacet Paganus *de* Cadurcis.

Hic jacet Adam *de* Cadurcis.

Hic jacet Robertus Curtus.

Froncester a Lordshipe of a c. Marke a Yere 8. Miles from *Glocester*, a Myle beyond *Standeley* Priory.

These Howses of Whit Monks were made and erectid of Houses of a Religion cawllid Fratres Grisei, *an Order that was afore the Conquest.*

[after mentioning Buildwas and others].

Rogerus, Erle of *Hereforde* Founder of *Flaxley* in the Forest of *Deene*. There was a Brother of *Rogers* Erle of *Hereford* that was

kyllyd withe an Arow in Huntynge in the very Place where the Abbay syns was made. There was a Table of this matier hanggid up in the Abbay Churche of *Flexeley*. There was a Byshope of *Hereford* that holp muche to the building of *Flexley*.

Vol. iv. p. 81 *et seq.*

The Priory of St. *Oswald* stood North North West from *Gloucester* Abbey upon *Severne* Ripe. *Ethelredus* E. of *Marches* and *Ethelfleda* his Noble Wife, daughter to *Edw.* the first, afore the Conquest, founded originally this House, instituting Prebendaries in it, and thither translated from *Bardney* the Body of St. *Oswald* K. of *Northumberland*, and there richly entombed it.

It chanced that soone after the Conquest a *Bish.* of *Lincolne*, great with the King, required other Jurisdiction or Landes in *Lindesey* belonging to the Seate of *York*. For the King entreated the Archbishop, being at that time also B. of *Worcester*. Whereupon the B. of *Yorke* desiringe the Kinge to have the Colledge of St. *Oswald* impropriate to the Seate of Yorke, and soe he had. Whereupon he practized with the Prebendaries of a new Foundation, and that they should be Chanons Regular. Some were content, some would not: but the B. brought his purpose to passe by Power, and there instituted a House of Chanons Regular, impropriatinge Benefices unto them and giving them Coyletts of Land, reserving the goodly Landes to the Church of *Yorke*, that at this tyme be yet possessed of it.

The House of *Lantony*, a famous Priory of late of Canons Regular, stoode on the left Ripe of *Severne*, a litle beneath *Gloucester*. One *Milo*, E. of *Hereford* was Founder of this House, and it first was but a Cell to *Llanhandeney* in *Brecknockshire*. This Priory had goodly Landes, whereof a notable part was in *Ireland*. There longid to this Priory many fayre Mannour Places.

Newarke a pretty House of Stone hard by *Lanthony*; *Quadesley* a 3. Miles of; *Bokworth* [*Brockworth*]; *Barenden* in *Cotteswould*; *Alverton* by *Severne* a 3. Miles from *Chepstowe* [all thes belongyd to Lantoney].

The River of *Severne* breaketh into 2. Armes in the Meadowes a litle above *Gloucester*, whereoff the principall Arme striketh

hard by *Gloucester* Towne Syde, the other goeth through a great Bridge at the West Ende of the Causey at *Glouc.* and a litle beneath *Lanthony* Priory they meet together. This Isle or *Mediamnis* betwixt these 2 Armes is all very goodly Meadowe Ground, and that about *Lantony*, for Cheese there made is in great Price.

[In Vol. v., p. 64, are the following additional notes respecting Gloucester:—

Glocestre where yt is not sufficiently defended by *Severn* ys waulled. The Castel is of an wonderful old Building, but no *Britons* Brykes yn yt, *sed lapides plerumque quadrati.* Of al Partes of yt the hy Tower *in media area* ys most strongest and auncient. Withowt *duplici fossa munitur.* In the Towne be [xi] Paroche Chirches. withowt Blak Monkes yn the Town. Blak Chanons lately withowt.

An Arow shot withowt the Town toward *Herford* ys a long Bridge of Stone, under the which goeth a great Arme of *Severne*, as I remembre, cawlled *Owseburne.* Yt breketh owt of the great Streame above the Town, and beneth yt goith againe into the mayne Streame. The Curse of yt is abowt a Myle. So that it insulateth a goodly Medow.]

There is noe Bridge on *Severne* beneath *Gloucester.* Neither is there any Bridge on *Severne* above *Gloucestr*, 'till the Townelett of *Upton* a 11. or 12. Miles from *Gloucester*, whither at high Tydes *Severne* Sea doth flowe.

There be fewe notable Buildinges on *Severne* betwixt *Gloucester* and *Aust Cliffe* where the Ferry is over *Severne* into the Forrest of *Dene.*

Newnham, an uplandish Townelett in the Forrest of *Dene* on the right Ripe of *Severne*, is an 8. Miles beneath *Gloucester.* There at a full Sea *Severne* is halfe a Mile of Breadth.

A 2. Miles lower *Severne* is at a full Sea a 2 Miles and an half over, and at *Aust Cliffe* 2. good Miles over.

Berkeley an 18. Miles from *Gloucester* somewhat distant from the *Severne* Shore.

Thornbury a 22 Miles from *Gloucester*, and a 4. Miles above *Aust* not very farre from *Severne* Shore. There cometh a Creeke up by the *Marishes* from *Severne* to *Thornebury.*

From *Gloucester* to { *Tewkesbury* 7. / *Cirencester* 18 / *Monmouth* 20 [26] / *Newent* 6 / *Bristowe* 30 } Miles.

FOREST OF DENE.

As soon as I passed over the Arme of *Severne* at the West End of *Gloucester* I entred into the Forrest of *Dene*, the which thence downeward alonge *Severne* unto the Mouth of *Wye* River, (where it goeth into *Severne*) and on the other parte again from *Monmouth* to the Poynt of *Wye* is devided from Wales by the left Ripe of *Wye* River.

The Soyle of the Forrest of *Dene* for the most part is more fruitfull of Woode and Grasse then of Corne, and yet there is good Corne sufficient for the Inhabitants of it. The Ground is fruitfull of Iron Mines, and divers Forges be there to make Iron.

Flaxley Abbey of *White Monkes* stood in *Dene* Forrest a 5. or 6. Miles from *Gloucester*.

Mr. *Bainham* dwelleth at *Westbury* in the Forrest of *Dene* 6. Miles from *Gloucester*.

(Leland then proceeds to describe Hereford).

There is noe Bridge beneath *Hereford* on *Wye*, untill a litle above the Confluence of *Wye* and *Mone* River . . . . There is noe Bridge on *Wiye* beneath *Monmouth* to the very Mouth of *Wye*. There was one of Tymbre at *Chepstowe*.

Vol. v., pp. 1, 2, 5.

Pinoke Welle a Mile from *Hayles in radicibus de Coteswolde* to *Nanton* Village, to *Burton*, and sumwhat beneth *Burton* cummith into hit a Water rising at *Kensdale* in *Coteswald*, and thens to *Hinchwike*, wherabowt yt rennith undre the Grounde; thens to *Swelle* Village by *Stow*; from *Swelle* to *Slawghter*, and so into *Burton* Water.

Pinoke Wel is counted of sum for one of the farthest of *Tamise* Heddes.

Cumming from *Chiping Norton* to *Stow in the Wold* abowt the middle way is *Adelsthorp* and *Horse Bridge* by wher is a limes betwixt . . . . .

Market Townes in the Wolde of Glocestreshire.

Stow in the Wolde v. Miles from *Chipping Northton* and vii. or viii. from *Heyles.*

Camden a vii. Northwest from *Stow.*

Northlache a vii Miles from *Stow* [Towne][1] Southwest from *Stow* almost in the Way from *Stow* to *Cicestre.*

Cicestre.

Tetbiri.

Cheltnam a Market Toun in the Vale [v.] Miles from *Hayles* Abbaye.

Glocestre standith on a Brooke that goith into *Severne.*

Fairford, wher Mr. *Tame* dwellith, a vii. Miles from *Northlage.*

Olney, alias *Ainey,* about *Deorhirst* in *Glocester-shire. Deorhurst* yet remainith in *Glocestre-shire* as a Celle to *Tweksbiri.* [see *post.*]

Al the way that I rode betwixt *Heyles* and *Pershore* was meatly here and ther woodid.

The Fery from *Auste* in *Glocestreshire* to a Village on the farther Ripe of *Severn,* not far from S. *Tereudacus*[2] Chapel yn the mouth of *Wy* Ryver, is a iii. Myles over.

p. 63, *et seq.*

Market Townes in Glocestreshire.

Glocestre.
Bristow.
Cirecestre.
Tweksbyri.

Castelles in Glocestreshire.

Glocestre.
Sudely by *Winchelcumbe.*
Cirecestre had a Castel by likelyhod.
Bristow Castel.

Ryvers in Glocestreshire.

Severn.
Avon touchith at *Tweksbiri.*
Another *Avon* at *Bristow.*

[1] This portion of Leland's MSS. is much damaged by damp. The words within brackets were supplied by Hearne from the transcript made by Stowe, about 24 years after the author's death.

[2] At p. 7 the chapel is called "S. *Terendakes.*"

Isis risith a iii. Myles from *Cirencestre* not far from a Village cawlled *Kemble* within half a Myle of the *Fosse Way*, betwixt *Circecestre* and *Bath*. Thens it runneth to *Latinelad* a 4. [6.] Myles of, and so to *Grekelad* abowt a Myle lower, sone after receyving *Churn*.

Churne at *Cicester*, proprie *Churncestre*, a hard by *Chestreton*, improprie pro *Chirnetown* [*Chilnertown*]. The principal Hedde of *Churn* risith at *Coberle*, where is the Hed Howse of Sir *John Bridges*. It is a vii. Myles from *Glocestre*, and a five Myles or more from *Cirecestre* by the which yt renneth, and thens a vi. Myles [*uno*] *infra* Greklad *milliari* yt goith into *Isis*.

Wher as the very Hed of *Isis* ys in a great Somer Drought apperith very litle or no Water, yet is the Stream servid with many Ofspringes resorting to one Botom.

Communely thorough al *Glocestershire* there is good Plenty of Corn, Pasture and Wood, saving at *Coteswold* wher the great Flokkes of Sheepe be, and yet in sum places ther groweth fair Corn.

[After some notes on Gloucester, Bristol and Cirencester, which will be found under those heads, Leland proceeds :—]

Cummyng from *Glocester* to *Cirecestre* almost yn the Myddle Way betwyxt wher the Wood fayleth and Champayne Countery toward *Coteswold* appereth, the faire old Way made by the *Britons* ys very evidently seen, and so goeth as strayt as a Line to *Cirecester* and fro thens to *Bathe*. But sum wold that the Way from *Cirecester* to *Bath* should be the very *Fosse*, and the way betwyxt *Cirecestre* toward *Glocester* to be an other of the iiii. Wayes made by the *Britons*. The Abbat of *Circestre* told me that abowt *Cirecestre* should be crosse meating of al the iiii. Wayes.

At *Litle Subbiri*, alias *Sodbiri*, in *Glocestreshire* a xii. Miles from *Bristow* as yt were by North Est appereth on a Hille a strong Camp of Menne of Warre doble dichid. It is usid now to be sowen by Mr *Walche*.

BRISTOL.

Bristow apon *Avon* a greate Cite, well waulled, having a fair Castel. In yt is now, as I remembre, xviii. Paroche Chirches. S. *Augustines*, Blak Chanons *extra mœnia; ibique in magna area*

sacellum, in quo sepultus est S. Jordanus, *unus ex discipulis* Augustini Anglorum *apostoli.* A Howse withowt the Waulles, as I remembre, cawlled *the Gauntes* otherwise *Bonhommes.* [iiii] Howses of Freres, of the wiche the White Freres Places ys very fair. *Avon* Ryver abowt a Quarter of a Myle beneth the Towne in a Medow casteth up a great Arme or Gut by the which the greater Vessels as mayne toppe Shippes cum up to the Towne. So that *Avon* doth peninsulate the Towne, and Vessels may cum of [bothe] Sides of yt. I marked not wel whither ther cam any fresch Water from the Land to bete that Arme.

Avon goith into *Severn* at Kynges Rode iii. [Myles] beneth [*Bristow*] by Land, and [vi.] by Water.

In the Hilles about *Bristow* [Towne be] found litle Stones [of divers Colours counterfetynge precious] Stones.

[In what appears to have been another journey from Bath to Bristol, Vol. vii., p. 88, Leland writes :—]

A litle above *Bitton* I passyd over a Brooke that at hand semid to come from the Northe and to go into *Avon* by Southe.

Ther was a Bridge of 3. Arches of Stone ovar this litle Broke.

Thens to *Hanham* a bout 2. Miles.

There be dyvers Villages togethar caullyd *Hanhams,* but withe a Difference. At this *Hanham* dwellythe one Ser *John Newton* in a fayre olde Mannar Place of Stone caullyd *Barrescourte.*

[Leland records various "thyngs lernyd of Ser John Newton," but they relate wholly to Somerset.]

The Forest of *Kyngs* Wodd cummythe just onto *Barres-courte,* Mastar *Newton's* Howse.

[Antiqui limites Forestæ de *Kinggeswod.*

Furcæ de Bristolle. Hunteforde *prope* Kinggeswood *monaster. Aqua de* Severna. Le Rugwey *super cilium montis de* Sobbery *sicut se extendit de* Lontedone[a] *usque ad aquam de* Alreleg.

Al the Wodde in the great Valley bytwene *Sobbyri* and *Kingeswood* was caullid *Horwoode.* Vol. vi., p. 72.]

From *Barrescourte* onto *Bristow* a 3. Myles by Hilly and Stony Ground withe Feren ovar growne in dyvers Placis.

The Site of Brightestow.

The Castle and moste parte of the Towne by Northe stondithe apon a Grownd metely eminent betwyxt the Ryvers of *Avon* and *Fraw*, alias *Frome*.

There rysethe an Hill of an notable Highte in respecte of the Plote of the Towne selfe from *Fromebridge* on so goythe up alonge onto Seint *Austin's*, alias *the Trinitie*, the Cathedrall Churche, and there endithe.

Gates in the Waulls of Brightstow.

There be in sum Partes of the Towne doble Waulls, a Token that the Towne hathe been augmentyd.

Newgate (as me thinkythe) is in the utar Waull by the Castle, and a Chapelle over it. It is the Prison of the Citie.

S. *John* Gate. A Churche of eche syde of it. S. *John* Churche. It is hard on the Northe Syd of it, and there be *Cryptæ*.

S. *Gils* Gate be Southe West of the Key where *Frome* renithe.

S. *Leonard's* Gate and a Paroche Churche ovar it.

S. *Nicholas* Gate where is a Churche*cum cryptis*.

There [These ?] be the inner Gates of the old Towne *cis Sabrinam* as the Towne standithe *in dextra ripa defluentis* Avonæ.

In the utter Waulls. *Pety* Gate. *From* Gate in the uttar Waulls. *Marsche* Gate *à regione Avonæ*. The third is callyd.....

In the Waulle *ultra pontem & Avonam* be 2. Gates. *Raddeclif* Gate and *Temple* Gate; and a greate Towre caullyd *Tower harrys*, at the very Ende of the Waulle *in ipsa ripa* Avonæ *è regione pontis ad arcem supra* Frai *brachiolum*.

The Castle of Brightestow.

The Ryver of *Frome* ran sumtyme from the Were by the Castle, where now is a Stone Bridge doune by the Este Syde of it; and so doithe yet a litle Armelet of it brekynge out, and almoste the hole Streme goithe by the Northe Syde of the Castle, and there goithe by *New Gate* under an Arche.

In the Castle be 2. Cowrtes. In the utter Courte, as in the Northe West Parte of it, is a great Dungeon Tower, made, as is sayde, of Stone browght out of *Cane* in *Normandye* by the redde Erle of *Glocestar*.

A praty Churche and muche Logging in 2. *area.* On the Southe Syde of it a great Gate, a Stone Bridge, and 3. Bullewarks *in læva ripa ad ostium* Frai.

There be many Towres yet standynge in bothe the Cowrtes; but all tendithe to ruine.

Paroche Churchis within the Waulls of Brightstowe cis Avonam.

S. *Nicholas;* S. *Leonard;* S. *Lawrence;* S. *John* Papt. *(sic) Christe Churche,* alias *Trinitie;* S. *Audoene;* S. *Werborow; Al Halowes;* S. *Marie Porte;* S. *Peter's;* S. *Stephane intra secunda mœnia.*

Ultra Avonam.

S. Thomas *apostolus.*

Templum. Wher as now S. *Lawrence* Churche it was sumetyme a Churche, as it is sayde, *S. Sepulchri,* where was a Nunry. And thereby in the same Lane dwellyd the *Jewes,* and theyr Temple, or Sinagoge, is yet sene there, and now is a Ware Howse.

Paroche Churches in the Suburbs.

S. *Philippus* within *cis Avonam Ford's Gate* (*sic*) now *procul ab Avona.*

S. *Jacobus* by *Brodemede* Strete.

S. *Nicholas* (*sic*) Northe from *Frome* Gate in *supercilio montis.*

S. *Augustines* a Paroche Churche on the Grene by the Cathedrale Churche.

The Paroche Churche of Seint *Marks* in the *Gaunts.*

Ultra Avonam.

Redcliffe longe *pulcherr. omnium ecclesia.*

Howses sumtyme of Religion in Bristow.

Fanum Augustini, *nunc S.* Trinitatis. *Inscriptio in porta: Rex* Henricus 2. *& dominus* Robertus *filius* Hardingi, *filii regis* Daciæ, *hujus Monasterii primi fundatores.*

Ther be 3. Tombes of the *Barkleyes* in the Southe Isle agayne the Quiere.

Fanum S. Jacobi.

It standithe by Brode Meade by Northe from the Castle on an Hilly Grownd, and the Ruines of it standithe hard buttynge to the Este Ende of the Paroche Churche.

Robertus consul Cownte of *Glocestarshire* buryed in the Quiere in the Myddle of it in a Sepulchre of Gray Marble set up apon 6. Pillers of a smaull Hethe. In his Tumbe was found a Writynge in Parchement concernynge the tyme of his Deathe, and what he was. A Brewer in *Bristow* hathe this Writynge.

This S. *James* was a Celle to *Twekesberye.*

Non longe à dextra ripa Frai.

S *Magdalene's* a Howse of Nunes, suppressyd. on the Northe Syde of the Towne. This Howse was suppressyd of late tymes, when suche as were under 300. Marks of Rent by the Yere were putte downe. Master *Wiks* dwellythe in this Howse.

The Gaunts.

One *Henry Gawnt* a Knight sometyme dwellynge not far from *Brandon* Hill by *Brightstow* erectyd a College of Pristes withe a Mastar on the Grene by Seint *Augustines.* And sone aftar he chaungyd the first Foundation into a certeyne kynde of Religion, and was Governowr of the Howse hymselfe, and lyethe buried in the Vesturye undar a flate Stone. This had at the Desolucion of the Howse 300. Marks of Land by the Yere. This *Henry* had a Brothar cawlyd Ser *Mawryce Gawnte.* He was Foundar of the Blake Friers in *Brightstow.*

Hospitales in ru (*ruin?*)

Fanum Barptholomæi.

Fanum 3^{m} *regum juxta* Barptolomeanes *extra Fromegate.*

Aliud non procul in dextra ripa Frai *qua itur ad fanum* Jacobi *in* Lionsmede *Strete.*

One in *Temple Strete.*

An othar withe out *Temple Gate.*

An othar by Seint *Thomas Strete.*

S. *John's* by *Radeclife.*

An Hospitall S. *Trinitatis* hard within *Lasford's* Gate.

The Tukkers Hospitall in *Temple.*

The Wevers Hospitall in *Temple* Strete.

Ther was an Hospitall of old tyme where of late a Nunrye was caullyd S. *Margaret's.*

The Grey Friers Howse was on the right Ripe of *From* Watar not far from Seint *Barptolomes* Hospitall.

The Black Friers stode a litle highar then the Grey on *From* in the right Ripe of it. Ser *Maurice Gaunt*, elder Brothar to Ser *Henry Gaunt*, Foundar of the *Gaunts*, was Foundar of this.

The White Friers stode on the right Rype of *Frome* agayn the *Key*.

The *Augustine* Friers Howse was harde by the *Temple* Gate withein it Northe Weste.

Chapels in and aboute Brightstow cis Avon.

The *Bake* Chapell by cawse it stoode by the *Bake* by *Avon*. It longethe onto Seint *Nicholas*.

S. *Georgis* Chapell joyning to the Towne Howse.

A Chapell ovar the New Gate.

Owr Lady Chapell on *Avon* Bridge.

S. *Sprites* Chapell in *Radclef* Churche Yard. This ons a Paroche afore the Buyldinge of *Radclyfe* grete new Churche.

S. *Brandon's* Chapell, now defacyd, on *Brandon* Hill a Qwartar of a Myle by West the *Gaunts*.

Bedemister a Mile out of the Towne by Est South Este is now Mother Churche to *Radeclife*, to S. *Thomas* within the Towne, and *Leighe* without the Towne.

Bridges in Bristow.

The Greate Bridge of 4. Stone Arches ovar *Avon*.

Were Bridge on *From* hard by the Northe Est Parte of the Castle of *Bristowe*.

There brekythe an Arme out of *Frome* a But Shot above *Were* Bridge, and renithe thrwghe a Stone Bridge of one Great Arche, and there by at *New Gate* the othar Parte of *From* reninge from *Were* Bridge cummithe undar a nothar Stone, and serving the Mille hard without *New Gate* metithe with the othar Arme.

The Haven of Brightstow.

The Haven by *Avon* flowithe about a 2. Miles above *Brightstowe* Bridge.

Seint *Anns* Ferye is a bout Myle and halfe above the Towne of *Brightstowe*.

The Shipps of olde tyme cam only by *Avon* to a Place caullyd *the Bek*, where was and is Depthe enowghe of Watar; but the

Botom is very stony and rughe sens by Polecye they trenchid somwhat a lofe by Northe West of the old Key on *Avon anno* 1247. and in continuance brynginge the Cowrse of *From* Ryver that way hathe made softe and whosy Harborow for grete Shipps.

Hunge Rode aboute a 3. Miles lower in the Haven then *Brightstow.* At this Rode be some Howsys *in dextra* Avon *ripa.*

About a Myle lowere is *Kyng's Rode*, and there be also some Howses *in dextra ripa* Avonæ

Ther is a Place almoste agayne *Hung Rode* caulyd *Portchestar*, where *Hardynge* and *Robert* his Sunne had a fayre Howse, and a nothar in *Brightstow* Towne.

Sum thinke that a great Pece of the Depenes of the Haven from S. *Vincents* to *Hung Rode* hathe be made by Hand. Sum say that Shipps of very auncient tyme cam up to S. *Stephanes* Churche in *Brightstow.*

A Remembraunce of memorable Acts done in Brightstow, *out of a litle Boke of the Antiquities of the Howse of* Calendaries *in* Brightstow.

The Antiquities of the *Calendaries* were for the moste parte brent by chaunce.

The *Calendaries*, otharwyse cawlyd the *Gilde*, or *Fraternite of the Clergie and Comonaltye of* Brightstow, and it was firste kepte in the Churche of the *Trinitie*, sens at *Al Halows.*

The Originall of this Fraternitie is out of mynd.

Ailarde Mean and *Bitrick* his Sunne Lords of *Brightestow* afore the Conqueste.

Haymon Erle of *Glocestar* aftar the Conquest and Lorde of *Brightstow.*

Robertus consul, Sunne to *Hamon*, was Erle of *Glocestar*, and Lorde of *Brightstow*,and Foundar of the Monasterye of *Tewkesbyry.*

Robertus consul Lorde of *Brightstow* Castle, and Foundar of S. *James* Priorie in the Northe Suburbe of *Brightstow.*

Kynge *Stephan* toke the Towne of *Brightstow* by force from *Robertus consul.*

In the tyme of Kynge *Henry* the 2. *Robert* Erle of *Glocestar* (Bastard Sunn to *Henry* the First) and *Robert Hardinge* translatyd

the Fraternitie of the *Calendaries* from the *Trinitie* cuto the Churche of *Al-Hallows*. At this tyme were Scholes ordeyned in *Brightstow* by them for the Conversion of the *Jewes*, and put in the Ordre of the *Calenderis* and the Maior.

Hardinge foundyd the Monasterye of S. *Augustine* at *Brightstow*, and to it was appropriate the Churche of Al-Hallows.

Swalo Cardinale a *Romaine* Legate after the Coranation of *Henry* the third at *Glocester* cam to *Brightstow*, and kept a Synode there *tempore* Henrici Blesensis *episcopi* Wigorn.

William Erle of *Glocestar*, Founder of the Monasterye of *Cainesham*, gave the Praefecture and Mastarshipe of the Schole in *Brightstow* to *Cainesham*, and tooke it from the *Calendaries*.

Conducts in Bristow *cis pontem.*

S. *John's* hard by S. *John's* Gate.

The Key Pipe, with a very fair Castellet.

Al-Halow Pipe hard by the *Calendaries* without a Castelle.

S. Nicholas Pipe withe a Castellet.

Ultra pontem.

Redclif Pipe with a Castlet hard by *Redclife* Churche withe out the Gate.

An othar Pipe withe owte *Radclif* Gate havinge no Castelle.

Another by *Porte Waulle* withoute the Waulle.

Porte Waulle is the fairest Parte of the Towne Waulle.

The sayinge is that certein Bochers made a fair Peace of this Waull; and it is the highest and strongest Peace of all the Towne Waulls.

The Yere of owr Lorde 1247. was the Trenche made and cast of the Ryver from the *Gybbe Taylor* to the Key by the Comonlty as well of *Redcliffe* Syde, as of the Towne of *Bristoll;* and the same tyme thinhabitants of *Redcliffe* were combined and incorperatyd to the forsayde Towne. And as for the Grounde of Saynt *Augustins* Syde of the Rivar it was geven and graunted to the Comonalty of the sayde Towne by Ser *William Bradstone* then beinge Abbot of the same Monastiry for certeyne Money therfore payed to hym by the Comonaltye, as it apperithe by Writynge

therof made betwinge the Mayor and Comonalty, and the Abbot and his Bretherne.[1]

1221. This Yere came the Frere Prechers first into *England.*

1225. This Yere on Saynt *Boreheus* [Bartholomew's] Day the Frere Mynors came first into the Realme. Also a Man of *Adderlay* fayned hymselfe *Christ*, whiche was brought to *Oxford*, and ther crucified.

This Yere beganne first the Order of the *Augustine* Friers in *England.*

The *Jew* at *Tewxbery.* (*sic*)

1309. This Yere they made new Statuts in this Towne, and they called the Senesters Bayliffes of the Kings, and they purchased new Ground to the Towne, and had new Prevylegis gyven them of Kynge *Edwarde.*

The Almese Howse without *Temple* Yate is called *Rogers Magdalens of Nonney* whiche was Founder of it. And the Almese Howse by Seynt *Thomas* Churche is called *Burton's Almes Howse. Burton* Maior of the Towne and Founder is buried in it.

A nother Hospitall hard by the Greye Fryers:

And in *Temple* Streate.

One Shepward a Marchaunt of *Bristow* made the right highe and costly Towre of S. *Stephenes* in *Brightstow.*

From *Brightstow* to *Stoke* levinge it on the lifte Hand a 3. Mils or more by Grownd Wooddy and Forest, as of *Kingeswod.* There is a Manor Place of the *Barkeleys* in Ruine, and a Parke Waulle. *Barkeley* of the Courte is now Owner of it.

From thens by muche Forest and parteley bareinge Grownd a 2. Mils to *Magngots Filde* Village be lyke Ground. Here I saw an olde Maner Place sumtyme longginge to the *Blunts.* Syns *Husey* had it be bying for his Sune the Heire Generale. Then it came to the *Barkeleys* by Purchace or Exchaunge.

[*Magatesfelde*, alias *Magnusfelde*, a smaul Lordeship. It was ons withowte fayle a Nunnery. Parte of the Cloyster standithe yet. It is now the Lord *Barkeleys.* vol. vi. p. 72]

[1] This paragraph was copied by Leland from the Mayor's Kalendar, but he has mistaken the date. "H. tercio xxiiij" of the original was, according to civic reckoning, 1240-1. All the dates which follow are more or less incorrect. Where the author obtained them does not appear.

A Mile farther by very Champaine, fruteful of Corne and Grasse, but somewhat scarce of Woode, to *Coderington* levinge it by halfe a Mile on the lyfte Hand. There dwellyd a late at *Coderington* a Gentleman of that Name.

From *Coderington* to *Derham* a Mile and halfe of, where Mastar *Dionise* dwellithe havinge a fair Howse of Achelei Stones and a Parke.

Thens a 2. Mils and halfe to *Dodington*, where Mastar *Wykes* dwellythe and hathe welle restorid his Howse with fayre Buildings. This Maner Place and Land longyd onto *Barkels*. It was purchasyd, and now remaynithe to *Wiks*.

Vol. vi. p. 72.

[After stating (*v. sup.*) that part of Dursley castle was brought to make the new house at Doddington, Leland adds :—]

The olde Place of *Dodington* withyn the Mote by the new.

A Glasse with Bones yn a Sepulchre found by *Dodington* Chirch yn the High Way. Pottes exceding finely nelyd and florishid in the *Romanes* tymes diggid out of the Groundes in the Feldes of *Dodington*.

A Yerthen Pott with *Romayne* Coynes found in *Dodington* Felde.

Dodington longgid to the *Barkeleys*.

Vol. vii. p. 96.

SODBURY.

Master *Walche* dwellithe at *Litle Sobbyrye* a Mils from *Dodington*. Thereby is a faire and large Campe with a doble Dyke.

[*Gilberte* by *Camallat* maried one of Mr. *Walsches* Doughters.

Caines Heire of *Devonshire* a Man of aboute 300. Markes of Lande maried a nother.

Clifordes Sun and Heire maried a nother. Vol. vi. p. 73.]

It apperithe by Record in *Malmesbyri* that *Malmesbyry* was rewardyd for Service done in Battayle afore the Conquest at *Sodbyry* Hill.

An othar Campe at *orton* but lesse.

The third by *Derham* Mastar *Dionise* Howse, and all towchinge on one Hilly Creaste.

The 4. at *Beketbyri* a Mile and halfe frome *Alderley.*

Walche is Lord of *Litle Sodbyri*, and hath a fayr Place there in the Syde of *Sodbyry* high Hill and a Parke.

Olde *Sodbyri* is a Mile from it, and there appere Ruines of an olde Maner Place longynge as the Towne dyd to the Erle of *Warwike*, now to the Kynge. To the Erles of *Warwike* logged (*sic*) alias *Chepinge Sodbyry*, a praty litle Market Towne and Thrwghe Fayre to *Brightstow*. There is a Parke of the Kyngs by this Towne, sumtyme the *Warwiks*. Litle Wood in full Light nigh the Sowthe Partes of the Campaine Soile aboute *Sodbyry*. Ther is a great Plentye by *Southe Sodbyri* of Wood in a large Valey sumtyme thens clerely to *Severn*, lyinge in the Forest of *Kyngs-Wood*. The crests of the Hilles that ly by *Subbyri* croketh one way to *Glocester*.

From *Chepinge Sobbyry* onto *Aldersley* a clothinge Village, where Mastar *John Poynts* dwellith beyng Lord of it. The *Chanseys* were sumtyme Lords of it, as in *Edward* the third Dayes.

Kingeswodd stondithe low a good Mile from *Aldersley.*

The Ground betwixt enclosyd and metely welle woddyd. Some Clothyars in it. els a litle and a bare Village.

Stones clerly fascioned lyke Cokills, and myghty Shells of great Oysters, turned in to Stones founde in parte of the Hills Este South Este off to *Alderley.*

The Course of Acton *River.*

This Brooke of sum is caullid *Loden*, but communely *Laden*, and risith above *Dodington*, where Mastar *Wiks* Howse is, and so to *Acton*, Mastar *Poyntez* House a 4. Myles of, and then toward *Brightstow* takynge the Name of *Frome.*

There meate 2. Waters halfe a Myle by nethe *Acton* at a Mylle.

Sobbyri Water cummithe from the Hills therby *& re* (sic.)

The Water by *Alderley* is in Evidence caullyd *Avon*, and goithe to *Barkeley.*

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.

From *Kyngs* Woode to *Wotton* a praty Market Towne, welle occupyed withe Clothiars havynge one faire longe Strete and welle buyldyd in it; and it stondithe clyvinge toward the Rotes of an Hill.

There be Ruines of an olde Maner Place at *Wotton* by the Paroche Churche. It longgyd ons to the *Berkeleys*, and aftar onto the Lords *Lisles*. Syns forceable recoveryd of the Lord *Berkeley* ther by sleinge the Lorde *Lisle*.

[There hath been a very great Campe of Menne of Warre on an Hille now caullyd *Nebley* over growen with Wodde aboute the mydle Way betwixt *Wotton Underege* and *Dersley* but nerer to *Wotton*. The Lord *Lisle* was slayn with an Arow by one *James Hiatte* of the Forest of *Deene* yn *Nebley* Paroch.

Ther were Nunnes at *Boxwel* 2. Miles by Est from *Wotton Underedge*, destroied, as sum say, by the Danes. It longid now to the Abbay of *Glocester*. Vol. vi. pp. 73-4.]

DURSLEY.

Thens a 2. Myles and more by very hilly and woddy Ground to *Doursley*, where is a praty Clothinge Towne stondinge on a Pece of the Clyvinge of a Hill, privilegid a 9. Yers sens with a Market. There is in the Towne selfe a goodly Springe, and is as the principall Hedd of the Broke servynge the Tukkyng Miles about the Towne. This Watar resortythe into *Severne* that is a bout a 4. Myles of towchinge by the Way sume other Vilagis. This Towne had a Castle in it sumtyme longinge to the *Berkeleys*, syns to the *Wiks*, sens fell to Decay, and is cleane taken downe. It had a metly good Dyche about it, and was for the moste parte made of towfe Stone full of Pores and Holes lyke a Pumice. There is a Quary of this Stone about *Dursley*. Yt will last very longe.

[In some desultory notes, vol. vi. p. 72, are the following :—

Rogerus Berkeley de Drisilega Sunne maried with the Doughter of *Maurice* [son of Robert Fitzhardinge]

Drisilega, alias *Dereslega*. It was ons in the Foreste.

Part of *Driselege* Castel brought to make the new House of *Dodington*. A Quarre of Tophe Stone by *Driselege*, whereof much of the Castelle was buildid].

From *Doursley* to *Tortewortlie* Vyllage, wher be some good Clothiars. There rennithe a Broke. I take it to be the Brooke that cummythe from *Dursley*, and that thens it goithe to *Berkley* a 3. Miles lower. There is by the Paroche Churche of *Tortworth* a Maner Place, where Mastar *Throgmerton* dwellythe.

From *Torteworthe* to *Wike* Watar a pratye clothinge Tounlet 2. Myles. The Lorde *Delaware* is chefe Lorde of it.

Thens moste by Champaine Ground a 4. Myles on to *Sodbery* Market that longyd withe the Village and the Maner Place of *Olde Sodbyrye* onto the Erles of *Warwike.*

From *Sodbery to Tormerton* Village where Ser *Edward Wadeham* dwellythe.

Thens about a 4. Myles by playne Grownde onto *Maschefeld.* This Lordshipe longyd to the Canons of *Cainesham.*

Thens a 4. Myles farthar I passyd by Hilly Grownde, and went ovar a Stone Bridge, under the whiche ran a Broke that a litle lower went in sight into *Avon* Ryver by the right Ripe of it.

Thens by Hilly, Stony and Wooddy Ground a 3. Miles onto *Bradeford* on the right Ripe of *Avon.*

[Some Wilts and Somerset notes follow.]

From *Bathe* to *Tormerton* 8 Mils all moste all by Champain Ground.

Tormerton was the *De la Rivers* Lands, sins it descendid to *S. Loes.* Olde *Wadeham* hath it by Mariage of one of the Ladyes *S. Clo* (*sic*) for his lyfe tyme, the whiche was the last *De la Rivers* Doughtar.

There lyeth buryed in the Body of the Paroche Churche of *Thormerton* one *Petrine De la Ryvers* with a *Frenche* Epitaphie. He was owner of the Lordshype of *Tormerton.*

From *Thormerton* to *Sudbyry* 2. Myles.

From thens to *Acton* 3. Myles by Woddy Grounde.

Dereham Village is a 2. Mils from *Tormerton.* There is a fayre Maner Place longginge to Mastar *Dionyse.* The Lordeshipe of auncient tyme longyd to the *Russels.* One *John Russell* and *Elizabethe* his Wyfe lyethe there buryed in the Paroche Churche; but they had but a meane Howse there. From them it cam by Heyre Generall onto the *Dionisies,* of whom one *Gilbert Dionise* was countyd as one of one (*sic*) of first that there possessyd. Then cam *Maurice,* and he there buildyd a new Courte. And Ser *Guliam Dionise* buildyd a nother Courte of late yeres.

The *Dionysies* hathe here a fayre Parke, and also a fayre Lordshipe and a praty Howse a 2. Myles from *Dereham* at *Siseton,*

and a nothar Maner and Place cawlyd *Alnestone* a 2. Myles from *Thornebyry*.

Alverstone at the Deforestinge of the old Foreste of *Kyngeswood* was the Kyngs.

From *Tormerton* onto *Acton* 5. Myles, 2 Myles by Champaine, and 3. by enclosyd Ground.

Acton Mannor Place standithe about a Quarter of a Myle from the Village and Paroche Churche in a playne Grounde on a redde Sandy Soyle. There is a goodly Howse and 2. Parks by the Howse, one of Redd Dere, an othar of Fallow.

The Erles of *Heriford* were once Lords of *Acton* Lordshipe.

From *Acton* to *Thorne* (*sic*) a 3. Myles or more by enclosyd Ground and well wooddyd.

THORNBURY.

The Towne selfe of *Thornebyry* is set almoste apon an eqwalle Grounde, beinge large to the Proporcion of the Letter Y, havinge first one longe Strete and two Hornnes goynge owt of it. The Lengthe of the Strete lyethe almoste from Northe to Sowthe. The right Horne of it lyethe towards the Weste, the othar towarde the Sowthe. There is a Market kepte Wekely in the Towne. And there is a Mayre and Privileges.

The Paroche Churche is in the Northe End of the Towne, a fayre Pece of Worke. Whereof the hole savinge the Chaunsell hathe be buildyd *in hominum memoria*.

There hathe bene good Clothing in *Thornebyry*, but now Idelnes muche reynithe there.

There was of aunciente tyme a Maner Place, but of no great Estimacion, hard by the Northe syde of the Paroche Churche.

Edward late Duke of *Bukkyngeham* likynge the Soyle aboute, and the Site of the Howse, pullyd downe a greate Parte of the olde Howse, and sette up magnificently in good squared Stone the Southe Syde of it, and accomplishyd the West Parte also withe a right comely Gate-Howse to the first Soyle; and so it stondithe yet withe a Rofe forced for a tyme.

This Inscription on the Fronte of the Gate Howse: *This Gate was begon in the Yere of owr Lorde God* 1511. *the* 2. *Yere of the Reigne of Kynge* Henry *the* viii. *by me* Edward *Duke of* Bukkyngham, *Erle of* Hereford, Staforde *and* Northampton.

The Dukes Worde :

Dorene savant.

The Foundation of a very spacious Base Courte was there begon, and certeyne Gates, and Towres in it Castelle lyke. It is of a iiii. or v. Yardes highe, and so remaynithe a Token of a noble Peace of Worke purposid.

There was a Galery of Tymbre in the Bake Syde of the House joyning to the Northe Syde of the Paroche Churche.

Edward Duke of *Bukkyngham* made a fayre Parke hard by the Castle, and tooke muche faire Grownd in it very frutefull of Corne, now fayr Launds for Coursynge. The Inhabytaunts cursyd the Duke for thes Lands so inclosyd.

There cummith an Armelet of *Severne* ebbynge and flowyng into this Parke. Duke *Edward* had thowght to have trenchyd there, and to have browght it up to the Castle.

There was a Parke by the Maner of *Thornebyry* afore, and yet is caullyd *Morlewodde.*

There was also afore Duke *Edward's* tyme a Parke at *Estewood* a Myle or more of: but Duke *Edward* at 2. tymes enlargyd it to the Compace of 6. Myles not without many Curses of the poore Tenaunts.

The *Severne* Se lyethe a Myle and more from *Thornebyrie,* the Marches lyenge betwene.

From *Thornebyry* to *Brightstow* a 10. Myles.

From *Thornebyry* to *Glocester* 18. Myles, Sume caull it 20.

BERKELEY.

From *Thornebyry* to *Berkeley* a Market Towne, havynge a Maior and Privelegis, a 4. Myles. A Myle or more or I came by the Towne I lefte the New Parke withe a fayre Loge on the Hill in it longinge on to *Berkeley* on the lifte Hand. And by a flyte Shote or ever I cam on to the very Towne, standynge on a Clive, I passyd over a Bridge, and there ran *Forteworthe* Ryver downe on the lifte Hond to *Severne* Marches. And at the very enteringe of the Towne I passyd over a nothar Bridge where ran a Broke commynge from the Springs of dyvers Hills not far of; and this Broke in the Salte Meades a litle benethe the Towne meatithe the othar Broke of *Torteworthe* Watar, and goo bothe withe in a Myle,

or there aboute, by the Salte Marsche and *New Porte* Havenet in to *Severne*.

The Towne of *Berkeley* is no great thynge, but it standyth well, and in a very good Soyle. It hathe very muche occupied, and yet some what dothe Clothinge.

[Sum say that there was a Nunnery at *Berkeley*. Vol. vi. p. 72.]

The Churche stondithe as on an Hille at the Southe Ende of the Towne.

And the Castle stondithe at the Southe West End of the Church. It is no great thinge. Dyvers Towres be in the Compase of it. The Warde of the first Gate is metely stronge, and a Bridge ovar a Dyche to it. There is a sqware Dongeon Towre in the Castle, *sed non stat in mole egestæ terræ*.

Ther be dyvers Lordships there about longynge to *Berkley* to the Some of 1000. Marks by the Yere, whereof *Swynborne* is one of the best. There longe to *Berkeley* 4. Parks and 2. Chaces.

Okeley Parke hard by.

Whitwike.

New Parke.

Hawlle Parke.

Miche Wood Chace.

Vol. vi. p. 46.

Genealogia *Berchelogorum*.

Hardingus *ex regia prosapia regni* Daciæ *oriundus fuit in tempore* Gul. Conquestoris & Bristolliam *inhabitavit a° Dnī* 1069. *postea Dns de* Berkeley.

An° D. 1135. *tempore* Stephani *regis* Robertus *filius* Hardingi *genuit ex* Eva *sponsa sua quatour filios, videlicet* Mauritium de Barkeley, Robertum de Wer, Nicolaum de Tikenham, & Thomam *archidiaconum* Wigorniensem *An° D.* 1135.

An° D. 1148. 3 *Idus* Apr. *die videlicit* Paschæ, *fundatio monaster. S.* Augustini Bristoll, & *congregatio fratrum ejusdem per Dnm* Robertum *filium* Hardingi *prædicti*.

An° D. 1170. *die S.* Agathæ *virginis obiit Ds.* Robertus *filius* Hardingi, *miles, & canonicus, ac fundator monaster. S.* Augustini Bristolliæ.

Mauritius *primogenitus* Roberti *filii* Hardingi *ex* Alicia *sponsa*, *filia* Rogeri de Durslegh, *genuit* Robertum, Thomam, & Mauritium.

Robertus *primog.* Mauritii *habuit duas uxores*, *videlicit* Luciam & Lucianam, [Julianam ?] *& obiit sine herede de se exeunte*, *& sic descendit hereditas* Thomæ *fratri suo.*

Thomas *accepit in ux.* Isabellam *consanguineam regis* Joannis, *& ex ea genuit* Mauritium, Thomam *&* Robertum.

Iste rex Joannes *habuit fratrem juniorem*, *scilicet* Richardum *comitem* Cornubiæ, *regem* Hierusalem *ac regem* Alemanniæ, *qui fuit pater* Isabellæ *predictæ*, *qui fundavit* 4. *Abbatias*, *scilicet* Ascheruge, Hailes *&* 2. *alias.*

Mauritiis *primogenitus occisus erat apud* Killingeworth.

Thomas *frater ejus successit ei*, *& accepit in ux.* Joannam *filiam comitis de* Ferreres, *& genuit ex ea* Mauritium, Thomam, Joannem, *&* Jacobum.

Mauritius *primogenitus* Thomæ *accepit in ux. filiam* Ivonis *Dnī de* la Zouche, *& genuit ex ea* Thomam, Mauritiam, Joannem Yvonem *&* Petrum.

Thomas *primogenitus* Mauritii *accepit in ux.* Margaretam, *filiam* Rogeri de Mortimer, *comitis de* la Marche, *& genuit ex ea* Mauritium, Thomam *&* Robertum. *Mortua vero* Margareta Thomas *prædictus accepit in ux. Dominam quæ quondam uxor* Petri le Veel.

Mauritius de Berkeley *primogenitus* Thomæ *accepit in ux.* Elisabeth, *filiam* Hugonis de Spenser, *& genuit ex ea* Thomam, Jacobum *&* Joannem. *Obiit* 6. *Idus Jun. a*° *D.* 1359.

Thomas *primogenitus* Mauritii *accepit in ux.* Margaretam *filiam* Wareni le Lisle, *& genuit ex ea filiam unam nomine* Elisabeth, *quam* Richardus *filius comitis de* Warwick *accepit in uxorem.*

Jacobus *filius* Jacobi, *filii* Mauritii, *successit* Thomæ, *& accepit in uxorem* Isabellam, *filiam ducis* Northfolciæ, *& habuit ex ea quatuor filios*, Gulielmum, Jacobum, Mauritium *&* Thomam.

An° *D.* 1347, *die* Martis 3. *Cal.* Jun. *D.* Thomas de Berkeley *desponsavit Dnā.* Catarinam, *nuper consortem D*i Petri le Veele, *filiam D*i Joannis de Clifden [Clifdon] *apud* Charfeld.

An° *Dnī* 1348. 7. *die* Jun. *in Festo Tran. S.* Wolstani *episcopi natus est* Thomas *filius prædicti D*i Thomæ *ac* Catarinæ *apud* Berkeley, *quem* Wolstanus *episcopus* Wigorn. 4. *à Nativitate die baptizavit.*

An° D. 1349. 27. *die* Maii *natus est* Mauritiis *predicti* Thomæ & Catarinæ filius *apud* Berkeley.

An° D. 1350. 10. *die* mensis Julii *natus est* Edmundus *ejusdem* Thomæ & Caterinæ filius.

An° D. 1351. 21° Januar.[1] *natus est* Joannes *prædicti* Thomæ & Catarinæ *filius apud* Wotton Under Egge.

Ther was great Harte Burning betwixt the Lorde *Berkeley* and the Lorde *Lisle* for the Maner of *Wotton Under Egge*, in so much that they pointid to fight, and meting yn a Medow at a Place caullid *Nebley*, *Berkeley's* Archers sodainely shotte sore, and the Lord *Lisle* lifteing up the Visar of his Helme was by an Archer of the Forest of *Dene* shotte in at the Mouth and oute of the Nek : and a few beside beyng slayn *Lisle* Menne fled : and *Berkeley* with his Menne straite spoilid the Maner Place of *Wotton*, and kepte the House. *Berkeley* favorid *Henry* the 6. Parte. *Lisle* favorid *Edwarde* the 4.

Berkeley to wyn after Kinge *Eduarde's* good Wylle promisid to make the Marquise of *Dorset* his Heire : but that succedid not.

Berkeley was ons a sure Frende to King *Richard* the 3.

Thus partid *Berkeley* from his Landes. First he was rather winkid at then forgyven of the Death of the Lord *Lisle*. And he beyng withoute Heires his Brother solde and dyd bargen for his owne Sunne, Heire apparent to the Lands. Wherapon Lord *Berkeley* in a Rage made King *Henry* the 7. his Heire for [moste of his Lands,] and after was made a Marquise, and lyeth buried in the *Augustine* Freres in London.

Vol. vii. p. 103.

From *Berkley* to *Acton* muche by Woody Ground a 7. Miles.

Thens to *Chepinge Sodbyri*, and a Myle from thens to *Lytle Sodbyri*.

The doble dichyd Campe there by on the Hill conteynithe a 2. Acres. Kynge *Edward* the Fowrthe's Men kepte this Campe here goinge to *Twekesbyry Filde*. *Old Sodbyri* and *Chepinge Sodbyry* were the Erles of *Glocester's* Lands, and syns *Bewchamp's Erles of Warwyke*. *Gilbert de Clare* pocessyd them.

[1] Hearne adds "*sic.*" But if the chronicler's year began on the 25th March the difficulty is explained.

The Maner Place stode harde by the West End of the Churche. now clene downe.

[*Badmanton* Village a good Mile from *Litle Sodbyri*, wher in remembraunce 3. of the *Botelars* of the House of *Boteler* Lord *Sudeley*. Ther is meane Maner Place and a Parke. (In the margin :—" *Boteler* a Man of a 180.*li.* Landes." Vol. vi. p. 73.]

From *Litle Sodbyri* onto *Pulklechurche* in *Glosestarshire* a 4. Myles ; one and a halfe by enclosyd Ground, the Resydwe by Champaine, but frutefull. Here is a Parke and a goodly Lordshipe longynge unto the Bysshope of *Bathe*.

N.B.

EDMONDE the Elder King of *England* was slayn at *Pulclechirch*, and byried at *Glasteinbyri*.

This is written with *John Leyland* the Antiquary his owne hand, who dyd 18. Apr. 1552. 6. E. 6.[2]

Savaricus Bishop of Bathe, and Abbate of *Glasteinbyri* alienated *Pucklechirche* from *Glesteinbyri* to *Bathe*.

The Personage of *Pucklechirch* impropriate to the Cathedrale Chirche of *Welles*.

From *Pucklechirch* to *Cainesham*.....

There be 2. Bridges of Stone at *Kainesham*, wherof one of 6. greate Arches, now al yn ruine, standith holely in *Glocestreshir*. The other hard therby stondith with 3. great Arches of Stone over *Avon Ryver* that there partith *Glocestershire* and *Somersetshir*.

Vol. vi. p. 74.

Deirhurst in *Glocestershir*.

It standith as *Severne* Ryver cummith doune in *læva ripa* a Mile beneth *Theokesbyri*.

The site of the Towne, as it is now, is in a maner of a Medow. So that when *Severne* much risith the Water cummith almoste aboute the Towne.

It is to be supposid that it was of olde tyme lesse subjecte to Waters, and that the Botom of *Severne* then deper withoute Choking of Sandes dyd at Flouddes leste hurte.

[2] This note was written in the margin of the MS. by Mr. Burton.

It is now but a poore Village, and the Lordship longgid of late partely to the Abbate of *Theokesbyri*. Suche Parte as *Westminstre* had was longging to *Persore* Abbay tyl *William Conqueror* gave it away. *Derehurst* Abbay had the Residew afore that the House of *Derehurste* was alienatid from the Monasterie of S. *Dionise* by *Parise*, to the which it was a Celle, and one *Hugo Magason* a Monke of S. *Dionise* was the laste Prior aliene there yn King *Edwarde* the 4. Dayes, and aboute that tyme it was dissolvid, and moste of the Landes of it given to *Foderingey*, and *Eton* College, as it is said, had sum Title. After Sute betwixte the Colleges and the Abbay of *Theokesbyri* Debatinges was, and after long Tracte a final Ende made in *Henry* the 7. days that the Priory of *Goldeclife*, longging then newly to *Teokesbyri*, should go with the Landes to *Foderingey* College, and *Dehorhurst* onto *Theokesbyri*.

Bede makith mention that yn his tyme there was a notable Abbay at *Derehurste*. It was destroyed by the *Danes*. *Werstanus* fledde thens, as it is sayde, to *Malverne*. The *Frenche* Order was an Erection syns the Conquest. The olde Priory stode Est from *Severn* a Bow shotte, and North of the Town. There remayne yet dyverse Names of Streates, as *Fischar* Streate, and other. But the Buildinges of them be gone. Ther be yet 2. Fayres kept one at eche day *in inventione & in exaltatione Crucis*. There is a Parke bytwixt the old Plotte of *Holme* Castelle and it, but it longgid to *Holme* the Erles of *Glocesters* House, and not to it. There is a fair Maner Place of Tymbre and Stone yn this *Theokesbyri* Parke wher the Lord *Edward Spensar* lay, and late my Lady *Mary*.

Prestebyri.

Prestebyri is a praty Townelet standing a Mile Este South Este from *Chiltenham* yn *Glocestershire*. Sum say that it was of old tyme a Market Towne, and had Fraunchesis. It is now made a Market Toune agayne a 20. Yeres syns. The Town hath been larger than it is now, and hath be sumwhat defacid with Chaunce of Fier. The Erles of *Glocester* were Lordes of it. And *Gilberte de Clare* the secunde Erle of

There is a Quarre of fine stone aboute *Prestebyri*, of the whiche Parte of the fine Stone workes of *Theokesbyri* were buildyd.

Glocester gave it to the Bisshoprike of *Herforde* for emendes of Wronges to *Cantulupe* Bisshop of *Hereforde* and to his Chirche. One *Simon* a Freholder, Servante to the redde Erle, having a 10.*li.* by Yere in the Lordship was bounde to wayte on the Bisshop of *Hereforde* if he wente ynto *Scottelande.* There is now a fair House on that Grounde caullid *Overton.* It is now one *Wylliam Bagers,* and is a Mile *dim.* oute of *Prestbyri,* but in the Paroche of it. The Bisshope of *Herforde* is Lorde of the Towne, and hath a faire Place there at the Northe West Parte of the Town toward *Theokesbyri.* The Place is.....well motid, and standith withyn a Quarter of a Mile of *Southam.* Master ....

Tetbyri (?) Castelle

Is a 2. Miles from *Theokesbyri* above it *in ripa læva Sabrinæ* apon a Cliv with doble Diches in the Paroche of *Twyning.* It is now overgrowne with Trees and Busshes of Juniper. It longgid to *Winchelcumbe* Abbay. Peradventure it was King *Offa,* or King *Kenulphus,* House.

[Some Worcestershire notes follow.]

TEWKESBURY.

Ex libello de Antiquitate *Theokebiriensis* Monasterii.

Fundatio Monaster. de Theokesbyri *a° Di.* 715. *per duces* Merciorum.

Temporibus Ethelredi, Kenredi, *&* Ethelbaldi *regum* Merciorum *fuerunt* Oddo *&* Doddo *duces in* Mercia.

Theocus *Heremita mansiuncu'am habuit prope* Sabrinam *unde* & Theokesbyria.

Sum say that *Theocus* Chapelle was aboute the Place wher syns the *Jues* Synagoge was.

Oddo *&* Doddo *hic construxere monasteriolum in fundo suo prope* Sabrinam *in honorem Dei & S.* Mariæ Assumptæ *ubi* 4. *aut* 5. *Monachos cum Priore posuerunt.*

Dederunt Monasterio Stanewey *cum membris.*

Oddo *&* Doddo *obierunt a° D.* 725.

Sepulti sunt Persoræ *in Monaster. suo.*

Oddo *ante obitum monachus* Persorensis.

Almaricus, *frater* Oddonis *&* Doddonis, *sepultus apud* Deorhurste *in parva capella contra portam Prioratus ejusdem. Hæc*

capella aliquando fuit aula regia. Ibi monstratur in diem hodiernum ejus sepulchrum, ubi in pariete scribitur supra ostium: Hanc aulam Dodo dux consecrari fecit in ecclesiam ad honorem, Beatæ Mariæ virginis ob amorem fratris sui Almarici.

Strages, bella, & incerta imperia pene à morte Oddonis *&* Doddonis *usque ad* Athelstani *monarchiam.*

Incertum igitur quis illis temporibus patroni fuerit Theokesbyriensis *Monasterii.*

Theokesbiriense *Monasterium bis illis temporibus spoliatum incensumque.*

Reddito sereniori tempore Hugo *magnus dux floruit in* Mercia, *patronus Prioratus de* Theokesbyri *a°. D.*800. *Quo a°. prædicto sepelivit* Brightricum *regem* West-Saxonum *in prioratu suo de* Theokesbyri *in Sacello S.* Fidei.

Obiit dux Hugo a° D. 812. *& sepultus est in eodem Prioratu. Adhuc apparet tumulus ad boream in navi ecclesiæ.*

An°. Di. 930. *sub* Elthestano *rege* Ailwardus Meaw, *sic dictus ab albedine, ex prosapia regis* Edwardi *Senioris, regis* West Saxonum, *erat vir armis strenuus.*

Hic Ailwardus *pro se & sua* Algiva *conjuge sua tempore* Ethelredi *&* Dunstani *episcopi erexit parvum Monasterium in honorem Dei, S.* Mariæ, *&* Barptolomæi *in fundo suo apud* Croneburne *circa* An. Di. 980.

Alwardus obiit *a°. Di.*.....17. *Calend.* Januarii.

Ejus filius Algarus *cum sua uxore* Algiva *jure hereditario successerunt.*

Algaro *successit* Brictricus: *& hii ampliaverunt Monaster. de* Croneburne.

An° D. 1066. Gulielmus *dux* Normann. *acquisivit* Angliam.

Robertus, *juvenis, filius* Haymonis *domini de* Ascrevilla *in* Normannia, *venit in* Angliam *cum* Gul. Conquestore.

Brictricus *Imbassiator in* Normannia *refutavit nuptias* Matildis, *postea uxoris* Gul. Conquestoris.

Brictricus *Dns.* Glocestriæ *captus in manerio suo de* Hanleia, *&* Wintoniam *ductus: ubi sine liberis obiit.*

Matildis *regina honorem* Gloucestriæ *mortuo* Brictrico *accepit.*

Obiit Matildis a°. D. 1083. *mense* Apr. *Deinda, rex sibi servavit honorem de* Glocester.

Gulielmus Conquestor *obiit a°. D.* 1087.

Gul. Rufus *processu temporis dedit honorem* Gloucestriæ Roberto *filio* Haymonis *cum omni libertate qua eum tenuit* Brictricus.

Robert *filius* Haymonis *ducit in uxorem* Sibillam *sororem* Roberti Belesmi *comitis* Salapiæ.

Genuit ex ea filias Mabiliam, Hawisiam, Ceciliam, Amiciam.

An°. D. 1102. Robertus *filius* Haymonis, *exhortatione* Sibillæ *uxoris suæ &* Giraldi *Abbatis de* Corneburne, *ecclesiam de* Theokesbyri *ex novo fecit, & novis possessionibus ditavit.*

Robertus *filius* Haymonis, *relictis tantum Priore & 2. fratribus in* Corneburne, *ceteros cum* Giraldo *Abbate transtulit una cum prædiis* Theokesbiriam, *quam ex Prioratu in Abbatiam magnifice extulit.*

Robertus *filius* Haymonis *obiit Id.* Mart. *a° Di.* 1107. *& a°. 7.* Henrici *primi. Sepultus fuit* Theokesbiriæ *in domo capitulari. Postea per* Robertum 3. *Abbatem in ecclesiam translatus est, & in dextera parte cœmiterii inter* 2. *columnas honorifice collocatus a°. D.* 1241.

Isabella *uxor* Roberti *obiit* 17. *Cal.* Januar. *a°. D.*.....

An° D. 1397. Thomas Pakare [Parkere][1] *abbas* 18. *capellam mirifici operis erigi fecit circa novum* Roberti *filii* Haymonis *tumulum.*

Henricus *primus rex noluit honorem de* Glocestre *dividi inter filias* Roberti Haymonis.

Cecilia *filia* Roberti *facta est Abbatissa de* Shaftesbyri.

Hawisia *Abbatissa de* Wilton.

Amicia *nupsit comiti* Britanniæ.

Mabilia *primogenita nupsit* Roberto *filio notho* Henrici *primi, quem pater rex* Henricus *integro honore de* Glocestre *insignivit.*

Hic Robertus *nothus ædificavit Prioratum S.* Jacobi Bristolliæ, *& membrum fecit Monasterio de* Theokesbyri.

Robertus *nothus solebat singulis solennibus diebus habere secum Abbatem de* Theokesbyri *cum* 12. *monachis* Bristolliæ.

Hic Robertus *construxit castrum de* Bristolle, *& dedit decimum quemque lapidem castri ad fabricam capellæ S.* Mariæ *juxta monaster. S.* Jacobi Bristolliæ.

[1] This and two or three other readings within brackets were obtained by Hearne from the original MS. transcribed by Leland.

Robertus *obiit prid. Cal.* Novembr. *sub a°. D.* 1140 [1147.] *a°.* Stephani 12. *Sepultus in choro Monasterii S.* Jacobi Bristolliæ.

Gulielmus *ejus filius successit. Duxit in uxorem* Hawisiam *filiam comitis* Leircestriæ, *genuitque ex ea* Robertum *qui ante patrem obiit.*

Sepultus fuit Robertus *in Abbatia de* Cainesham, *quam* Gulielmus *ejus pater in filii sui* Roberti *memoriam erexerat.*

Gulielmus *etiam filias genuit, videlicet* Mabiliam, *quæ nupsit comiti de* Evereux *in* Normannia.

Almaricus *filius* Mabiliæ, *qui comitatum* Glocestriæ *post mortem* Isabellæ *tempore regis* Joannis *paululum possidens sine liberis cito decessit. Alteram genuit filiam* Gulielmus Amiciam *nomine, quæ nupsit domino* Richardo Clare *comiti de* Hertforde.

Tertiam quoque filiam nomine Isabellam *genuit.*

Henricus 2. *detinuit in manu sua honorem de* Glocestre 8. *annis, & anno ultimo regni sui dedit* Isabellam *in uxorem* Joanni *filio suo cum int gro honore de* Glocester, *quem tenuit regnante* Richardo I. *ejus fratre.*

Hic Joannes *postea rex fecit pontem de* Theokesbyri, *qui vocatur* pons longus, *tempore comitatus sui, & dedit ad sustentationem dicti pontis totum teloneum mercati de* Twekesbyri *quod usque hodie servatur.*

Joannes *cum uno regnassit anno* Isabellam, *quia liberos non habuit, repudiavit, retinens in manu sua honorem de* Glocester, *castrum* Bristolliæ *cum Burgo, & totam Hundredam de* Bertona *cum pertinentiis quæ non devenerunt ad heredes usque in præsentem diem.*

Joannes *rex maritavit* Isabellam Galfrido *de* Mandeville *comiti* Essexiæ *cum comitatu* Glocestriæ. Galfredo Mandeville *mortuo* Isabella *tempore* Joannis *cum* Ludovicus Gallus Angliam *occuparet nupsit* Huberto *de* Burgo *summo* Angl. *Justiciario permissu regis & paulo post obiit.*

Gulielmus *comes* Glocestr. *obiit a° D.* 1173. *Sepultus fuit in monasterio de* Cainesham *quam in* Roberti *filii sui memoriam fundavit.*

Hic Robertus Gulielmi *filius natus fuit apud* Cairdif, *& ibidem obiit a°. D.* 1166.

Duab. filiabus Gulielmi *comitis sine liberis morientibus devoluta est hereditas ad* Amiciam *uxorem* Richardi *de* Clare.

Richardus *de* Clare *obiit a°* *D.* 1211. *& sepultus est apud* Clare. *Successit* Richardo Gilbertus *ejus ex* Amicia *filius.*

Hic Gilbertus *primus* Glocestriæ *&* Hertfordiæ *comes conjunctim & divisim, qui accepta conjuge* Isabella, *filia* Gulielmi Marescalli *senioris, comitis de* Penbroke, *genuit ex ea filiam nomine matris* Amiciam *a°.* *D.* 1220.

Gilbertus *genuit ex* Amicia *uxore* Richardum *secundum heredem suum a°* *D.* 1221. [MCCXXII.]

Gilbertus *postea genuit alios filios,* Gulielmum *&* Gilbertum.

Gilbertus *postremo genuit* 2. *filias,* Agnetem *&* Isabellam.

Gilbertus *primus legavit monaster. boscum de* Mitha *cum corpore suo ad sepeliendum in medio presbyterii.*

An°. *D.* 1230. Gilbertus *primus obiit in* Britannia *Minori.*

Successit ei 2. Richardus *ejus filius & heres comes de* Glocester *&* Herteforde.

Mutha *dicitur in Donationibus. Distat à* Theoci *curia ultra pontem* 1000. *passibus in montis.....ad* Sabrinæ *ripam.*

Comes Hertford.

Richardus 2. *duxit in uxorem* Matildem *filiam comitis* Lincolniensis *& genuit ex ea filium dictum* Gilbertum *secundum a°.* *D.* 1243. *apud eccl. Christi in* Hamptonshire.

Hic Gilbertus 2. *dictus est* Comes Rubeus, *quia rufus erat & pulcher aspectu.*

Genuit etiam Gilbertus 2us. *duos alios filios,* Thomam *&* Benedictum, *&* 3. *filias,* Isabellam, Margaretam *&* Roys.

Richardus *de* Clare *secundus comes* Glocestriæ *& Hertfordiæ tenuit natalem Dni. apud* Theokesbyri, *& habuit secum* 60. *milites servientes sibi.*

Richardus 2. *obiit* 14. *die* Jul. *anno* Di. 1262. *tempore* Henrici 3. *regis ante Statutem apud* Esmerfeld : *& sepultus est in presbyterio* Theokesbyriæ *ad dexteram patris sui.*

Uxor ejus ornavit tumulum auro, argento, & gemmis.

Gilbertus 2. *successit patri* Richardo *in honorem comit.* Glocestr. *&* Hertfordiæ, *& ex sua conjuge* Joanna *de* Acris *regis* Edwardi I. *filia habuit filium unicum* Gilbertum 3. *& tres filias,* Elenoram, Elizabeth *&* Isabellam.

Gilbertus 2. *obiit in castello de* Monemuthe 7. [VI.] *Id.* Decembr. *an°* *D.* 1295. *Sepultus est* Theokesbyriæ *in sinistra* Gilberti *primi.*

Successit Gilbertus 3. *qui de uxore sua* Matilde, *filia* Joannis *de* Brough *comitis Ultoniæ, genuit* Joannem *matura ante patrem morte præventum.*

Joannes *sepultus est* Theokesbiriæ *in capella S.* Mariæ.

Gilbertus 3. *à* Scottis *apud* Strivelyn *occisus est die S.* Joannis Baptistæ *an°.* Edwardi 2. *regis* ... [VIII.] *a°. ætatis* 23. 8° *Cal.* Jul. *a°. D.* 1314. *Sepultus est in* Tewkesbyri *ad lævam patris sui.*

Matildis uxor Gilberti 3. *obiit a°. D.* 1315°.

Mortuo Gilberto *comitatus* Glocestriæ *&* Herefordiæ *dispersi sunt, videlicet in* 3. *filias* Gilberti *secundi, sorores videlicet* Gilberti 3.

Post mortem Gilberti 3. *successit in* 3 *parte, & prima comit.* Glocestr. Elenora *prima soror* Gilberti 3.

Patronatus monaster. de Twekesbyri *pervenit ad hanc* Elenoram.

Hæc Elenora *nupta fuit* Hugoni le Dispenser, *filio* Hugonis Spenser *comitis* Wintoniæ, *& genuit ex ea* Hugonem 3. *&* Eduardum.

Hugo primus punitis in castello de Bristolle 6. *Cal.* Novembr. *an°.* 1326. *Eodem anno in vigillia S. Andreæ apostoli* Hugo 2. *camerarius* Eduardi 2. *regis sine judicio & responsione suspensus est & in partes divisus, & in ecclesia de* Theokesbyri *diu postea sepultus.*

Obiit Elenora *uxor* Hugonis 2i. 2°. *Cal.* Jul. *An°. D.* 1337. *Erat mater* Hugonis 3. Edwardi 1i. *&* Gilberti *ex* Hugone 2°. *Et post obitum* Hugonis 2i. *nupsit* Dnō. Gulielmo de la Zouche *a°. D.* 1335. 1a Martii. [... *Zouch:* qui ex illa genuit *Hugonem Souche.* Anno dñi MCCCXXXV. primo Die Martii obiit *Dominus Willmus le Souche,* & sepultus est in capella beatæ *Mariæ Theokusburiæ in medio.*]

Gul. de la Zouche *maritus* Elenoræ *sepultus apud* Theokesbyri *in capella S.* Mariæ.

Elisabeth de Clare 2. *filia* Gilberti 2. *& soror* Alenoræ habuit 3. *viros,* Joannem (*sic*) de Burgo *comitem* de Holmestre, *de quibus* Gulielmus *genitus comes de* Holuester. *A quo* Gulielmo Elizabeth de Burgo *heres ejus, quam* Leonellus *filius* 2. Edwardi 3. *regis duxit in uxorem. A quibus* Leonello *&* Elisabeth *filia processit nomine* Philippa *heres unica.*

[Pedigree of the Earls of March follows.]

Dnā Isabella *filia* Gilberti 2. *copulata fuit Dno* Hugoni *de* Audele.

Hugo Le Denspenser 3s. & 2i. *filius obiit sine herede ex uxore* Elisabeth, *filia comitis Sarum, sexto Id.* Febr. *a°. D.* 1348. *Sepultus est apud* Theokesbyry *juxta summum altare in dextera parte. Hic appropriavit ecclesiam* Latrissancte [Lantessan] *monaster.* Theokesbyryensi. *Iste fregit* Scheltram *in mare in bello de* Scluse *a°. D.* 1359.

Elisabeth le Despenser *uxor* Hugonis 3. *obiit apud* Asscheley *in comitatu* Hamptoniæ. *Sepulta est juxta* Hugonem *maritum apud* Theokesbyry. Edwardus le Dispenser *frater* Hugonis 3. *genuit ex* Anna *filia D*i. *de* Ferrares Edwardum 2m. Thomam, Henricum, & Gilbertum *secundum*, & *fortuna belli ante fratrem decessit.* Edwardus *vero* 2. *filius istius* Edwardi *successit* Hugoni 3o. *Duxit in uxorem* Elisabetham *filiam Dnī.* Bartolemei de Burwasche, *& genuit ex ea* Eduardum 3. *qui obiit duodennis apud* Cairdif, *sed* Theoksbiriæ *sepelitur in capella S.* Mariæ : *&* Hugonem 4. *qui post natalem diem cito obiit, & cum* Edwardo 3. *sepultus est. Deinde genuit* 4. *filias,* Ceciliam, *quæ juvencula admodem obiit, & sepulta est cum fratribus suis. Deinde* Elisabeth, *quæ postea Dnā de la* Zouche, *& relicta* Joannis Arundelle : *&* Annam, *quæ fuit desponsata* Hugoni Hastinges, *& postea* Thomæ Moreley: & Margaretam *quæ habuit* Robertum Ferreres.

Prædictus Edwardus *in ultima ætate sua genuit* Thomam Dispensar, *postea comitem* Glocestriæ.

Hic Thomas *successit patri in hereditate*, & Constantiam, *filiam* Edmundi de Langeley *filii* Eduardi 3. *in uxorem accepit, ex qua genuit* Richardum, Elisabeth, & Isabellam.

Prædictus Edwardus 2s. *obiit in* Cambria *apud castrum de* Lanblethiam *die S.* Martini *episcopi a*o. *D.* 1375.

Sepultus est Edwardus 2s. *apud* Theokesbyry *ante ostium vestiarii juxta presbyterium.*

Uxor Edwardi 2. *ædificavit pro tumulo viri sui capellam S.* Trinitatis *apud* Theokesbyry. *Dedit hic calicem aureum monaster. de* Theokesbyri. *Permansit viduitate* Elisabeth *filia Dnī* Burwasche 33. *annis. Obiit a*o. *D.* 1409. *Sepulta est infra chorum de* Theokesbyri.

capite punitus

Thomas *filius* Eduardi Le Dispensar *secundi & heres interfectus* Bristolliæ *à populari vulgo feria* 3. *post festum S.* Hilarii *a*o. *D.* 1369 [MCCCXCIX]. *Sepultus est* Theokesbyri. *Obiit decem annis ante matrem suam a*o. *D.* 1414.

Obiit Ds Richardus Le Dispensar 3. *filius & heres ejus anno ætatis* 18. *apud* Merton *cum adhuc esset in custodia regia. Sepultus est apud* Theokesbyri *in sinistra patris sui.*

Post obitum Dnī Richardi Le Dispensar Isabella *soror ejus suscepit dominium de* Dispenseris. *Quam desponsavit Dns* Richardus de Bello Campo, *filius & heres Dnī.* Gulielmi Beauchamp *& dns de* Abergeveney *die* 7. *Dormientium An*o. *D.* 1411o.

[Pedigree of the Beauchamps follows. The following are the only passages of local interest :—]

Henricus *comes de* Warwike *ab* Henrico 6. *cui charissimus erat, coronatus in regem de* Wighte, *& postea nominatus primus comes totius* Angliæ.

Dedit etiam ei castrum Bristolliæ *cum omnibus annexis, quod olim rex* Joannes *detinuit sibi.*

Obiit Dns Henricus Warwik *primus comes* Angliæ, *Dns* Le Despenser, *& de* Abergevenny, *rex de insulis* Wicthe, Gardesey *&* Jardesey, *Dns quoque castri* Bristolliæ *cum suis annexis* iii. *ld.* Jun. *a°. D.* 1446. *ætatis suæ* 22°. *apud castrum de* Hanleia. *Sepultus est* Theokesbyriæ *in choro.*

Anna *unica filia* Henrici ... *obiit a°. D.* 1449. *an° ætatis suæ* 6.

Mortua Anna *filia* Henrici *Patronatus monasterii de* Theokesbiry *devenit ad* Richardum Neville 6. *filium* Richardi Neville *comitis* Sarum, *qui duxit* Annam *filiam* Richardi Beauchamp 5i. *comitis* Warwike *&* Isabellæ *uxoris suæ & comitissæ & soror* Henrici.

Henricus *sextus rex dedit* Richardo Neville *comitatum* Warwik & *dominium de* Le Dispenser *atque de* Abergevenny *sub sigillo mag. chartæ suæ.*

[An account of the King Maker's descendants follows.]

An°. D. 1476. *obiit* Isabella *ducissa* Clarentiæ *patrona de* Tewkesbyri. *Sepulta est apud Theokesbyri.*

An°. Di. 1470 *bellum fuit apud* Barnet *in die Pasche mane, ubi Dns de* Boucher *occisus ex parte* Edwardi.

Ex altera parte Richard Neville *comes* Warwik & *frater ejus* Joannes Neville *interfecti sunt.*

Eodem anno 3. *No.* Maii Edwardus *Princeps* Henrici 6. *filius venit cum exercitu ad* Theokesbyri, *& intravit campum nomine* Gastum.

Princeps Edwardus *ibi occisus.*

Fugientes occisi in ecclesia de Theokesbyri.

Nomina occisorum in bello *Gastiensi* prope *Theokesbyri.*

Edwardus *princeps sepultus est in monasterio de* Theokesbiri.

Dns Edmundus *dux* Somerset *captus & decollatus ac ibidem sepultus.*

Dns Joannes *de* Somerset, *frater* Edmundi *ducis, ibid. sepult.*

Thomas Courteney *comes* Devoniæ *ibidem sepultus.*

Dns de Wenlok *cujus corpus alio ad sepulturam translatum est.*

Humfredus Handeley *decapitatus cum* Thoma Courteney, *& una cum eo sepultus.*

Edmundus Hauarde *miles.*

Gulielmus Wichingham *miles.*

Joannes Delves *senior occisus campo &* Joannes Delves *ejus filius decapitatus ibidem, una sepulti, alio postea translati.*

Joannes Leukenor *miles occisus campo & prope* Delvios *sepultus.*

Gul. Vaulz *miles campo occisus & ibidem sepultus.*

Gervasius Clifton *captus & decollatus ac ibid. sepultus.*

Gul. Car *&* Henricus Ros *milites capti & decapitati. Sepulti in cœmiterio de* Theokesbyri.

Thomas Tressam *miles captus & decapitatus ac ibidem sepultus.*

Gul. Lirmouthe, Joannes Urman, Thomas Semar, Gul. Rowys *milites campo occisi & ibidem sepulti in cœmiterio.*

Gul. Newborow *miles captus & decollatus, ac ibidem sepultus.*

Henricus Wateley *armiger occisus & ibidem sepultus.*

Henricus Barow *armiger occisus & ibidem sepultus.*

Felding *armiger occisus & ibidem sepultus.*

Joannes Gower *ensiger principis* Eduardi, Joannes Flore *signifer ducis* Somerset, Henricus Tresham, Gualterus Courteney, Robertus Acton *capti & decollati.*

Prior S. Joannis Londini *captus & decollatus, cujus corpus* Londinum *ad suos delatum est.*

Donati vita ab Eduardo *rege.*

Margareta *regina.*

Anna *uxor* Eduardi *principis occisi.*

Fosterus [Fortescue] *primus Justitiarius* Angliæ.

Doctor Makerel, Joannes Throghmerton, Baynton, Wrougton.

Hugo Courteney *captus & postea decollatus.*

Maner Places longging to the Abbate of Theokesbyri.

Stanwey was almost reedified and augmentid by Abbate *Cheltenham tempore Henrici* 7.

Fordehampton a faire Place apon *Severne in dextra ripa* a Mile beneth *Theokesbyri* and agayn the Parke of *Theokesbyri* standing *in læva ripa.*

The Maner Place in *Theokesbyri* Park with the Parke was lette

by *Henry* the 7. to thabbot of *Theokesbyri* yn Fee Ferme with the Holme wher the Castel was.

Theokesbyri.

It standith *in læva ripa Avonæ* a good flite Shot above the Confluence of *Avon* and *Severne.*

Ther is a greate Bridge of Stone at the Northe Ende of the Towne, and ther a litle above the Bridge *Avon* brekith into 2. Armes. Yet the Bridge is so large that both cum under it. The right Arme cummith into *Severne* with yn a flite Shot of the Bridge, and at the Pointe of this Arme is the Towne Key for Shippes caullid *Picardes.*

The other Arme cummith downe by the Side of the Towne and the Abbay, leving it on the Este, and so passing harde ther by *Holme* Castelle goith into *Severne.*

Ther is a litle Broke caullid *Suliet* cumming downe from *Clive*, and enterith into *Avon* at *Holme* Castelle by the lifte Ripe of it. This at sodayn Raynes is a very wylde Brooke, and is fedde with Water faulling from the Hilles therby.

Ther be 3. Streates yn the Towne meating at the Market Crosse, wherof the chifiest is caullid the High Strete. Ther was no other Paroche Chirch yn the Town but the Weste Ende of the Abbay Chirche.

King *John* beyng Erle of *Glocester* by his Wife caussid the Bridge of *Twekesbyri* to be made of Stone. He that was put in truste to do it first made a Stone Bridge over the grete Poure of booth the Armes by North and Weste: and after to spede and spare mony he made at the Northe Ende a Wodde Bridge of a greate Lenght for sodeyne Lande Waters, putting the Residew of the Mony to making of the Castel of *Hanley* on the Inheritaunce of the Erledom of *Glocester.*

King *John* gave to the Mayntenaunce of this Bridge the hole Tolle of the *Wensday* and *Saturday* Marketes in the Towne, the which they yet possesse, turnyng it rather holely to their owne Profite then Reparation of the Bridge.

Ther was at the South West Ende of the Abbay a Castel caullid *Holme.* The tyme of the Building of it is oncerteyne. It is certeyne that the *Clares* Erles of *Glocester*, and especially the redde Erle, lay much at *Holme.*

The redde Erle much trobelid S. *Thomas* of *Hereforde.*

There hath beene yn tyme of mynd sum Partes of the Castel

stonding. Now sum Ruines of the Botoms of Waulles appere. Now it is caullid *Holme* Hylle.

George Duke of *Clarence* Brother to King *Edward* had thought to have brought *Avon* aboute the Toune and to have enlarged the Town.

There was litle or no Habitation at *Twekesbyri* at such tyme as *Odo* and *Dodo* Dukes of *Merches* and Brothers dyd erecte there a Priory of Blak Monkes *Benedictines*, a Celle or Filial to *Craneburne* in *Dorsetshir*. After in the later

Odo and *Dodo* gave to *Theokesbyri Staneway cum membris*, videlicet *Tadington*, *Prestecote et Didcote*. *Thracy* now dwellith at *Staneway*.

Reyne of the *Danes* and *Edwarde the Confessor* was *Æilwerdus Meaw* Erle of *Glocester*, and he was countid as Founder of *Craneburne*.

Ailwerdus had a Sunne caullid *Brictrice* Erle of *Gloceter* aboute the tyme of the Cumming of Duke *Wylliam* of *Normandie* ynto *England*. *Matildis* Wife to *Wylliam* Conqueror askid *Bictrice* yn Gifte of her Husband, and having hym put hym yn the Castelle of *Hanley* beside *Saresbyri*, and there he dyed. Sum say that *Matildis* wold have had hym afore Duke *William* to her Husband, but [he] refusing it had after hard Favor at her Handes.

King *William* gave the Præferrement of the Counte of *Glocester* onto his Wif *Matilde*. After it cam to *Robert Fitz Haymo* of the Blode of Duke *Rollo* Nephew onto King *William Conqueror*.

This *Robert Fitz Haymo* made the Priorie of *Theokesbyri* and Abbay, making *Cranburne* but a Celle onto it, and translating the chief Landes of *Cranburne* to his Monasterie.

Robert Fitz Haymo was buried at *Twekesbyri*, firste in the Chapitre House, after translatid into the North Syde of the Quier yn a Chapelle.

Epit. in camera Sacelli.

Sybilla *filia comitis* Aruntinæ *vallis*, *& soror comitis* Salapiæ *uxor fuit* Roberti *filii* Haimonis.

Hawisia *uxor* Roberti *Cons.*

Hic jacet Robertus *filius* Haymonis *hujus loci fundator.*

This Robert newly made the Buildinges in the Monasterie and Chirch with the Towre.

Robertus *Consul ejus gener ædificavit pyramidem super turrim.*

Robertus Fitz Haymo left 3. Doughters, wherof the 2. elder wher Nunnes, one at *Sheaftesbyri*, the other at *Wileton*. King *Henry* the firste kepte the 3. and she was after maried to *Robertus Consul*, Bastarde onto *Henry* the firste, and was Erle *Glocester*.

He buildid the Castelle of *Bristow* or the most parte of it. Every Man sayith that he buildid the great square Stone Dungeon, and that the Stones therof cam oute of *Cane* in *Normandie*, and like wise the Stones of the Toure of *Theukesbyri* Chirche.

Robertus consul was buried at *S. James* Priory in *Brightstow*.

Robertus consul had a Sunne caullid *Wylliam* that was Erle after hym.

Wylliam had 2. Sunnes, *Roberte* and *Roger*. *Roberte* dyed young. *Roger* was a Preste and Bishop. *Wylliam* caussid his Sunne *Roberte* to be buried at *Cainsham* then a smaule Priory, and after he newly repayred and endowed it, making it an Abbay of Canons Regular.

Wylliam dyed yn *Brightestow* Castel, and wylled to be buried by his Father at S. *James*: but he was prively conveyid by night onto *Cainsham*, and had gyven the hole Lordeship of *Marschefel* onto *Cainsham*,[1] and impropriate the Benefice therof onto S. *James* Priory, and the Benefice consequently cam to *Theokesbyri*.

Wylliam had 3. Doughters, wherof one was made [maried] to *Almarike* a *Britaine*, and he was the Erle of *Glocester* for a 6. Yeres.

John Brother to *Richard* the fyrst maried a nother, and by her he was Erle of *Glocestre*. King *John* had no Issue by her, and kept her but a yere, and so repudiating her toke to Wife the Erle of *Herefordes* Doughter, and reteynid yn his Handes the Toun and the Castelle of *Brightestow* within the Hundrede of *Berton* lying in *Glocestershir* hard by *Brightstow* as byttwixt the Forest of *Kingeswod* and it: and so it hath syns stil remaynid yn the Kinges Handes.

King *Johns* Wife repudiated was after maried to the Erle of... [to Geffry de Magnavilla Erle of Essex.]

Clare [Richard Clare] maried a nother of the Doughters of *Wylliam* Erle of *Glocester* and was Erle of *Glocestre*.

Gilbertus I^s^. Sun to *Richarde* the first was Erle of *Glocestre*.

This *Gilberte* was buried in the Quier at *Theokesbyri*.

Gilbertus the firste had *Richard* the 2. Erle of *Glocester*, and was buried in the Quier of *Tewkesbyri*, on the right Hond of his Father, and there lay his Image yn Sylver.

Richard the 2. had *Gilberte* the secunde, communely caullyd *the redde Yerle* by cause his Body was of a very ruddy and blody Color. He delte hardely with the Monkes of *Twekesbyri*, and

[1] There was, as it is sayde, a Nunnery at *Marschefelde*. Note by Leland.

tooke away the giftes of *Gilberte* the firste his Grand-father. He was buried on the lifte Hand of *Gilbert* the first his Grand-father.

Gilbert the 2. had *Gilbert* the 3. and he was Erle of *Glocester*, and restorid to the Monasterie of *Tweukesbyri* such Things as his Father had taken away. He was slayne at the Batail of *Striveline* yn *Scottelande*, and was buried on the lifte Hand of his Father.

Gilberte the 3. had *John* that died yn his Infancie, and was buried in a Chapel of our Lady at *Tewkesbyry*.

This *Gilberte* the 3. dyed in the 23. Yeres of his Age muche lamentid, by cause he was a good Man. He had 3. Sisters Doughtters onto the Redde Erle.

Wherof *Eleanore* the eldeste was maried onto *Hugh Spencer* the 2. Sun to *Hugh Spencer* Erle of *Winchester*, and by her was Erle of *Glocester*, and was beheddid and quarterid at *Hereford* est ..... and one of the Quarters of hym was buried by the lavatory of the High Altare in *Twekesbyry*. A nother was maried to *Da..... ley*, and by that Line in Processe one of the *Audeleys* was Erle of *Glocester*.

Edwarde Sun to *Hugh Spensar* the 3. had *Thomas*, and he was made Erle of *Glocester* by *Richarde* the 2. wich *Thomas* had to Wife *Constance* the Doughter of *Edmunde Langeley* Duke of *Yorke*.

After this the Landes beyng disperkelid *Thomas* of *Wodestoke* the v. Sunne of *Edwarde* the 3. was made Duke of *Glocester*.

Then was after *Humfrey* Sunne to *Henry* the 4. Duke of *Glocester*.

After this was *Richard* Brother to *Edwarde* the 4. Duke of *Glocester*.

Okington Park longing onto Sr. *William Berkeley* not far from *Over*.

Loke wither *Maurice* wher not first caullyd *Barkeley* and thenne *Graunte*[1] *à loco tantum nataliuni*.

There is a Quarre of good Stone at *Beverstane*, *unde nomen ex conjectura*.

Over now longging to old Sr. *William Barke'ey* was of the olde Landes of the Lorde *Barkeley*.

The Lordeship of *Beverstane* was firste the *Barkeleys*.

Maurice de Gaunte was Lorde of *Beverstane* Castelle by *Tettebyry*. One of the *Barkeleys* bought it.

John Lorde *Barkeley* was wondid and taken, as sum say, at the Batelle of *Poiters*. After he was redemed and wel recoverid his Losses of the *French* Men.

[1] Leg. *Gaunte*. Hearn's note.

One of the *Barkeleys*, that is to say the greate Graund-fader of Syr *William Berkeley*, had yn Mariage the hole Lordship of *Betistre* in *Hampshir*, mariyng the Doughter and Heir of *Betistre*.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Vol. iii. p. 116.

Thingges notid apon the Book of Bath.

Ælvestun, alias *Olvestoun*, in *Glocestreshire* 16. Miles out of *Bath* almost on *Severn*.

Cold Æschetun 4. Miles out of *Bath* playne North.

(The rest of the extracts relate to Somerset).

Vol. vi. pp. 18. 20.

Palmer of *Lemington* in the very Egge of *Glocetre* a 3. Miles from *Rolleriche* Stones cummith oute of the aforesaid House of the *Palmers* of *Warwikshire*.

He began first with a very smaul Portion of Lande: and being a Galant Felow, and clothid in migtie Colowrs, got a riche Widow in *Lemington* Ton to Wife, a 80. yeres or more hens: and sins there hath plantid themselves, and buildid a faire House, and bought faire Landes to it. He that now hath it maried one of the *Gravilles* Dowghters of *Milcot*.

...

There is a bigge Stone a 3. Miles West from *Rolleriche* Stones; and standith yn a Hethe, bering the Name of *Barton*, a Village therby longging to Mr. *Palmer*. This Stone is a very Marke or Limes of *Glocestre*, *Wicestre*, *Warwike* and *Oxfordeshires*.

And *Palmer's* Sun told me, that this Stone of certente is the Marke, and not *Rolleriche* Stones.

.....

Godrike of *Pyrtoun* in *Glocestreshire* within a Mile and a *di.* of *Gloces're* Toune is of an auncient House, and hath at this tyme a 100. Marke of Land by yere.

Wyse.

Wy dwellith at *Lipiate* beyond *Cirencestre* towarde *Tetbyri*.

Whiteney a Gentilman of a 300. Markes Landes by the yere dwellith at *Lecumbe* in *Glocestreshir* a litle from *Stow yn the Wold*.

There is in those Quarters a Village caullid *Wynderusch*: and so is the Ryver of *Whiteney* cummunely caullid.

Vol. vi. p. 35.

Sum say that there is a Manor Place in *Glocestreshire* lately

caullid *Tresham* Haule, or a like Name, and that by likelyhod that should be the auncientest House of the *Treshams*.

Vol. vi. pp. 53. 54.

There remainith yet the Name of a Manor Place in *Glocestershir* caullid *Felton*, and the Owner of it bare the same Name and was a Noble Man of Warre, and one of the Band of *Chaundoys*. I think that this is the *Felton* that the *French* Booke caullid *Scala Chronicha* spekith of whom a Lady Heyre to the *Clares* Erles of *Glocestre* toke to her secunde Husband *per amours*.

.....

The first Nobilitating of the *Barkleis* of *Heron* was about the tyme of *Henry* the first or secunde. And then bare they not the name of *Barkeley*, but *Fitz Harding*, wherof one namid *Robert* was a Noble man. And in Processe the *Fitzhardinges* maried with the Heyres Generales of *Barkeley* of *Dourseley* : and so the Name of *Barkeleys* was taken of them and continuid.

.....

The Name of *Pointz*, otherwise of sum written *Pontz*, is very auncient, and supposid to be one of them that cam yn with *William Conqueror*, or straite apon the Conqueste.

..

Pontz of *Glocestre* cam owte of a House of a Youngger Brother of *Sutton Pontz*, and they had by Heire General of one *Fitz Nicol* or *Nicholas* a yongger Sunne of one of the *Barkeleys* a goodly Lordship caullid *Hulle*, and communely *Hille*, standing on the hither Ripe of *Severne*. This Lordeship was gyven owte of the *Berkeleys* Landes.

And they had after by Heyres Generales of *Acton* the Lordeship of *Acton*.

Vol. viii. p. 49.

Ex annalibus, autore incerto.

Anno Dom. 1101. Wintonia *conflagravit* 16. *Call.* Jun.

Eodem anno 13. *Call.* Jun. Glocestria *cum monasterio arsit.*

Anno Dom. 1121. Glocestriæ *pars magna iterum cum monasterio arsit.*

Anno Dom. 1151. *fundata est abbat: de* Morgan *à* Roberto *comite* Glocestriæ.

Anno Dom. 1158. Gul. *comes* Glocestriæ *captus est in castello de* Cairdif *ab* Wallis.

Anno Domini 1166. *obiit* Robertus *filius* Gul. *comitis* Glocestriæ.

Anno Dom. 1216. Gilbertus de Clare *suscepit* 2^{s}. *comit:* Glocester *&* Herford: *quorum heres fuit.*

p. 57.

Palatia episcopi Herfonden.

...

Prestebyri 5. Miles from *Glocester* hard by *Clife.* Ther is a Parke hard by *Prestebyri.*

p. 60.

Ex vita *Roberti de Betune* episcopi *Herefunden:* auctore *Gul.* Priore *Lantonensi* ad *Reginaldum Weneloke.*

...

Robertus *ad se accersivit conventum Canon:* Lanhondensium *& aliquanto tempore in suis ædibus aluit. Interim quæsivit* [Inter inquestivit] *& invenit eis locum habitationis apud* Glocestriam *sub* Milone *Constabulario.*

Expensas dedit ad ædificandum. Secundo anno transtulit illuc conventum. Ad supplementum quoque subsidii dedit eis eccl. duas Frome *&* Brestebyri.

Vol. vi. p. 44 *& seq.*

Ex libro Donationem Monaster. de Kingeswod.

Gul. de Barkeley *dedit Abbatiæ de* Tinterne Kinggeswood *ad fundandem ibi Abbatiam.*

Illi de Kingeswood *emerunt* Haseldene *à Dnō de S.* Joanne, *cui rex hanc terram tempore* [*dederat*] *hostilitatis. nam erat* Reginaldi de S. Walerico.

Reginaldus de S. Walerico *suis restitutus terris abegit monachos de* Haseldene. *Postea autem recipit eos, & pars major conventus de* Kinggeswood *translata est ad* Haselden.

Postea propter aquæ penuriam Reg. de S. Walerico *transtulit eos ab* Haselden *ad* Tettebyri.

Rogerus Barkeley *filius* Gul. Berkeley *conabatur aut reducere monachos de* Tettebyri *ad* Kingeswood, *aut* Kingeswood *eis auferre tanquam suum fundum.*

Bernardus de S. Walerico *fundator ecclesiæ* de Tettebyri *emit* Mireford *prope* Kingeswod *à* Rogero Barkeley, *& eo, quia* Tettebyri *ligni copia carebat, monachos transtulit.*

Reg. Barkeley *dedit manerium suum de* Acholte *monaster. S.* Mariæ *de* Kingeswod.

Henricus Lovel *testis.*

Robertus de Berkeley *filius* Roberti de Berkeley.

Philippus & Olivarius *fratres* Roberti *junioris.*

Testis Rogerus *Comes* Herford.

Hawisia *uxor* Dnī de Veel.

Nicolaus Kingeston *miles.*

Charta Matildis de Veel *uxoris* Gaufridi de Veel.

Robertus de Veel *filius* Gaufridi.
Gaufride de Wrokeshal *miles.*
Joannes Chansy *miles.*
Petrus de Veel *miles.*
Joannes de Welington *miles.*
Thomas de Veel *miles filius* Petri.
Gul. de Bradelega. [Hugo de Bradelega.]
Duddelegh *pratum.*
Manerium de Hakesbyri.
Manerium de Acholt, *alias* Kingeswood.
Thomas de S. Walerico Bernardi *filius.*
Robertus de la Mare.

Bitnes

Charta abbatis de Bethlesden *de terra in villa* Chirington.
Joannes de Warimunde.
Isabella de Longo-campo *uxor* Gaufredi de Longo-campo *filia* Henrici de Mineriis.
Reginaldus de Breuse.
Gul. Butevilayne.
Humfredus de Bohun *comes* Herford *& constabularius* Angl.
Elizabeth de Gamages.
Walterus de Esselega.
Humfridus de Barre [le Barre.]
Humfredus Bohun *comes* Herford *&* Essex.
Gul. de Breuse.
Gul. de Breuse *junior.*
Richardus de Breuse *filius* Gul.
Petrus de Bruse *filius* Gul.
Alduphus de Tettebyri
Rogerus Hereuard.
Henricus le Moyne.
Richardus Passelew.
Joannes de Breuse.
Thomas de Planca.
Petrus de Iwelege.
Rogerus *filius* Philippi de Berkeley.
Robertus *filius* Nigelli.
Calicote *villa.*
Simon de Olpenne.
Henricus Berkeley Dns *de* Dursley.
Manasserus de Hastinges.
Delabere.
Robertus de Rochefrt.

REMARKS ON THE LIBER NIGER, OR BLACK BOOK, OF THE EXCHEQUER.

By SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.,

Certificates from the King's Gloucestershire Tenants in capite, in 12th Henry II., as to the number of Knights' fees holden of them, or held by them, in that county.

The Prelates, Earls, and Barons, throughout England, had been enjoined by Royal Letters Patent to send in, on or before the first Friday in Lent[1] (17th March), 1166, Returns shewing how many Knights they had of the old feoffment (*i.e.* of the time of Hen. I.); how many of the new (*i.e.* made since that monarch's death); and how many upon their Demesne.[2]

It has usually been taken for granted that this was done in view of the levy of the Aid to which King Henry II. would become entitled on the marriage of his eldest daughter. That event, however, did not take place till nearly three years later;[3] and as the Aid then was not collected on the lines laid down in the Proclamation above cited,[4] it is fair to suppose there were other reasons for the step, and that it was in fact the natural sequel of fiscal changes which had been for some time in progress.

When it is considered indeed that well nigh a century had elapsed since the lands of the kingdom had been redistributed after the Conquest: that sweeping forfeitures among the Norman grantees had followed the accessions both of Rufus and of his

[1] We are indebted to the late Mr. Eyton for discovering this date.

[2] No copy of the Writ is extant, but its language may be inferred from that of some of the replies. (See Certificates of Robert de Brinton, referred to by Dr. Stubbs.—Select Charters, p. 264.

[3] Princess Maud was married on 13th October, 1168, being even then only eleven years of age, while her bridegroom, Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, was nearly fifty. (See Anderson's Genealogies).

[4] It will be shown hereafter that in Gloucestershire the payments only accorded precisely in three cases out of ten.

brother : and that during the protracted civil war between Stephen and the Empress further transfers and partitions of fiefs had occurred; it may readily be conceived that the old hidage valuations recorded in Domesday had in many cases become inapplicable, and that a fresh Register of Holdings was much needed, especially when the levy of Danegheld was about to be discontinued,[1] and a new mode of assessment adopted. Without entering into the vexed question of the exact date at which the Feudal System, in its entirety, was introduced into England,[2] it cannot be doubted that the feoffments made on so large a scale under Henry I. through which a great proportion of the Domesday sub-Tenants, or their successors, had been confirmed in their holdings on undertaking to perform definite amounts of military service; coupled with the still more recent commutation of such service into money payments, under the name of Scutage ; marked epochs of considerable importance in the establishment of that system in this country.

A great increase, moreover, in the number of such feoffments had taken place during Stephen's reign, with the object mainly of enhancing the fighting strength of rival Barons, and it must have become all the more desirable for the Exchequer to acquire reliable information on the present disposition of lands held of the King, so that none might escape their share of feudal burdens. This was all the more necessary because the first attempt at rating Tenants in capite for Scutage on such portion of their fiefs as they retained in hand, seems to have been opposed as an innovation,[3]

[1] According to Dr. Stubbs, Danegheld was imposed for the last time in 1168. It is a curious fact that the tax is only twice alluded to in these Returns of two years prior date.

[2] It is impossible to draw a hard and fast line on the subject. In one of these Returns (Liber Niger, Vol. I., p. 96) lands are said to have been given in King *William's* time to a brother "that he might, if necessary, do the service of one knight." Whilst as regards *Scutages*, Madox, when quoting Alexander de Swereford's assertion "that he had never heard nor seen an account of any more ancient than the reign of Henry II.," expresses his own belief nevertheless that they were levied, since remission therefrom is granted in Deeds of the time of Henry I.

[3] For example, Humphrey de Bohun ends his certificate by declaring "for all his Demesne, and for these 9½ Knights *because they are enfeoffed in his Demesne*, he owes the King no service except that of his body (nisi de corpore suo).—Liber Niger, Vol. I., p. 3.

though they could not of course deny their liability to personal service in respect thereof. I think that this is the only inference that can be drawn from several of the certificates, as well as from the accounts of the earlier scutage which have come down to us. In the first of these on record (2nd Henry II.) the prelates alone appear as contributing 20s. per fee, for the army of Wales : in the second (5th Henry II.) for the same object at the rate of 2 marks per fee, the sheriff renders account—not for the prelates only—but for the knights of their counties : in the third, (7th Hen. II.) levied at the same rate for the army of Toulouse, the *Barons* as well as the prelates are entered as contributing,—but in respect only of their knights, (I speak especially of Gloucestershire [1]) and the same thing is seen in the fourth (8th Henry II.),—it not being until the next scutage, of 14th Hen. II. (levied on the basis of these very Returns of the 12th) that the barons paid for all fees whether in their own occupation or not.

The original Certificates of 1166 have (with two exceptions)[2] long since disappeared, but transcripts made early in the 13th century, were fortunately entered, along with copies of other important documents, in registers known from the colour of their respective bindings, as the Liber Rubeus and Liber Niger, or Red, and Black, Books of the Exchequer, both of which still exist at the Public Record Office. The transcript in the former, as we learn from a memorandum therein, dated in 1230, owed its origin to Alexander de Swereford, then a clerk in the department,[3] who having found, as he tells us, during his early period of service in King John's reign, these important public instruments in disorder, had arranged them according to counties, and "gathered them together in one volume."[4] This he subsequently had copied into the Red Book, no doubt for facility of reference, since 250 parch-

[1] Proofs will be adduced when I come to deal with the Certificates.

[2] Consult "Notes on the MSS. exhibited at H.M. Public Record Office at the Domesday Commemoration." I presume the Certificate of Hilary, Bp. of Chicester, known to Dugdale, Madox and others, is one.

[3] He became one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1234, and so continued till his death in 1245 (See Madox History of the Exchequer).

[4] "in unum recollegi volumen."

ment certificates, with seals appendant, must have been bulky and inconvenient for searchers.

The early history of the Black Book is not recorded, but I can come to no other conclusion, after a careful comparison of the Transcript of the Certificates of 1166 which it contains, than that this was not copied from that in the Red Book, but in all probability from a common original, perhaps twenty or thirty years previously, for the use of the King's Remembrancer, to whose office the Black Book always belonged. The counties follow in both in the same order, and the arrangement of the Barons' "Cartæ," from first to last, is the same, whilst similar additions and interpolations occur in each.[1] In the Black Book, however, the latter are more undisguised, and are not introduced under explanatory headings as is usually the case with the Red.

Hearne, who early in the last century, published two editions of the "Liber Niger[2]—not from the original but from incorrect MSS., declared it to be "worth its weight in gold," and to contain, "with the exception of Domesday, the most ancient List of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of England." This, so far, is undeniable, but nevertheless *that* list is extremely imperfect, owing not merely to the absence in many cases of Returns, and to the omission in some of those sent in of the names of the sub-tenants, but still more to the want of that systematic arrangement which distinguishes the record of the Great Survey. Instead of the manors held by every tenant in capite in each county being, as in that, grouped together under one heading, his certificate embraces his entire holding wherever situated, often with no indication as to counties, and without the least information as to the manors comprised therein. True these Certificates were afterwards roughly classified at the Exchequer, according to the particular county in which the head

[1] Not to multiply examples, Fiefs, are in three passages at least, expressly stated to have been "of the gift of King *Richard.*" Hearne was, of course, aware of this, for he remarks in his Preface "Nec tanem asseveraverim Librum integrum Ævi esse Henrici II. Paucula enim Ricardi I., Joannis imo, et Henrici III. ævum olent," but he did not take the trouble, in cases where the anachronisms do not plainly show themselves in the text, to direct attention to them by footnotes.

[2] "Liber Niger Scaccarii *parvus*," to give its full title, as there were others so called in the Exchequer Library.

of the Barony was supposed to be, but sub-feoffees in Gloucestershire, for example, have to be sought under Middlesex or under Derbyshire, as the case may be, and the result is a very considerable amount of doubt and confusion. The inconvenience with respect to Gloucestershire may be judged by the fact, that whereas Domesday specifies the holding of no less than 25 ecclesiastical and 52 lay tenants in capite (excluding the King's thanes from the latter) certificates from only 1 prelate, 1 earl, and 8 barons, are given under the county in the Liber Niger, the others, if they exist, being scattered about elsewhere.

My translation of these Certificates has been made from an edition of Hearne's work printed in London in 1774, doubtful readings having been collated with the original transcripts at the Public Record Office.

The single Ecclesiastical Returns runs as follows :

(1) CERTIFICATE[1] OF THE ABBEY OF WINCHCOMBE.

The church of Winchcombe has one fee of the old feoffment, and all these hold that feoffment.[2]

1 Roger de Dichesdon.[3]
2 William de Beauchamp.[4]
3 William de Scireburne.
4 Jordan de Brochampton.
5 Azo de Wenrich.
6 Nicholas de Toning'.
7 Roger de Hela.
8 William de Morin.
9 Simon de Chulunces.
10 William de Dunetrope.[5]
11 Gilbert de Froulinton.
12 Hugh de Redeford.
13 William de Chiveleia.

[1] *Carta*, the word used throughout in the Latin, is rendered '*Cartel*' by Dr. Stubbs ; and '*Charter*' in the Record Office Pamphlet, but in modern acceptation neither seems applicable. I prefer 'Certificate' as denoting the real nature of the Returns, which are referred to in both the Red and Black Books as "Certificationes factæ per Prelatos et Barones."

[2] This does not, I fancy, mean that they held in community, but merely that they had to furnish the service of one knight between them or pay in proportion to the extent of their holdings in the fee : a not uncommon arrangement with ecclesiastical fiefs.

[3] Probably Dixton, a parish in Monmouthshire.

[4] Presumably the great Worcestershire Baron, who seems to have been a sort of champion general of church lands, holding 1 fee of the Abbot of Pershore of the church ; and half a fee at Evesham "at the cost of the Abbot," besides 7 fees of the Abbot of Westminster in Worcestershire ; and 15 fees of the Bishopric of Worcester.

[5] A William Dunetrope appears as holding a knight's fee in Kent of Walter Maminot (Vol. I., p. 58).

Of the new feoffment—

14 Humphrey de Scireburn holds one hide. And upon the demesnes[1] 1 knight's fee.

Several of these sub-tenants took their names from manors held by the abbey at Domesday, *e.g.* Sherborne, Windrush, and Froulinton. The lands it then possessed extended in the aggregate to 73 hides, but it is added that "in the time of Edward the Confessor" the Church defended itself for 60 hides in the county." It would appear to have still made good its claim to such exemption, for the two manors for which it paid scutage in after years were, as we know,[2] Cow Honiburn and Adelminton, set down in the Survey as containing 13 hides. In all probability these constituted the 2 fees plus 1 hide included in their Return.

It only remains to add that they paid 2 marks towards the aid of 1168, or for precisely two hides, nothing being charged for the fraction.

It is strange that there is no certificate for the Abbey of Gloucester, but it was excused in 1168 for paying for 56 fees of the old feoffment. Tewkesbury Abbey was no doubt answered for by its patron, the Earl of Gloucester, whilst Cirencester held by a fee-farm rent.

Immediately following the certificate of the Abbey of Winchcombe,—without even a dividing line, or heading of any sort[3]—comes, in Hearne's edition of the Liber Niger,

"William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, owes 65½ knights of the Honour of Striguil."

"The same owes 2 knights for Castle Goderich."

"The same owes for Pembroke."

As the first William Marshall was not created Earl of Pembroke until June, 1199, this notice must have been added after that date in the Exchequer Registers as a memorandum that the

[1] "Super dominia"—as enquired by the King's writ. I am not, however, quite sure of the force of "Super" in this connection. May it not have meant "over and above" their demesne lands, which they held to be exempt?

[2] See Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc., Vol. XII., p. 41 —Paper on Testa de Nevill.

[3] In the original Black Book, however, two lines on the ruled parchment are left blank above this entry. In the Red Book it is introduced under the descriptive title—"Novum appositum de honore de Striguil."

honours in question ought to be accounted for in Gloucestershire,[1] although only three manors pertaining to them: Badgworth, Stonehouse, and Daglingworth, were situated in that county. The verbs being in the present tense, these interpolations cannot, however, have been made later than 1231, when the second and *last* William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, died, consequently within a very few years of the time when the certificates of 1166 were entered.[2]

(2) The second Certificate is therefore properly that of *William, Earl of Gloucester*, which begins—

"This is the Roll of the Knights of William Earl of Gloucester, without his knights of Kent:"[3]

1.	Jordanus Sorus owes for - - -	15 knights.
2.	Robert de Mara ..... - - -	10 knights.
3	Walter de Clavill - - - -	10 knights.
4	William, son of Robert, son of Roger -	10 knights.

[1] In the returns for the Aid of 1235, the then Earl Marshal is rated at 65½ fees of the Honours of Striguil and Castle Goderich.– Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc., Vol. XIII, p. 350, Testa de Nevill.

[2] In the Red Book the handwriting of the entry seems identical with that of the rest of the original Codex of 1230, and in the Black Book I can detect little difference either in the handwriting or the ink, *in this particular case*, although in most of the other interpolations there is evident discrepancy.

[3] It is not apparent why a separate return was made for Kent, where the Earl (as shown at page 53 of this volume) had only 15 knights, holding 22⅝ fees. In the West he held not alone in the county from which he took his title, but in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire, and probably in other counties, his fees in all of which must be included under the heading of "Gloucestershire," in this Roll. As regards those in Wales, two of his knights (Nos. 39 and 40) are expressly stated to hold there, and I am not sure that those said to hold a "*Gunlion*," 65, 66, 67, should not be in *Caerleon*, but as pointed out by Mr. G. T. Clarke (Arch. Journal, Vol. 34, p. 1), the Honour of Glamorgan, inherited from Robert Fitz Hamon, his maternal grandfather, and comprising about 40 fees is not included. The sum of those under the old feoffment, which is left blank in the Roll, amounts to 256½, which with 13½ under the new, makes a total of 270. Of these I doubt whether as many as a fourth were in the County of Gloucester, but no sufficient data exist for arriving at a decision, the indications as to localities, or names of the manors held, being few and far between.

In 1221 the then Earl of Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, was assessed upon 332 carcuages in that county, which allowing 5 carcucates for a fee, would represent 66 fees.

5 Elias aureis testiculis - - - - 10 knights.
6 William, son of John - - - - 10 knights.
7 Richard de St. Quentin - - - 10 knights.
8 Gilbert de Umfraville - - - 9 knights.
9 The fief which was Robert de Gornays - 9 knights.
10 The son of William, son of Baldwin - 9 knights.
11 Robert de Maisy - - - - - 9 knights.
12 The fief which was Richard de Grenvilles 9 knights.
13 Adam de Sumeri - - - - - 7 knights.
14 The fee which was Helias de Dicton's 6 knights.
15 and Gregory has the 7th, as was adjudged before Robert Earl of Gloucester.
16 Roger Witen̄(ham ?) - - - 7 knights.
17 Ponce, son of Simon - - - - 8 knights.
18 Robert de Reini - - - - 5 knights.
19 John Eskelin - - - - - 4 knights.
20 Roger Waspail - - - - - 5 knights.
21 The fief which was Geoffrey de Clinton's 5 knights.
22 Walter de Caisneio - - - - 5 knights.
23 Geoffrey de Traili - - - - 4 knights.
24 The son of Henry de Pomeroy - - 1 knight.
25 Richard de Guiz - - - - - 5 knights.
26 William de London - - - - 4 knights.
27 William de Nerbert - - - - 4 knights.
28 Elias de Clifton - - - - 3 knights.
29 Roger de Jelesdona - - - - 3 knights.
30 Roger de Berkeley - - - - 2 knights.
31 Alexander de Montfort - - - 2 knights.
32 The fief of Walter, son of Raamer - 2 knights.
33 Robert Lagahit - - - - - ½ knight.
34 The fief which was Geoffrey de Ragensfords[1] 1 knight.
35 The fief which was Walter de Fered[2] - 1 knight.
36 William de Einsford - - - - 1 knight.
37 Roger de Winton - - - - 1 knight.
38 The son of Richard Walensis[3] - - 1 knight.

[1] Stanawsford in Red Book. [2] Faringdon ?
[3] Walon̄ in Red Book. Valoniis ?

39 Roger, son of Herlowin in Wales - 1½ knights.
40 William de Cardiff 1 knight, and in Wales ½ = 1½ knights.
41 Roger de Rodolic - - - - 1¼ knights.
42 William, son of Odo the Goldsmith - 1 knight.
43 Roger de Kimbis - - - - 1 knight.
44 Gilbert de Walberg - - - - ½ knight.
45 The fief of William de Hocton - - 1 knight.
46 Hugh Wake, of the land which Baldwin fitz Gilbert held - - - - - - - - 1 knight.
47 William, son of Hervey - - - 1 knight.
48 Elias de Torneberia[1] - - - - 1 knight.
49 William Chamberlain of London - - 1 knight.
50 Nicholas fitz Harding - - - 1 knight.
51 William de Clivedon - - - 1 knight.
52 Simon de Nuveton[2] - - - - 1¼ knight.
53 The fief which was Ruald Croc's - 1 knight.
54 Roger de Villiers - - - - 1 knight.
55 Robert de Bolevill - - - - 2 knights.
56 Gilbert de Grenemare - - - - 2 knights.
57 Hugh de Hamtonford - - - - 1 knight.
58 Laudomar - - - - - - 1 knight.
59 Gilbert de Furnesham - - - - 1 knight.
60 Roger de Berkerol - - - - 1 knight.
61 Wermond de Pormont - - - - ½ knight.
62 Richard de Marci - - - - 4 knights.
63 Ralph de Marci - - - - 3 knights.
64 Maurice de Totenham - - - - 3 knights.
65 William, son of Robert in Gunlion ½ knight.
66 Azo, brother of Leomer in the same ½ knight.
67 Roger, son of Malger in Gunlion ½ knight.
68 Herbert fitz Herbert, the Chamberlain ½ knight.
69 Roger de Bereguall - - - - ½ knight.
70 Robert for the land which was William Torneants 1 knight.
71 Luke, the King's butler - - - 1 knight.

[1] Thornbury ! [2] Newington.

72 Milo de Cogan - - - - - 2 knights.
73 Of the fief which was Robert Norensis 2 knights.
74 Osbert de Pennard - - - - 1 knight.
75 Robert de Constantini - - - 1 knight.
76 Of the fief which was Richard Foliots, which Robert, son of Richard, holds - - - - 4 knights.
77 Osbert de Winchelsea - - - 1 knight.
78 Jordan de Capnun, of Umberley and Betinton 2 knights.
And his other knights are already written in this Roll.
The sum total of these knights - - - (blank).

These written below are of the New Feoffment of Demesne—

79 Hamo, son of Geoffrey, attorns himself for the Demesne.
80 Hugo de Gunnovill do. do.
81 William de Hastings do. do. for 3 knights.
82 Robert de Grainvill of the Demesne - 1 knight.
83 William de Bosco do. - ½ knight.
84 Gregory de Turri do. - ½ knight.
85 Roger de Mannavill do. - ½ knight.
86 Fulk fitz Warine do. - 1 knight.
87 Philip de Chahaines[1] - - - - ½ knight.
88 Gerbodus[2] - - - - - - ¼ knight.
89 Peter de Salso Marisco[3] - - - - ¼ knight.
90 Richard de Chardi[4] - - - - ½ knight.
91 Hamelin de Gunnoville[5] - - - - 1 knight.
The sum total of those newly enfeoffed is 13½ knight.

As the only Feodary extant of the original Honour of Gloucester, prior to the incorporation therewith of the great heritage of the de Clares, the foregoing List is of much interest, and I have felt bound to insert it at full length. It throws less light than could be desired on the early history of the county, the names of the feoffees being arranged, without reference to locality, according to the number of fees held. Representatives, however, of families which long continued to be of distinction in Gloucestershire may here and there be noted, as I proceed to point out.

[1] Cahaignes ? [2] Gerboldus in Red Book. [3] Saltmarsh.
[4] Chairdyl in Red Book. [5] Gundeville in Red Book.

1. Jordan Sorus, who heads the list with 15 fees, enough to have constituted a fair sized barony, was presumably son of Odo Sor, who is mentioned as one of Fitz Hamon's companions in his Welsh expedition. He, no doubt, derived his second appellation from his complexion, since the word "sorus" meant "reddish." It affords no clue to his ancestry, but his descendants, under the surname of "Le Sor," long continued to reside in Gloucestershire. In 3rd John (1201) John le Sor paid 36s. in that county in connection with 14 fees which he held of the Honour of Gloucester, then in possession of that King.[2] At the time of Kirby's Quest (1287) another John le Soer is recorded as holding a knight's fee at Auricone[3] (Alvington?) in the Manor of Fairford, from the then Earl of Gloucester; whilst in 20th Edward III. (1356) the heirs of a John le *Ser* are given as having a right to the same manor; another bearer of the name appearing as paying aid for the fifth of a fee in Shenindon, Tewkesbury Hundred, "which Symunda, daughter of John le Ser, had formerly held."[4]

2 Robert de Mara, who is second on the list, with 10 knights' fees, represented a yet more distinguished Gloucestershire House, for he was grandson of William de Mara, whom Walter of Gloucester, the Constable, styles "Nephew,"[5] and to whom large grants were made, both by him and by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the latter including $2\frac{1}{2}$ fees in Rendcombe,[6] where the De la Mares, his posterity, long flourished.

7 Richard de St. Quentin, who also had 10 knights, held chiefly in Wiltshire, but in all probability one of his fees was in Gloucestershire, since his descendant, Herbert de St. Quentin, is found at the date of Kirby's Quest holding one in East Leach of the Honour of Gloucester.

[1] From Italian "Sauro"; French "Saure," *e.g.* "Harengs Saures"—"Red Herrings." In English commonly applied to a hawk with its first year's plumage, *i.e.* a sore-falcon.

[2] Rot. de oblatis et finibus in anno.

[3] Trans. B & G. Arch. Soc., Vol. XI., pp. 284 and 291.

[4] Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc., Vol. X., p. 291

[5] See Vol. X. of Pipe Roll Society, edited by Horace Round, Esq., No. 11, circa 1123.

[6] See ditto, No. 45.

11 One at least of the 9 fees of Robert de Maisi, was likewise there, the Hampton-Meysey to which he gave his name.[1] I doubt, however, whether the *Robert* de Gourney who precedes him, and who is unnoticed in Dudgdale's Pedigree, had acquired a footing in the county at so early a date.

17 Ponce, son of Simon, rests on sure ground as ancestor of the Poyntz family, and we know that his 8 fees were in the county of Gloucester, 1 at Tockington, and 7 at Hailes.[2]

Other equally well-known surnames may be cited, as

28 Elias de Clifton, one of whose three fees was the Gloucestershire manor from which he got his name, Roger de Berkeley, whose two fees consisted of that portion of Dodington, and other lands, which his grandfather held at Domesday of Bishop Geoffrey of Coutances, whose possessions merged in the Honour of Gloucester: (38) the son of Richard Walensis (Walsh) whose fee was in Winterbourne:[3] (40) Walter of Cardiff, who held the manor of Walton Cardiff, Gloucestershire, besides the half fee in Wales whence his name was derived; and (48) Elias of Thornbury, whose surname indicates whereabouts he held—while not to dwell on (50) Simon de Newington; (54) Roger de Villiers; and others as to the situation of whose fees there is no certainty, the list of knights of the old feoffment winds up with (78) Jordan de Caprun (written Cap*nun*, I think by mistake), of whom it is stated expressly that he held in Amberley[4] and in Botintune,[5] where his posterity cannot long have remained, as both were in other hands in the early part of Henry III.'s reign.

The knights of the new feoffment all held of the Demesne, but whether Earl William or his father had enfeoffed them is not stated. After the names of the first, and the second, in Hearne's

[1] See Trans. B. and G. Arch. Society, Vol. XIV., p. 35.

[2] See Sir John Maclean's "Memoir of the Family of Poyntz," pp. 6 and 28, and his account of Tockington.—Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc., Vol. XI., p. 24.

[3] Testa de Nevill.—See Trans. B. and G. Arch. Soc., Vol. XII., p. 28.

[4] A dependency of Minchinhampton, held by the Earl of Gloucester.—*Vide* Atkyns.

[5] Belonged to Te kesbury, but held of the Honour of Gloucester.—Atkyns.

work, *se alto de dominio*, is printed, which he, distrusting the MSS. he had to use, suggested in foot notes should be taken to mean "tenet iii m̄ de Dominio," but I was very much surprised to discover on reference to the original "Liber Niger," that the version he followed was correct, and that it is confirmed too by the text of the original Liber Rubeus. There can be no doubt that the contraction "*alto*" in both should be, *atto*, *i.e.* "*att*ornavit," a common enough feudal term for "undertaking to perform military service," but the strange thing is that the scribes of the 13th century should have made such a slip of the pen, especially as they had in a previous passage, in the certificate of the Earl of Arundel (p. 65), written the word at full length.[1] I can only suppose that this part of the roll of knights of the Honour of Gloucester had become somewhat undecipherable, and I am confirmed in this idea by a further error which occurs in the Red Book (though not in the Black), after the name of the third knight, William de Hastings, where "*se tercio mil*," follows,—"attornavit" being omitted, and the third part of a fee assigned, instead of the three fees—as in the Black Book—which he is known to have held. These fees were in Southrop and Farmington, and not long afterwards were, with two other fees, in Eaton, Berks, and Westwell, Oxon, formed into the barony of Eaton Hastings, held direct from the Crown.[2]

79 Hamo, son of Geoffrey, and 80—Hugh de Gundeville, whose holdings are not stated in the Certificate, must, to make up the 13½ fees given as a total at the end, have had between them 4½ fees. I know nothing of the former: but there was in the service of the Bishop of Winchester about this time, a Hugh de Gundeville, who became afterwards a man of some consequence, being Sheriff of Hants in 22nd, and of Devon in 23rd, Henry II. Others of the family[3] will be found holding lands of Gloucestershire lords in 1166, and it seems probable that both Hugh and

[1] Et Rex Henricus dedit de suo dominio, quod Comes *attornavit* ad servicium militare, silicet, &c., &c., &c.

[2] See Testa de Nevill.—Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc., Vol. XII., p. 22.

[3] A sister of Hugh de Gundeville's appears on the Gloucestershire Pipe Roll at this date, as having an annual allowance of 15 shillings from Winterburn by the King's gift.

Hamelin de Gundeville (91), whose name closes the Roll, belonged to the county.

In the reign of Henry III. another Hugh de Gundeville appears as a burgess of Campden, which is confirmatory. (William de Bosco (83), Philip de Cahaignes (87), and Peter de Saltmarsh (89), bear Gloucestershire names), though I cannot identify them, but Fulk Fitz Warine (86) is a well-known personage, though I am not sure what he held of the Honour of Gloucester. His knights' fee in Alveston was always included on the Pipe Roll of the county among "lands given," £10, at which it was valued, being deducted from the ferm of the sheriff on that account;[1] but it is possible that at this period it may have been reckoned on the Roll of the Earl, as Fulk made no return of his own.

The sum of fees under the old feoffment is left blank, but it will be found on adding up the holdings of the 78 knights, that they amounted to 256½, which, with the 13½ held under the new, by the 13 knights named, makes a total of 270. In the account of the receipts for the aid of 14th Henry II., however, the Earl of Gloucester is set down as paying for 261½ only, no reason being given for his being thus excused payment for 8½ fees.

The Certificates of the Barons follow next, for though at Domesday there were three Earls connected with the county, their small holdings are not noticed. The Manor of Hampton (Maisi), then held by Earl Roger (of Shrewsbury), had, in fact, after the forfeiture of his son, Hugh de Montgomeri, under Rufus, been included in the Honour of Gloucester: the two hides in Longborough, then held by the Earl of Moretain, had in like manner been confiscated on *his* son's rebellion by Henry I., whilst, although the Manors of Campden and of Bisley were still in possession of another Earl Hugh (of Chester), (not, however, through descent), no return was sent in for any of the fees of his earldom in 1166.

Presumably the Baronial Returns stand in the order in which the originals were arranged by Alexander de Swereford at the commencement of the thirteenth century.

[1] The entry appears on the Pipe Roll for Gloucestershire, however, in this very year, but so likewise does the £14 to Walter de Ashley, whose fee, nevertheless, is returned among Margaret de Bohun's knights.

(3) CERTIFICATE OF ROGER DE BERCHLEY.

Let my Lord the King know, that I, Roger de Berchley, have two knights and a half enfeoffed of the old feoffment, whereof,

1 Michael holds	1	hide
2 William, son of Baldwin	2	hides
3 Helyas de Boivill	1½	hides
4 Hugh de Planta	½	hide

and from these you have an entire knight.

For making up the half—

5 Ralph de Yweley	½ hide.
6 The wife of Ralph Cantilene	½ hide.
7 Roger de Albamara	1 virgate.
8 Simon de Coveley	1 virgate.
9 The Prior of Stanley	1 virgate.

and here you have half a knight.

For making up another knight—

10 Walter de Holecumbe holds	3½ hides.
11 Gerard	3½ hides.
12 Reginald de Albamara	3 hides.

And so these three hold 10 hides, whereof they are unwilling to do service to me except for 3 virgates, viz., each for 1 virgate, and so[1] you have two knights and a half enfeoffed.

No new one have I enfeoffed in my time.

If it be pleasing to your mind to hear about my demesne,[2]
In my Manor of Cobberley I have two knights' fees.
At Stanley [3] one knight's fee, with one hide at Codrington.[4]
In Nivetoñ [5] I have one knight's fee.

[1] The reasoning is unintelligible, 10 hides would have equalled 2 fees, but 3 virgates were less than the sixth of 1 fee. I suppose some compromise had been previously arranged, for Roger had paid for 2½ fees in 7th Hen. II.

[2] Roger de Berkeley apparently enters a sort of mild protest against the enquiry as to his demesne lands.

[3] Stanley St. Leonard's, where the second Roger had founded a priory.

[4] Codrington, in the Manor of Wapley, which had been given to Malmesbury Abbey by the de Berkeleys, excepting this single hide.

[5] Newington-Bagpath.

In Dursele one hide.

In Osleworda [1] half a hide.

In Duddinton [2] three hides and a half.

In Slimbrigge [3] three hides, which I, with your assent, gave to Maurice, son of Robert, whence I have no service.

Kingswood, the white monks,[4] hold of the gift of William de Berckley, for which I do you an entire knight's service, although they wish to do none. Farewell. [5]

Not a few of the barons address the King as their "dearest Lord" or "most beloved Lord," but the foregoing somewhat brusque epistle recalls, and confirms incidentally in several respects, what is known from other sources of the history of the writer, the third Roger de Berkeley, who, for alleged lukewarmness on behalf of Henry when struggling for the throne, had been deprived of the ferm of the Royal Manor of Berkeley, as held by his father and grandfather, although allowed to retain lands pertaining to it in demesne equivalent to about 3 knights' fees, in addition to the $2\frac{1}{2}$ wherein the second Roger had granted the aforementioned feoffments; which $5\frac{1}{2}$ fees, together with the Manors of Coberley, Codrington, and Dodington, held in capite by his Domesday predecessors, constituted the Barony of Dursley.[1]

His first complaint is, naturally enough, as to the refusal of three of his old tenants—no doubt in consequence of the forfeitures he had incurred—to do the full service they owed for their lands. Such renunciations were common after the war, and he seems to refer to a sort of compromise on his own part with the Crown, as he only debits himself with 1 knight in respect of the 10 hides in dispute, which ordinarily would represent 2 fees.

[1] Oselworth.

[2] Dodington, one of the Domesday manors of the first Roger.

[3] Slimbridge, the marriage portion brought by Alice, Roger's daughter, to her husband Maurice, Robert fitz Harding's eldest son.

[4] Cistercians.

[5] Hearne's MSS. is at fault here. There is no "*Valete*" either in the Black or Red Book, the words being "*nullum servitium facere volunt.*"

[6] See Smyth's "Lives of the Berkeleys," edited by Sir John Maclean; also "The Earlier House of Berkeley."—Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc., Vol. VIII., p. 193.

His second allusion is to the 3 hides in Slimbridge given with the King's assent (he might have written at his suggestion) to Maurice son of Robert (Fitz Harding) who had married his daughter, from which he had no service; whilst his last grievance was the old story of the knight's fee in Kingswood given for the endowment of the Cistercian Abbey thereon by his cousin William de Berkeley without his concurrence, a gift which formed the subject of a long controversy described in the Kingswood Register.[1]

Little need be said of Roger's feofees, whose holdings were small, and none of whom belonged to families of consequence, save perhaps (7 and 12) the Albemarles. (4) Hugh de Planca, and (5) Ralph de Uley, had been among his sureties in the covenant with Robert Fitz Harding in 1154, whilst (8) Simon de Cowley is said to have been a relative of the latter. The fact of the Prior of Stanley (9) holding under the *old* feoffment, proves the foundation of that House during the reign of Henry I., whereas the gift to Kingswood Abbey (which is known to have been founded in 1139) is included at the end, among the *new*.

Besides the $2\frac{1}{2}$ fees of the old feoffment, for which the assessment of scutage seems, as I have remarked, to have been previously adjusted, Roger de Berkeley admits in this Certificate holding 5 fees, plus 9 hides, or close on 2 fees more, in demesne, making a total of $9\frac{1}{2}$ fees. He appears to have been dealt with leniently regarding the latter, as he had on the whole been in respect to the former in 1161, for we find that he only had in 1168 to pay 100s., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ marks, for the aid then levied at the rate of a mark per fee. If we suppose that he was relieved of liability for the 3 hides in Slimbridge, and for the knight's fee in Kingswood, which had passed out of his hands, it would go far to account for the reduction made. The Barony of Dursley continued to be rated at $7\frac{1}{2}$ fees till the close of the century.

(4) Certificate of Margaret de Bohun.

These knights has Margaret de Bohun, who were enfeoffed in the time of King Henry in the fief of Milo of Gloucester, her father, which she holds in capite of the King.

1	Hugh parvus, owes . .	4 knights
2	Philip, son of Ernulf . . .	2 knights
3	Otoer de Sunneworthe . .	2 knights
4	Almaric de Lokinton . .	1 knight

[1] Monasticon, Vol. V., p. 424.

5 and 6	Ralph Chokerel and Elyas his brother	1 knight
7	William de Pinkeni . . .	1 knight
8 and 9	Richard and Walter son of Robert	1 knight
10	Richard St. Quentin . .	½ knight
11 and 12	Richard Canute and Walter Moderli	1 knight
13	Walter de Esseleia . . .	1 knight
14	William Picard . . .	2 knights
15 & 16	Gilbert de Mineriis and Hugh de Cumdicot	½ knight

Of these, Isabel, wife of Henry of Hereford has 5 knights in dower. These has she (Margaret) also infeft[1] in her demesnes, whom her father and her brothers enfeoffed after the death of King Henry.

17	William de Cernai . . .	½ knight
18	William Torel in Cernai . .	¼ knight
19	Helyas de Kokerel . . .	½ knight
20	Roger, son of Alan . . .	1½ knights
21	Richard Murdac . . .	1 knight

On the decease of Earl Milo's five sons without issue, Margaret, as his eldest daughter, became heir to the family honours. She had for many years been wife of the third Humphrey de Bohun, whose own certificate for 40 knights' fees will be found under Wiltshire (Vol. I., page 109). Berta, the second daughter, had married Philip de Braose, but both she and her husband had long been dead, leaving William their son and heir, who eventually succeeded to the Honour of Brecknock, which Milo had got from his father-in-law, Bernard de Newmarch. As yet, however, William had to content himself with the Honour of Barnstaple, co. Devon (Vol. I., p. 127), to which his paternal grandfather had acquired a claim, and the only portion of Milo's inheritance which had come to him through his father was 2 knights' fees which the earl had held of the Bishop of Winchester ;— Humphrey de Bohun inheriting another ; (Vol. I., p. 69). Milo's third daughter, Lucy, was wife to Herbert fitz Herbert, Chamberlain of Henry I., and there is a tradition[1] that she brought him the Forest of Dean, which

[1] *i.e.* "These are also enfeoffed in Margaret's demesnes," &c., &c.

he forfeited later on, but there is no record in the Liber Niger of his holding anything that had been his father-in-law's, except, perhaps, two fees in Hants of the Bishop of Winchester (67.)

The Earldom of Hereford had been sequestrated by Henry II. upon the death of Milo's eldest son, Earl Roger, in 1155, and as neither Walter nor Henry, the brothers who succeeded, had held it, Margaret de Bohun's claim was not of course admitted, but her husband, and her son after him, both of whom she outlived, were allowed to exercise the office of Constable of England, in virtue of her tenure of the Manors of Haresfield and Newnham, and her grandson, Henry de Bohun, was eventually recognised as earl by King John, after he had executed a renunciation of his own rights over certain ancient demesnes of the Crown, which the Empress Maude, during her struggle for it, had improvidently granted to his great grandfather.

Margeret de Bohun's share of her father's lands was, as set forth in her Certificate, 17 fees of the old, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ fees of the new feoffment.

The Domesday possessions of Walter Fitz Roger, Milo's father, in Gloucestershire, had only consisted of $22\frac{1}{4}$ hides, and even with the 32 hides in the county held by his granduncle, Durand the Sheriff, and a small subsequent concession of the lands of Chetel, can hardly have equalled 10 fees.

It seems to follow, therefore, that at least half Margaret's fees were outside the county, probably in Herefordshire, or in Wales. In the latter, Milo's possessions had been much augmented by the Honour of Abergavenny, which his father, Walter the Constable, had acquired through marrying the daughter of Hamelin de Baalun, and there can be little doubt that the 5 fees stated to be held by Isabel, widow of Henry de Hereford, of her sister-in-law, formed part of that Honour, seeing that in the Cartulary of Abergavenny Priory [2] the Castle of that place

[1] See Paper by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, in the Trans. B. & G. Arch. Society, Vol. XI., p. 296. This tradition is discredited by the fact that when King John, not contented with his father's revocation of the gift of the Forest, made by the Empress Maud to Earl Milo, obtained a renunciation from the heir of the latter, it was from Henry de Bohun and not from Fitz Herbert that he exacted it.

[2] Monasticon, Vol. IV., p. 613.

is said to have been settled on this Henry by his grandfather nearly forty years before: a story, however, which we are not bound to believe. That the whole Honour had not passed on Henry's death, two or three years previously,[1] to his sisters, is clear, for it appears from the Certificate under Herefordshire (Vol. I. p. 153), of "William, son of Reginald" (who in the Red Book is styled "de Baalun"), that it was in the King's hand, and was claimed by this William as heir to his grandfather, Hamelin de Baalun, or, as he diplomatically puts it, "he would owe the Service for it, if it should be his Lord the King's pleasure."

Of Margaret de Bohun's knights of the old feoffment, but few are recognisable as connected with Gloucestershire.

No. 1. Hugh parvus may be supposed to have been a son of that Roger parvus who stands as third witness to Milo's second grant to Lanthony Abbey in 1139, and who was, presumably, the "Roger, son of Richard," who occupies the same position among the witnesses to his first grant. This does not help us in determining who he was, or where the 4 fees he held were situated. No family bearing the name of Le Petit, Little, or Small, was, so far as I am aware, domiciled in the 12th century in Gloucestershire.

5 and 6 should probably be Cockerel, as Helyas *Kokerel* is found holding ½ a fee under the new feoffment, and that family was, ere this, established in the county.

8. Richard de Blechesdon bore likewise a well-known Gloucestershire name, and as the vill from which he derived it was in Westbury Hundred, he most likely occupied the half hide which Durand at Domesday held there.

10. The St. Quintins, as we have seen, held of the Honour of Gloucester, and probably Richard's half fee adjoined his Eastleach Manor.

[1] The name of Henry de Hereford occurs on the Gloucestershire Pipe Rolls of 1162-3, but not later. Maihel de Hereford succeeded him, for he confirmed Henry's donation to Brecknock Abbey, but he must have died after very brief occupation. I find no evidence that William de Hereford, the youngest and wickedest of the five brothers, lived to inherit.

13. Walter de *Ashley* held the manor of that name in the parish of Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, of the gift of Earl Milo.[1]

15. Gilbert de Miners appears on the Pipe Roll of 31st Henry I. as accounting for the Pleas of Milo of Gloucester, in whose service he must have been, and his name is found in 1166 not only here, as holding under his daughter, but under the Bishop of Worcester, and the Archbishop of York, both of whom, it must be borne in mind, were large landowners in Gloucestershire. Hearne has a note suggesting that the name should be written "Mineries" or "Mineris," but surely the spelling in the text is sufficient to show that the family of Mynors, which is only just extinct in the West of England, is meant. Gilbert's partner in the half fee, (16) Hugh de Condicote, no doubt held the hide in the vill thus designated, which belonged at Domesday to Durand of Gloucester.

With regard to the tenants under the new feoffment, (17) William de Cerney, and (18) William Torel[2] in Cerney, must have been recently enfeoffed in that portion of the Domesday estate of Walter Fitz Roger in that manor, which had not been included in the grant by Walter de Hereford to St. Peter's, Gloucester, a grant confirmed by his brother Henry de Hereford. (19) Of Elias Cokerel I have already spoken. 20. Roger, son of Alan, has been identified as the ancestor of the family of le Rus, or Rous, who long held Harescombe of the Earls of Hereford.[3] It looks indeed, from his being rated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ fees, as if he held the entire 7 hides, of which Durand's principal Domesday Manor of Haresfield consisted, and so virtually performed the subordinate duties of the High Constableship.

(21) As to Richard Murdac, who had likewise lately received 1 knight's fee in the late Earl's demesne, I know not where it was situated, or who he was. The name has a Celtic sound, and was borne by sub-tenants in the north of England

[1] See Testa de Nevill.—Notes in Trans. B. and G. Arch. Society, Vol. XII., p. 45.

[2] See Willimus Torellus de Pencumbria, holding 2 fees of Robert D'Ewias (Hereford, p. 159).

[3] See Paper by the Rev. J. Melland Hall.—Trans. B. and G. Arch. Society, Vol. X., p. 109.

before the Conquest, and in 1166,[1] a century after it, a Robert Murdac still held a similar position in Northumberland (p. 333). There was, however, likewise a Murdac among the knights of the Bishop of Chichester at Domesday, holding 3 hides, worth 30s. per annum in Sussex, and as a Richard Murdac, probably his descendant, appears in the Liber Niger (p. 63) as holding part of a fee in the same bishopric, the chances are that this was the man.[2]

It remains only to remark, that Margaret de Bohun is credited on the Pipe Roll of 14th Henry II. (1168), with payment of 17 marks for the aid, whence it would seem that she paid for her fees of the *old* feoffment alone, and was excused in respect to the $3\frac{3}{4}$ held under the new.

(5) CERTIFICATE OF RALPH DE SUDLEY.

It is to be known that Ralph de Sudley has enfeoffed in his holding, which he holds in capite of the King, so many knights of the old feoffment and of the new.

1 Richard de Cnictecote of the old feoffment 3 parts of 1 knight
2 Robert Russell - - - - - a fifth of 1 knight
3 Agatha - - - - - - a fifth of 1 knight

This is the sum total of the old feoffment, the fee of 1 knight.

4 Also William de Tracy of the new feoffment of his demesne the fee of 1 knight

5 Humphrey, son of William, of the new feoffment of his demesne, and of the gift of Roger Parvus, the fee of 1 knight

In Domesday, Harold, son of Earl Ralph, held 10 hides in Sudley, equivalent, according to the usual rating, to 2 knights' fees, and 10 hides in Todington, equal to 2 knights more, but his descendant here makes a return of 3 fees only. I do not know whether (2)—who held a hide granted in the reign of Henry I., —was the Lord of Kingston-Russell, Dorsetshire, who, besides holding a fee in that county of Alured de Lincoln, is accused of unjustly detaining another from the Abbot of Cerne,[3] (No. 4)

[1] *Vide* List in Ellis's Introduction to Domesday.

[2] On the Gloucestershire Pipe Roll of 13th Henry II., "Ric. Murdac owes 5 marks for the right of the land which he has not yet had."

[3] Lib. Nig. p. 77.

was Ralph de Sudley's brother, who had assumed the name of Tracy on marrying the heiress of William de Tracy, of Barnstaple, co. Devon, and had probably been enfeoffed by his father in Todington. He is generally believed to be identical with the William de Tracy, who, a few years later than the date of this Return, was foremost in the murder of Thomas à Becket.

(No. 5) Humphrey is not, I take it, meant for a son of William de Tracy but of some other William.

The donor of the fee may have been the Roger parvus alluded to under the previous Return.

It is strange, in the face of this certificate, to find Ralph de Sudley credited with payment of 15s. 4d. only towards the aid of 1168, or little over the scutage of 1 knight's fee. In 18th Hen. II., on the other hand, he paid 63s. that is to say, 3s. more than the rate for 3 fees.

(6) Certificate of Robert de Scrupa.

It is to be known that I, Robert de Crupa, (*sic*) hold three knights' fees from our Lord the King, and after the death of King Henry I have enfeoffed no one.

The names of those knights are these—

1 Turstan le Despenser.
2 Geoffrey the Chamberlain of Glinton.
3 Simon de Ordingeton.

Farewell.

The discrepancy between the spelling of the name in the certificate, and in the heading, is not due to any flaw in Hearne's MSS., for it exists in the original Black Book, although not in the Red, where de Scrupa is found in both cases.

The question of orthography is of some interest, as bearing on the alleged descent of this Robert from "Scrob," a Norman favorite of Edward the Confessor, as well as on the attempt made in after times to identify the Gloucesterhshire House with the Scropes of Bolton, which Hearne, in a footnote, assumes to be incontrovertible. In a Paper, however, in Vol. XIII., p. 351, of the Transactions of this Society, I have shown that the pedigree put forward by Sir Harris Nicholas with this view, is confuted by

the irrefragable evidence of "Inquisitiones post mortem," so far as his last three or four generations are concerned. I was not aware when I wrote, that a *Robert Scrop* occurs in the Black Book (p. 272) as holding a knight's fee in Lincolnshire of Earl Simon (of Northampton), who, there can be no doubt, from Mr. Poulett Scrope's researches, was the ancestor of the family of *le Scrope* of the north, and a totally different person from Robert *de Scrupa* of the south, whose name, notwithstanding this casual resemblance, is spelt "de Escropes," on the Scutage Roll of 7 Hen. II., and d'Escrupes in that of 14th, whilst in the 13th century the preliminary *s* is always dropped, and it become "de Crupes" or Croupes.

It seems clear from the wording of the certificate that Robert de Crupe had been in possession of these three fees prior to the death of Henry I., and was in all probability the individual to whom that King had, on sub-dividing the escheated lands held by William Leuric in Gloucestershire at the time of the Domesday Survey, granted the Manor of Whittington in Bradley Hundred; Leckhampton being at the same time given to Thurstan the Dispenser, Hayles to Tancarville the Chamberlain, while other manors of less importance fell to the Bassets.

The fact of Robert de Crupes thus appearing in company with such great officers of state, certainly suggests the idea that he was connected with the Royal Household, and this is strengthened by the circumstance of Thurstan, and Geoffrey de Clinton the Chamberlain, being found here as his feoffees. The latter is now known to have been son of another Geoffrey, who held the Manor of Glinton or Clinton, in Northamptonshire, at Domesday, of Geoffrey Bishop of Coutances, and whose descendants in after days claimed that he was a scion of the great House of Tancarville—hereditary chamberlains of the Dukes of Normandy. This claim has generally been ignored by genealogists on the strength of an assertion by Ordericus Vitalis, that the second Geoffrey de Clinton, though made chamberlain by Henry I., was a man of low birth; but the writer was liberal in such imputations on that King's favourites, and it strikes me that Geoffrey's association here in the same holding with the head of the Despensers, who unquestionably were of Tancarville blood, tends to refute it in his case.

Robert de Crupes says not a word in his certificate as to his holding Whittington in demesne, which he and his posterity certainly did. Perhaps he included it with the 3 fees he returned, though his language scarcely warrants that supposition. As, however, we know for certain from Testa de Nevill that one of them, Ordestan, in Berks, was held by a Simon, son of Hugh, presumably the Simon de Ordingeton of the text, it would follow in this case that his third fee, Baldington, Oxon, was divided between his two other knights, Thurstan le Despenser and Geoffrey Clinton. Robert de Crupes paid 3 marks in 1168 towards the aid, but in 18th Henry II. he paid only for 2 fees, and his son in 6th Richard I. for $2\frac{3}{4}$. Subsequently 3 fees was the ordinary rating.

(7) Certificate of Henry de Newmarch.

These are the knights of Henry de Newmarch of the old feoffment.

1 Ernald de Baillioll, and 2 Humphrey de Pancevote hold 5 knights' fees.

3 Richard de Malemvilier

4 Geoffrey, son of Roger - - - - 1 knight

5 Henry Luvel holds 1 knight's fee, which he does not acknowledge to hold of me, and I do the service.

6 Richard, son of Humphrey, $\frac{1}{2}$ a knight('s fee) which Jocelin de Bailiol holds by the King's precept, nor have I any service thence.

7 Geoffrey de Galehampton . the $\frac{1}{5}$ part of a knight.

8 Geoffrey de Marisco . . the $\frac{1}{5}$ part of a knight.

2 Walter del Cheisne, four parts of a knight, which Jocelin de Bailiol holds by the King's precept, nor have I service thence.

10 William, son of Alured . . the $\frac{1}{5}$ part of a knight

11 Eustace Pancevot . . four parts of a knight

12 Hamelin de Baalun . . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ a knight

13 William de Frohorne . . . . 2 knights

14 William Mansel . . . 2 parts[1] of a knight

15 Helyas Cokerel . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ a knight

16 Robert de Gundevill . . . four parts of a hide

[1] It is clear, from the result of the calculation set out in the certificate of Ralph de Sudley, that "four parts of a knight" stands for 4 hides, or $\frac{4}{5}$ of a fee.

17 Humphrey de Kenebelle . . . 1 knight
18 Philip de Gundeville . the tenth part of a knight
19 William de Cadeberi . the tenth part of a knight
20 William de Derham . the fifth part of a knight
21 William, son of Reginald . . the fee of 1 knight

but I do not acknowledge that he ought to hold of me for what I do Royal service.

Of the new feoffment—

22 Matthew de Baalun (holds) 1 knight of my demesne.
23 Humphrey Blund, the fifth part of a knight of my demesne.

Upon the demesne nothing.

Although his certificate is classed under Gloucestershire, the chief seat of Henry de Newmarch's barony was at Cadbury, in Somersetshire, in which county the great majority of the fees therein referred to were situated.

The whole at Domesday belonged either to Turstin, son of Rolf, or to Wido, son of William, but in what way they had descended to Henry de Newmarch, has not been ascertained. Neither is the christian name of his father known, nor the relation in which he stood to Bernard de Newmarch the Conqueror of Brecon. All that is clear is that Turstin's manors came to Henry through his mother, daughter and heiress of Winebald de Baladon or Baalun; whether they had been acquired by the latter in marriage, or, as seems more probable, after forfeiture,[1] being uncertain. Furthermore there is no evidence to show that Wido's manors had descended in a similar mode, the donations made to the Priory of Bermondsey and to the Abbey of St. Peter's, Gloucester, by Winebald, which Henry de Newmarch confirmed, not having included any lands of Wido's.[2]

Henry's close connection with the de Baalun family is traceable in his certificate. The Hamelin de Baalun (14) returned as holding half a knight's fee, cannot have been a descendant of Hamelin, Lord of Abergavenny, Winebald's eldest brother, if Dugdale be right in asserting that the former died childless.

[1] Turstin's Domesday Manor of *Stanton* certainly fell to the Crown, and became known as *Stanley* Regis.

[2] See Dugdale's Monasticon.

Doubt, however, is thrown on that assertion by another certificate under Herefordshire (p. 153), in which William, son of Reginald, styled in the Red Book (though not in the Black) "de Baalun," describes himself as holding a fee in which his *grandfather*, Hamelin de Baalun, had been enfeoffed in the reign of Henry I. and even prefers a claim to the Honour of Abergavenny, which that Hamelin is stated to have bequeathed to Brian fitz Count, his nephew, from whom it passed to Milo, afterwards Earl of Hereford. There can be little doubt that this William, son of Reginald, is identical with (21) the one whom Henry de Newmarch returns as holding a knight's fee of him, but declines to acknowledge that he is responsible for the service to the King.

We likewise find a Matthew de Baalun among the Newmarch tenants. It would seem from the passage as to William, son of Reginald, as well as from earlier ones in which Jocelin de Bailiol is said to hold parts of Newmarch fees, in two cases by the King's precept, that there had been some dispute as to Henry's rights, and this, perhaps, is corroborated by his declaration that Henry Lovel refuses to recognise him as overlord in another fee, for which he has to do the Royal service. As the latter's barony of Castle Carey marched with Cadbury, this was probably an encroachment of Lovel's during the civil war, in which he had been a very active partisan of King Stephen, but if so, it is strange that he should have been allowed to retain it after the accession of Henry II. (19) William of Cadbury had the tenth part of a fee there, while (7) Galehampton, held by one Geoffrey, is in the same locality.

Henry de Newmarch's fees in Gloucestershire are not distinguished from the rest, but they consisted, as we know, from other sources [1] of Dyrham, the only manor in that county which had been held by Wido, son of William; and of Amney-Crucis, Cotes (Cokerel), Hildesley, Tortworth, Frehorne, and Eastington, all derived from Turstin fitz Rolf. In the first, a small feoffment of one-fifth of a fee, seems to have been created in favour of a William de Derham (20), and it is not improbable that (21)

[1] Testa de Nevill.—See Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc., Vol. XIII, for fuller details.

William fitz Reginald's fee was also there. Cotes (part of Achelai, [or Oakley] in the Survey) was the holding of (15) Elias Cokerel as half a fee; (13) William de Frehorne held in the vill from which he took his name; (12) Hamelin de Baalun probably holding in Eastington, while (14) William Mansel held in Tortworth.

(11) Eustace Pauncefote's fee was also most likely in Gloucestershire, though I am not quite sure where these 4 hides were.

(16) Robert and (18) Philip de Gundeville did not, I think, hold in that county, and (17) Humphrey de Kemble no doubt held in the vill of that name in Wiltshire.

Of the two knights whom Henry de Newmarch had recently enfeoffed in his demesne, Matthew de Baalun, already referred to, was presumably his cousin, and a person of some consequence, if he was the one of the name who held 10 fees in Sussex of the Earl of Eu.[1] Humphrey Blund, on the other hand, had only the fifth part of a fee, or one hide.

I am by no means sure that I have correctly interpreted the concluding sentence of the certificate, for the word "Super" has many meanings! I take it here to signify that Henry de Newmarch did not consider himself liable to pay for his demesne except in so far as he had made feoffments in it. It seems to me out of the question to suppose that the 6 hides he had thus appropriated, constituted the entire demesne of the barony. It is impossible, however, to check this view by the amount of his contribution to the aid in 1168, since in the first place there is a blank as to the number of fees held by (3) Richard de Malemvilier, which prevents our judging how many he ought to have paid for. Even setting this aside, the calculation is complicated by the minute subdivision in many cases of the fees, but I think it will be found that he held 16 fees plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides of the old feoffment, and of the new 1 fee plus 1 hide, altogether $17\frac{1}{2}$ fees. For these we find him credited on the Scutage Roll of 14th Henry II. with the payment of £11 14s. 2d., equal to 17 marks and a sixth, or very nearly the correct amount. For the scutage, however, of 18th Henry II., the next levied, which was at the rate of £1 per fee, he paid £18 11s. 4d., that is to say for over $18\frac{1}{2}$ fees.

[2] Hearne, Vol. I., p. 66.

Henry de Newmarch is returned by the Abbot of Westminster (p. 51) as holding 2 fees of that church in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, 1 of these was no doubt Hasfield in the latter county, a Domesday fee of Turstin fitz Rolf's, held for many years by the Pauncefotes.[1] He likewise appears as "Henry de (Novo) Foro," in the Bishop of Worcester's certificate, as holding one fee and denying another. These, no doubt, were Turstin's Manors of Aust and Gotherington, in Gloucestershire, held at Domesday of that See, and subsequently rated at half a fee each.[2]

(8) CERTIFICATE OF PAGAN DE MUNDUBLEL.

These are Pagan de Mundublel's knights of the old feoffment—

1	Humphrey de Bohun holds the fees of	2 knights
2	Simon de Chelefield . . .	5 knights
3	Adam, son of Simon . . .	1 knight
4	Hugh de Radeñ[3] . . .	1 knight
5	John de Baha . . .	1 knight
6	Simon de Hara . . .	1 knight
7	Ralph Murdac . . .	1 knight

but he does not recognise more than ½ a fee.

8	Geoffrey de Coldrinton . .	½ knight

The sum of these is 12½ knights

Of the new feoffment, Pagan de Mundublel gave to Hugh de Chaurcis, his brother, one manor for which he does no service. And to Nicholas, son of Simon, his steward, a waste land near Newbury for his services, by the service of the third part of 1 knight.

A division of the same holding.[4]

It is to be known that of the aforesaid holding Geoffrey de Vere holds 7 knights' fees, which[5] Patrick de Chaurcis, grandfather of Pagan de Mundublel, held on the day on which King Henry was alive and dead, to wit—

[1] See Testa de Nevill.—Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc., Vol. XIII., p. 321.

[2] Ibid. [3] Reading?

[4] In the Red Book there is neither separating line nor fresh heading, the words running on—"Sciendum est," &c., without interruption.

[5] "de quorum," in Latin, which is nonsense—it should be "quæ."

9	Matthew de Torminton[1] the fees of	5 knights
10	Humphrey Francbevalier the fee of .	1 knight
11	Henry Chevel[2] . . .	1 knight

And beyond this, Alured de Lincoln holds 1 knight's fee which Earl Patrick took during the war, and Earl Patrick holds besides, of the aforesaid holding, 20 knights' fees through the marriage[3] (settlement) of his mother, and three manors of £60.[4]

And Nigel de Albini one manor of £20,[4] similarly through the marriage of his mother,—for which they have done no service.

Pagan of Montdoubleau, so styled from a castle in France, was head of the family of Cadurcis, or Chaworth, which had acquired a footing in England towards the close of the 11th century through the marriage of Patrick de Cadurcis with one of the daughters of Ernulph de Hesding, a great Domesday baron. Another daughter was wife to Alan, son of Flaald, ancestor of the Fitz Alans of Clune. After the decease of a second Patrick de Cadurcis, late in the reign of Henry I., the bulk of Ernulph's property passed to Earl Patrick, whose father, Walter of Salisbury, had married Sibilla, daur. of the first Patrick de Cadurcis,[5] but upon the accession of Henry II. this Pagan de Montdoubleau had obtained a charter granting to him *all* the lands in England which his *grandfather*, Patrick de Cadurcis, had held.

In 1166, however, after a struggle of 12 years, he had only succeeded in recovering the comparatively small number of fees here returned in his name.

Of these, few could have been in Gloucestershire, although from the Manor of Kempsford forming the head of his Barony, his certificate was classed under that county. Ernulph de Hesding's possessions there had, it is true, included besides, the Manors of Hatherop, Amney, and Oldbury; but these were retained, as we know, by Earl Patrick; whilst the Manors of Badminton and

[2] Tormarton, Gloucestershire.

[1] Cheverel? Among the tenants of Earl Patrick.

[3] "de Matrimonio Matris suæ."

[4] In the Black Book the abbreviation "*Libr*" follows the Roman numerals LX and XX, but is omitted in Hearne.

[5] See Trans. B. & G. Arch. Society, Vol. XII., p. 14.—Paper on Testa de Nevill.

Acton, likewise part of Ernulph's Domesday holding, as well as the Manor of Tormarton, which he had subsequently acquired from Richard the legate, were now in the hands of William fitz Alan's heirs.

The 20 hides at which Kempsford was rated in the Great Survey, would not have been more than equivalent to 4 knights' fees, but possibly some subsequent increment may have brought it up to 5, which, presumably, were those held of Pagan by Simon de Chelefield, his only large tenant. If this were not the case, one would almost be driven to suppose that Kempsford was purposely left out as being held in demesne, a view which is so far supported by the fact that at the time of Kirby's Quest (1287) the then Patrick de Cadurcis held it by barony, no sub-feoffee being mentioned, while in 1346 Henry of Lancaster, who had married the Chaworth heiress, likewise retained the manor in his own hands.

Of Pagan's other knights little need be said.

Humphrey de Bohun's fees were doubtless part of the marriage portion his father had received in Wiltshire with the daughter of Walter de Salisbury, but how these two had been separated from the rest, to be held of Pagan de Montdoubleau instead of Earl Patrick, is nowhere explained. Perhaps as Humphrey was Pagan's cousin he may have concurred in the arrangement.

There are indications in respect to Pagan's other fees, that they were in Berkshire, where he had got back some of his grandfather's manors, as shown by the new feoffment he had created near Newbury in favour of his steward, Nicolas fitz Simon.

With regard to the other division of the holding of the first Patrick de Cadurcis, Geoffrey de Vere therein spoken of, had married the widow of William fitz Alan, who had the 7 fees in question in dower. He was a younger brother of the first Earl of Oxford, and a man of considerable influence. It is clear, from the name of his principal sub-tenant, Matthew de Tormarton who held 5 out of the 7, that he was a Gloucestershire man, but I am not so sure as to Humphrey Franchevalier, or Henry Cheverel, who each held one of the other fees. Alured of Lincoln's, Earl Patrick's, and Nigel de Albini's, shares of the same

holding were in Wiltshire. Who the last named was has not been ascertained.[1]

It is not very easy to understand from whom this second certificate emanated, but it served as a sort of protest on behalf of Pagan de Montdoubleau against the forcible detention of his grandfather's lands, and it may have been designed by him also as a reason why he should not be rated for the whole fief. That this was in contemplation is clear from an entry which appears on the Berkshire Pipe Roll of the succeeding year,[2] which runs : "Pagan de Mundublel renders account of £18 13s. 4d. for knights, but it ought to be required from Earl Patrick and Geoffrey de Vere, who have these knights"—"by writ of the Earl of Leicester, by writ of the King beyond the sea."

There is not sufficient evidence[3] to shew whether this order was complied with by the powerful nobles[4] to whom it was addressed, but it sufficed at any rate to exonerate Pagan from the attempted surcharge, since, to the aid for marrying the King's daughter, he contributed but $12\frac{1}{2}$ marks for as many fees. Those of the new feoffment were apparently exempted, as in the case of Margaret de Bohun and others.

It is noticeable, however, that four years later (18th Hen. II.), Patrick de Cadurcis, presumably Pagan's son, paid £19 scutage for as many fees, that is to say for $6\frac{1}{2}$ more than his father had done. Possibly he had recovered that number in the interim, especially as Earl Patrick had been assassinated in France in 1168. On the other hand in the collection of the aid of 1235, Pagan de Cadurcis figures for "$12\frac{1}{2}$ fees of Pagan de Mundubbel's.[5]

[1] Probably of Cainho, Bedfordshire. A charter of Robert de Albini to the Abbey of Beaulieu, in that county, is witnessed by Nigel de Albini, his brother, and Patrick de Cadurcis.—*Yeatman's House of Arundel, p. 151.*

[2] Publications of the Pipe Roll Society, Vol. XI., p. 6.—*Great Roll of the Pipe for 13th Henry II.*, 1166-1167.

[3] There is no Returns of the Collection for the Aid in the Shropshire Pipe Roll of 14th Henry II.

[4] Geoffrey de Vere accounts on this very Pipe Roll as Sheriff of Shropshire, Holder of the Honour of the Constable, and Receiver of the Bishopric of Hereford.

[5] Trans. B. & G. Arch. Soc., Vol. XIII., p. 351—Paper on Testa de Nevill.

(9) Certificate of Robert Son of Harding.

To Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England, Duke of Normandy, and of Acquitaine, Earl of Anjou, Robert son of Harding, greeting. Know ye, that I owe you the service of 5 knights from Berkelai, but Roger de Berkeley holds land of the Honour of Berkelai, for which he does me[1] no service, to wit, Osemorde,[2] and half Neweton,[3] and all the fee of Bernard the Chaplain.

As the confirmation by Henry II., shortly after his accession, of the Honour of Berkeley to Robert fitz Harding, to be held by the service of 5 knights, could in no way have invalidated the compromise previously effected, by virtue of which Roger de Berkeley (III) was to retain all lands held by military service, outside the former fee farm manor,—the allegation that the latter did no service for these to his successor, can only be attributed to pique. As regards the *whole* of Newington, as well as the land of Bernard the Priest, it is clear from Domesday that they were granted by William the Conqueror to the first Roger de Berkeley, though the half hide in Oselworth was, it must be admitted, then included in the fee farm manor. Bernard's lands had been given by the second Roger to the Priory of Stanley St. Leonard's, which he had founded, but his son apparently continued to perform the Royal service.

Robert fitz Harding appears on the Roll of 14th Henry II. as paying 5 marks towards the aid, for his 5 fees. On the Great Roll of the Pipe for the previous year he had been excused a far larger sum in respect to his lands in Gloucestershire, but, probably, this was rather a credit on account than a gift, for he seems still to have continued to act as the Royal banker, the cost of conveying from Cricklade to London the money which he lent to the King being charged by the Sheriff of Berks.

This concludes the Certificates under Gloucestershire, but there are, as previously remarked, many Gloucestershire fees in those classed under other counties. Generally there is no allusion

[1] Contracted in the text to m̄, which Hearne in a note reads *modo*, but this is opposed to the sense.

[2] Oselworth. [3] Newington-(Bagpath).

to the fact, though, in some cases, the names of persons or of places introduced leave little room for doubt. Thus, in the county of Salop (p. 145) the guardians of William fitz Alan (II) append a list of knights holding 8½ fees of the Wiltshire fief, which the minors had inherited from Ernulph de Hesdings, the first name being that of Robert de Turvill, who is known from other sources to have held the Manor of Acton-Turvill, in Gloucestershire, of him as 1 fee; the third, being Robert's near neighbour, Matthew de Tormarton, holding 2 fees; and the fifth, Humphrey Franchevalier with 1 fee; both of the latter having, as we have seen, been returned among the feoffees of fitz Alan's stepfather, Geoffrey de Vere, in that county. William fitz Alan's remaining 4½ fees were most likely in Wilts, Peter de Lavington, who held 1 of them, no doubt taking his name from the vill so called.

In other Certificates there are no such indications, though it may be placed beyond doubt by later Returns that the descendants of Gloucestershire Domesday Tenants-in-Capite continued to possess the manors derived from them, notwithstanding their Returns were made elsewhere. Thus Elias Giffard must have included among the 9 fees he certified for in Wiltshire, Rockhampton, Stoke (Giffard) and Brimpsfield, in Gloucestershire, which his ancestor, Osbern, had held at the time of the Survey.

Hascoit Musard must no doubt have returned, under Nottingham, the four manors which his ancestor of the same name had in Gloucestershire at Domesday, although in the case of one only, "Eston," held by a Walter de Eston in 1166, is this discoverable; whilst under Herefordshire, though we know that Baderon de Monmouth, Hugh de Lacy, Richard de Cormeilles, and Richard de Chandos—the last, successor to Hugh l'Asne's barony,—all still held the manors which their ancestors had held in the adjacent county at Domesday, there is little to guide one as to the fees in which they were comprised a century later.

The Certificates of the Prelates connected with Gloucestershire, scarcely supply more definite information as to the holdings of their tenants in that county. That of the Bishop of Hereford alludes to two fees held by Hugh de Lacy "of his demesne,"

(though he now denies the service of one); and two and a half, which Margaret de Bohun holds (but denies the service of the half), the whole four and a half being referred to as if there had been some connection between them. Margaret's, there can be little doubt, was in Sevenhampton, Gloucestershire, a part of which Durand the Sheriff had held of the Church of Hereford at the time of the Survey.[1]

The See of Worcester had held since before the Conquest the Hundreds of Henbury and Cleeve, besides manors in other Gloucestershire Hundreds, and so late as the 13th century paid scutage to the King for nearly 14 fees, so that it is not surprising to find many knights of that county in the Certificate sent in by the Bishop in 1166. Both the Earl of Gloucester and Humphrey de Bohun are set down for $7\frac{1}{2}$ fees, but the former only recognised the service of 1; the latter of 4. Besides these, Elias Giffard holds 1; Henry de Foro (*i.e. Novo* Foro, a synonym for Newmarch) 1, and denies another; Gilbert de Mineriis 1; Walter de Clifford 1; Hugh Puber $2\frac{1}{2}$; with several others who were presumptively enfeoffed in Gloucestershire.

Lastly, the Abbot of Westminster, who held the Hundred of Deerhurst of the gift of Edward the Confessor, sends in a Certificate under Middlesex (p. 51) in which, unfortunately, his fees in Gloucestershire, except in the single case of two held by the Earl of Gloucester, are bracketed with those held of the abbot by the same feoffees in the adjoining county of Worcester. Thus Hugh Puber is returned as holding 3 knights in the two counties; Reginald de Stainlinge 2; Henry de Newmarch 2; William Folet 1; and Ralph de Monmouth 1, though he refused to do the service,—following in this the example of the Earl of Gloucester,—who since the second scutage for Wales in 5th Hen. II., had, it is mentioned, repudiated the obligation.

It is impossible in most cases to identify the manors held, but de Newmarch no doubt possessed Hasfield which Turstin fitz Rolf had held of the Abbey at Domesday; and Ralph de Monmouth, Trinlie or Tirley, which William fitz Baderon had similarly held. What relation the latter was to Baderon de Monmouth, the head

[1] See post p. 329.

of the family, does not appear, but he may have been the ancestor of the Roger de Monmouth who held by serjeanty in King's Weston and in Leckhampton early in the next century.

Doubtless other Certificates may include Gloucestershire fees, but I have not been able to trace them.

I will only, in conclusion, add, that I was surprised on looking at the original Black and Red Books of the Exchequer to find that the name of Robert de Amenevill, which appears at the end of Herefordshire in both, is an obvious interpolation, made at a period subsequent to 1166.

ON OLD TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

By ROBERT TAYLOR, M.A.

Read at Cheltenham, 16th July, 1889.

[This Paper was intended to fill an interval which I expected to occur between two papers at a Spring Meeting at Stroud, an informal gathering of which the papers were not for publication. It was not wanted at Stroud, and with reluctance I read it at the Summer Meeting at Cheltenham; with more reluctance I consent to its publication now, not because I consider the subject unsuited to our discussion and our Proceedings, but because it is dealt with so lightly, and so imperfectly.]

I want to claim your attention for a few minutes to what I call my Plea for Old Tools; and I have been the more anxious for this opportunity because the appeal can properly be addresed only to such an audience as this. In the great workshops of Birmingham tools must disappear as soon as they are superseded; there is no time to waste over, or space to store, any on which an improvement has been effected; in like manner the trim-pared villas of Bournemouth have no lumber-room in which old-fashioned things may linger. So it is in a country town, in a manufacturing district like this, that I should most hopefully begin a search for survivals.

How many relics can we find, I don't say centuries old like Mr. Hyett's astrolabe, but of our own or our fathers' time? Nay, how many can I recall which were familiar enough on the edge of my memory, not yet of 50 years' reach, yet are now treasures for a museum? I can remember the cook's tinder box, with its flint and steel, and store of tinder and long matches tipped with yellow brimstone, though I never saw her use it: then there was another implement meant to do the work better, like a big tin pistol, in the butt of which you turned a wheel hoping to let successful

sparks fly. Where are these tinder boxes now? I am told that a neighbour treasures a part of his old box, and have a friend, a grave Professor at Cambridge, who proudly shows one he picked up in Leicestershire, and boasts very much that he has brought fire out of it! The operation would surprise us as much as it would the Andaman Islanders, who have never learnt to make fire, though it is no wonder in the Roman Church, for that the Paschal taper requires to be lighted from fresh fire year by year; two years ago, during the Easter Eve ceremonies in the chief church in Havre, I saw the beadle hard at work with his flint and steel, and his unsuccessful clicking made me think tenderly of poor women busy over damp tinder in the past. And when she had her light—think of the candle she had to use! Is there any place in Stroud which could supply a real rushlight? or a rushlight stand? that big cylinder full of holes to frighten timid children? And how many pairs of snuffers can we raise? These implements, I fancy, had but a short reign, and just as they had received their last improvements, the unlucky discovery of the virtues of bismuth wire and plaited wicks superseded their pride. I remember my mother's last pair, the creaking and screaming as it opened its fateful jaws, and the crack and snap as the inner door shut down, too often with the light inside as well as the soot. Those candles which required snuffing are lost, and all others seem inclined to follow, under pressure of competition from oil lamps of all shapes and sizes. Perhaps systems of lighting have changed more than aught else within memory; we are becoming impatient even of gas, clamouring for the dainty electric light even in our bedrooms; yet look at this! thirty years ago not a cottage in North Scotland had more light in evening than was given by a rush wick floating in coarse fish oil, giving a lurid flame and an excessive abundance of greasy fetid smoke; thirty years ago and you might have bought them by the dozen in any village there; now the competition of cheap mineral oil has almost destroyed the memory of them! Six years back, my attention was drawn to some in the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh, and the one I have shewn you was obtained by a friend from a crofter in Caithness, and is

worth half-a-guinea in any curio shop in Edinburgh.[1] This is an older relic which was treasured by my grandmother, though I believe she did not know its use; as you see it is a holder for a coil of wax taper; when I was a boy an old clergyman, of whom I was very fond, used one habitually.

Again, where the milder manners of the present time threaten only "the utmost rigour of the law," which Mr. Justice Mathew considers a fair invitation to trespass, in my time all the notice boards warned of "mantraps and spring-guns;" how many of either have you seen? Jeffreys, in his *Gamekeeper in a Southern County*, gives an elaborate description of a man-trap; in our last spring excursion someone saw a broken one at Old Sodbury Manor House,[2] and I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Wathen

[1] The lamp is called *a goose-nib*, and evidently derives its name from its shape, being like the skull and upper bill of a goose, wrought in iron; each lamp has two of these, the lower one rivetted to the bar by which the lamp is hung up, the other to a rod which hangs on a tooth projecting from this bar; the oil and wick are put in the upper one, the lower seems intended to catch the overflow: besides these, a hook and spike are provided for trimming. The wicks are called *naib*, or *rushes;* in fact they are rushes, and authorities are careful to warn you that they must be pulled at full moon. The oil was made from the dog-fish, and the day when the fish were boiled down was anything but a gaudy-day. The friend to whom I am indebted for my goose-nib shewed me a yet more curious, and much rarer, tool, a sort of rough spring pincers fastened to an upright to hold the splinter of bogwood which serves as candle in inland places; it was called *puir-man*, because it took the place of the poor wayfarer who might earn his night's shelter by holding the light.

[2] Mr. Wathen's Mantrap was a more frightful object than I had expected, and I begged permission to keep it for some weeks for the edification of holiday visitors. The trap proper consisted of two square-cornered jaws, not only serrated but armed with sharp spikes some two inches long; they were kept open by a pin from one side which caught under a projection from a plate in the middle, which plate would turn aside, and free the pin, under the pressure of any stray foot; this, of course, answered to the plate on which in a rat-trap the bait would be fixed; the jaws being thus freed, two strong springs came into play, which were rivetted to the two ends of the flat bar, which made the base of the whole. The whole weighed 54 pounds; the bar was 6 feet long, and had a hole at each end for a pin to fasten it down; a victim would be held by the jaws, and their spikes, just below the knee, and could certainly not reach both springs at once, so that he must wait for help to get free; Jeffries says that he knew a man who had managed to get home with one at his heels, but I am sure Goliath of Gath could not so have dragged this one. I have curious evidence of the length of time such things must have been out of use, in that two of my neighbours,

for permission to show this magnificent specimen. Spring guns I have only seen in the Museum at Reading, and cannot make out what harm they could do beyond giving an alarm; yet I remember to have heard that the use of them was given up in consequence of an *obiter dictum* of a judge at Norwich assizes about 1847; he spoke somewhat as follows: "Your private legislation would make trespass, which at worst is only a misdemeanour, a capital crime; if a case comes before me, I shall know what to call it."

From tortures pass to punishments: how many stocks can you find in the county? When I was a boy every village had its pair, fixed generally between a duck-pond and a nettle-bed, and I believe I remember seeing a pair occupied in the market place at Shrewsbury. Now the only one I know is that handsome wrought-iron one at Painswick, with a rail and the churchyard wall to rest against, and a gas-lamp instead of a whipping-post; any man might be proud to be enthroned there, yet I have been told that the police officer at Painswick held for a long time a warrant of about 1860 directing him to seat there for two hours a man who had the bad taste to run away! At Huntley there is a wooden pair; it was described to me as complete, but on cross-examination I could not be sure that it had a whipping-post; that fell out of use sooner, and though we might manage to put a patient safely away away in the stocks, I fear a sturdy rogue might hunt the county over without finding a constable capable of tying him up in proper form, and beating him "till his back was bloody." The form of the companion pillory is known to us all from pictures, but a London acquaintance, who had been out with the Archæological Association every year of its existence, and with the parent society several years before,[1] had never seen an original pillory till we visited Marlborough from Devizes in 1880. Of the gallows I don't suppose we have any local relics, even though Sir

now about 65, natives of different parts of the country, remember to have seen such traps hung up in apple trees in their youth, but had never actually beheld one set.

[1] I think I have seen lately, in the *Illustrated London News*, some sketches from Waltham Holy Cross, in which the pillory figures as still existing.

Anthony Kingston, who no doubt had been put to inconvenience by hurried makeshifts in the course of his campaign in the west, left lands to endow one in Sheepscombe, and another in Painswick.

From outdoors let us go back again home. I knew smokejacks, but never saw a turnspit at work; what is left of the old kitchen fittings, and what of the laundry implements of my youth? Does anyone *dolly* clothes? or do we find we can wear them out fast enough by boiling them with strong chemicals? Do laundresses now amuse themselves with *gofering* machines? or *crimping* machines? and what has become of the old array? The modern mangle is a poor toy in comparison with the old box filled with river pebbles, which was forced backwards and forwards by a strap passing over a wheel: even in my time that was giving place to the first patent, in which a chain replaced the ricketty strap, and the reversing action was automatic, with a noise which rivalled a steam roller!

I don't like to talk about tools lest I should display my ignorance; for instance, I have not seen a flail for thirty years, but am not sure that it is not used still for some kinds of seeds, though not for corn. About spinning and weaving I am on somewhat surer ground. Perhaps the earliest of all human inventions was that of a spindle and whorl to help twist thread, but, though it is still used by wayfarers in India, and no doubt by savage tribes all the world over, it has been forgotten in this country for many generations; yet of its remote descendant, the spinning wheel, how many genuine specimens, wheels not made to meet a fad of the last three years, can be found round the country? and how many specimens of the old hand-loom, working, I believe, in every house in this neighbourhood in the youth of men still living, so that, I am told, its rattle gave a nickname to the villages about White's Hill and Randwick? Three years ago the Vicar of Uley told us at Dursley that one was still to be found at work in his parish; as a loom implies yarn, I wish I had asked how the old weaver furnished himself with that. In the Manchester Exhibition of 1887, I wanted to explain the working of a loom to my boy, but there were only two handlooms, both for silk, both

hampered with such a multitude of healds that I could make no headway.

About means of locomotion I had better say nothing; a stage-coach is too big for any museum, and I don't know that any detached bit could be worth keeping. A sedan chair I have once seen put to good account by being fitted up as a china cupboard; two or three were to be hired in Shrewsbury when I was a boy, and a very smart one is still in use at the Pumproom Hotel in Bath. But how about packsaddles? Once, when I was walking up the hill towards Rodborough, an old man pointed out the line of the old road up which packhorses scrambled in his boyhood; I could not believe his point of time, but a century back I fancy most of the Stroud valley cloth made its way to market by such means; are any packsaddles left? and could any one properly charge them? A packsaddle is a more ticklish thing to load than a railway van.

If I had been writing this paper for any other town I might have been tempted to ask if there are any relics of the trappings used in falconry; but in Stroud I should be sharply pulled up by Major Fisher's assurance that falconry is neither a dead nor a decaying sport. But, as cock-fighting has now been illegal for some 40 years I trust we may speak of its ancient popularity and wide prevalence as extinct;[1] if we cannot find any of the "fair silver spurs" of the past, have any of the fair steel ones escaped?

Now I have a practical end in view in this short paper; our Society is concerned, not only with antiquities of pre-historic and mediæval times, but also with those of our own; and I want to instigate people to treasure up the relics of old fittings with the object of keeping a plain memory of their uses. I think people would be surprised if they could realise with how frail a tenure we hold most of our handicrafts; in spite of the vast mass of printed books which load our shelves, I am convinced that printing would be lost, and would need slow re-discovery, if all towns

[1] After I had written this pious hope, my friend, Chancellor Ferguson, sent me his paper on Cock-fighting, wherefrom I learn that a late dignitary at Carlisle kept his cocks and cockpit up to his death, some 10 years back; and that the sport still lingers in the county; mains are still fought for £100 a side!

could perish at once. I may conclude with a story which will show how a useful art may be lost; fifty years ago, the iron of the Sone valley was smelted by aid of bellows built up of big leaves pinned together with thorns; great search was made for a specimen to be sent home for the Exhibition of 1851, only one imperfect specimen could be found, and either funds or skill were wanting to repair it, or make a new one. Now the art is lost beyond recall.

SEVENHAMPTON.[1]

By the Rev. JOHN MELLAND HALL, M.A.
Rector of Harescombe with Pitchcombe.

Although the name suggests a Saxon settlement there is no record, so far as I am aware, of Sevenhampton, previous to that contained in the Domesday Survey of 1086. It is there mentioned as a portion of the lands appertaining to the Church of Hereford ('Terra Eccl'e de Hereford'), and in connection with Prestbury, with which, as it was in a different Hundred, it would appear to have become in some unknown manner incorporated.

It is recorded—

"In Cheltenham Hundred, the bishop of Hereford holds Presteberie. There are 30 hides. In Demesne 3 plough tillages, 18 villeins, and 5 bordarii with 8 plough teams. There is a priest and a Radchenist with 2 plough teams, and in Winchcombe a burgess rendering 18d., and of serfs, male and female, eleven. There are 20 acres of meadow, and a wood a league in length and half a league in breadth."

"To this manor is adjoined a Ville Sevenhamtone outside this hundred [of Cheltenham]. Here are 20 hides of the aforesaid 30 hides, and there are 2 plough teams, and 21 villeins with 11 plough teams. There are also 3 free men having 7 plough teams together with their own men. Durand [the Sheriff of Gloucester] holds three of these 20 hides of the bishop. The whole manor was worth twelve pounds in the time of King Edward; now sixteen pounds. This manor Robert bishop of the same city holds."

The bishop referred to, was, I suppose, Robert of Lorraine,[2] who died in 1095, and whose tomb is to be seen in the Cathedral

[1] This Paper was prepared for the Cheltenham Meeting, 1889, but the Society could not visit the Church through want of time on the day arranged.

[2] He was the 28th Bishop of Hereford, and died June, 1095, and lieth buried in the south side of the High Altar under an arch of freestone in the north wall of that aisle bearing the following inscription "Dominus Robertus Lozing Epus." Herefordensis obiit, A.D. 1095.—*Havergal's Cath. Church of Hereford*, p. 2.

of Hereford. This appears to have been all the land held in this county of Gloucester by the bishops of Hereford. It will be noticed that the value of the manor is said to have been £16, instead of £12 as in the reign of the Confessor—an improvement in value, which is quite exceptional, as a depreciation was the rule almost everywhere else.

The present area of Prestbury is 3022 acres, and of Sevenhampton 3325 acres, so that it would appear that the latter was in much better cultivation than the former, unless the extent of wood-land made the difference—for reckoning the hide as 120 acres, only 1200 acres were in cultivation at Prestbury out of the 3022, as against 2400 out of the 3325 acres at Sevenhampton.

"The rating of the ten hides," says Mr. Taylor, "is a low one, having regard to the area of the manor and the number of tenants:[1] but at Sevenhampton the area of the hide was small and the district possessed an average population."

Possibly the three hides held by Durand may represent the lands possessed by Lanthony Priory here: as Mr. Taylor says in his *Analysis*—"Durandus seems generally to have kept what he had,"[1] and as Milo of Gloucester, one of his successors, was the founder of the new Lanthony, near that city, it is likely enough that these three hides formed a portion of the endowment:[2] or it may even have been the succeeding bishop, Robert de Betun, who having been formerly their prior, bestowed many benefits upon the new house. Doubtless they had other benefactors here, for we learn that Lanthony (by the gift of one Ernald of Bannebury, confirmed by his son Ralph) had 2 virgates of land in Prestbury and half a hide in Callecombe in Sevenhampton, and that the said Ernald had these by the gift of Walter de Forthington at a certain rent, but the services to the bishop, on Ernald's land thus granted to the priory, were carefully preserved. I am afraid the priory was sometimes ungrateful to the bishops of Hereford for the benefits bestowed upon them, for in 1289 we meet with a record of the settlement of a dispute concerning 5 acres of 'Fforloteland' near Prestbury claimed by the bishop; the prior, on his side, claiming

[1] Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire, p. 156.

[2] See ante p. 319.

a croft of pasture at Sevenhampton, lying between the land of the bishop and that of his bailiff Gyrard—also a right of depasturing their 8 oxen, with the bishop's oxen, in the park of Prestbury and elsewhere, granted by his predecessors, Hugh Foliot and Ralph de Maydenstone.

The Household Roll of the same prelate (Richard Swinfield), published by the Camden Society, contains many interesting particulars. We have a picture of 13th century life presented to us—Christmas was to be kept at Prestbury. Robert Calewe, a servant, had been sent from Bosbury, another of the bishop's manors, to superintend the burning of charcoal, and a great brewing of ale. Calewe was assisted by hired female brewers, and the malt, we learn, was a mixture of wheat barley and oats. In due season the bishop's hounds were taken on to Prestbury to be ready for his use on his arrival. The park was well stocked with deer, and there was much game in the extensive woods of his manor. Then we have an account of other preparations—the repairs of the kitchen and oven—the baker and his assistants ready beforehand—the bishop's arrival—the number of horses, forty-one to fifty-five—the Christmas feast and the provision required. On his return from London the bishop remained at this manor for nearly a month: intercourse with Gloucester seems to have been frequent: it was their principal market: the cook and butler went thither as purveyors, and thence they drew their supplies of fish. The number of horses, varying on different nights, implies a resort of visitors to the manor house. During this visit a warren in the park was made, also a sort of drawbridge over a moat or trench.[1] The same roll and appendix give us some account of the bishop's bailiff, Gyrard de Ugina, for whom he seems to have had considerable regard. When Gyrard was about to visit France, he made over to the bishop, in the event of his death, all his lands in Prestbury and Sevenhampton, which it is expressly said he had justly acquired for himself and then possessed in fee in "our Manor of Prestbury and Sevenhampton."[2]

[1] Cf. "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," Vol. I., p. 336.

[2] "Sevenampton.
Item Episcopus Hereford' tenet Sevenampton que pertinet ad Baroniam suam."—*Kirby's Quest, 1283-6.* (See Trans., Vol. XI., p. 144.)

There is an entry on the Charter Rolls, 5th John (1204), shewing that half a hide here belonged to one Ralph, then to Philip, and John the Clerk and his sons, afterwards to Philip Sintelf by their grant, and twelve or thirteen years later (18th John, 1217) Ralph Musard, then Sheriff, was commanded to give seizin of the Manors of Prestbury and Sevenhampton belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, to Walter de Lacy, for the rebuilding of the castle at Hereford.[1]

Brockhampton, which forms a considerable portion of this parish, is not mentioned in Domesday: it was most probably included in Sevenhampton, and not in Prestbury. It occurs in an early record, as "Brockhampton in the Wold," whilst in the Subsidy Roll of 1st Edw. III. (1327) it takes precedence of Sevenhampton, and the entry is for 'Brohampton cum Sevenhampton': 21 names occur, and the amount of subsidy paid is 40s. 2½d. Prestbury does not appear to have paid anything on this occasion.

From the None Rolls Ed. III. (1340), we learn that Sevenhampton was assessed at 16½ marcs for the ninth sheaf, fleece and lamb, *i.e.* £11 6s. 8d., but from this was to be deducted £6 7s. 4d., being £3 10s. for hay and other tythes of the Rector, and two marcs (£1 6s. 8d.) for two years, £2 13s. 4d., "because that the greater portion of the arable land lay uncultivated on account of the inability of the inhabitants to cultivate it."[2]

This seems (but the Nones appear earlier) to refer to the Great Pestilence which desolated the country, and caused a scarcity of labour for the cultivation of land, and of artisans to construct or repair the implements of husbandry. In one year there was a great reduction in prices, which in the next were increased four-fold. Knyghton mentions the following as exorbitant wages —a mower, a shilling a day with his victuals; a reaper, eighteenpence with the same.[3] In consequence an Act of Parliament was passed to regulate wages.[4]

Among the parcels granted off by the Bishop (Costello) is a site for a Church House in Sevenhampton, in 19th Henry VII.

[1] Close Rolls. [2] Nonarum Inquisitiones, p. 414.

[3] We must bear in mind that money was of ten times the value it is now.

[4] Act 25 Edw. III, Cap. 1 and 2.—Lingard, Vol. III., p. 79.

(1504)—the deed (now in the possession of the owner of the property) is interesting, as it gives the names of the principal inhabitants at that period: viz., Thos. Morton, Clerk, Rich. Wenman, John Hawkins, John Watts, Rich. Mason, Will. Yonge, Will. Townsend, Will. Rymall, John Mason, and Thos. Grove.

An account rendered by the steward of the bishop (temp. Henry VII.-VIII.) gives many particulars as to rents, &c. The quarries were used by the Abbot of Winchcombe, the Prior of Lanthony and others. Rents of Assize, *i.e.* of free and customary tenants, £18 6s. 10½d ; "Sennyngton Meadow," said to be kept in hand for sheep ; gradual inclosures are traceable.

In 1549 we find a lease of the manor granted by the bishop to Richard Willyson for ninety years: he assigned it in 1553 to Willliam Wenman, of Fringford, co. Oxon ; and in 1568 it passed to Stephen Hales, who in the following year transferred his interest to Robert Lawrence, of Shipton.

In 1562, Scory, then Bishop of Hereford, granted the Manors of Sevenhampton and Brockhampton to Queen Elizabeth in exchange for other estates. During the time that Queen Elizabeth was Lady of the Manor, certain tenants for a fine of £5 were permitted to enclose lands, the schedule of which is signed by Richard Pate, steward of the manor. He was the founder of the Grammar School, at Cheltenham. In the same reign (18th Eliz.) lands in Sevenhampton, Brockhampton, and Clopley, viz., Hattars, Colynes, Reeves, &c., lately belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, were granted to Sir Christopher Hatton.[1] In 1590 the same Queen, by Letters Patent, granted to Thomas Crompton, Robert Wright, and Giles Meyrick (trustees for Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex—Meyrick was his steward, and was afterwards executed, together with him, for complicity in his treason) all her manors of Sevenhampton and Brockhampton, late the property of the Bishop of Hereford, with rents of assize, customary rents, scite of manor house, and demesne, court baron, view of frank pledge, free warren, fairs, markets, tolls, customs, and all appurtenances.

In 1591 Crompton and others assigned their interest to Sir Thomas Throckmorton, of Corse, Knight, and Reginald Nicholas,

[1] Pat. Rolls.

of Prestbury. The former moiety passed to William Throckmorton, of Tortworth, Esq., son of Sir Thomas, by gift, who in 1608 purchased the Nicholas moiety from Reginald Nicholas and Thos. Nicholas, Esq., of Stratton, his son, and conveyed the manors and their appurtenances to Anthony Lawrence, son of Robt. Lawrence, of Shipton, from which time it is said the manors of Sevenhampton and Brockhampton have remained in the blood of the Lawrence family.

In 34 Edward III., Walter Frenche, of Brockhampton in the Wold, granted all his lands in Brockhampton, Whitehall and Clopley to William House and John le Eyr in fee. Two of the witnesses being John Solers, of Shipton Solers, and John de Upcote (Withington).

In 35 Edward III. Edmunde de Crupes, of Whittington, held lands in Brockhampton in capite.

In 11 Richard II., Robert Coles, of Northleach, grants to Thomas le Frenche of Brockhampton in the Wold, a parcel of wood called Anneys Wood, lying between Puckcombe and Nash Quarry, abutting on the Bishop of Hereford's land and extending to the King's highway leading to Stowe, and in 8 Henry VI., the same Thomas le Frenche, Clerk, grants all his lands in Brockhampton, Clopley, Whitewell and the Grove, called Agney's Wood to Walter Baker, of Winchcombe.

There is a crown grant of a messuage and 200 acres in Brockington to Thomas Dutton, surveyor of crown lands in Gloucestershire, to be held of the manor of Prestbury.

In 14th Car. I. (1639,) Paul Pert, Esq., Comptroller of the King's Counting House, bought lands here of Anthony Lawrence, and built Brockhampton House on Ford Hey, purchased from Thomas Chandler, in the 15th year of that King. This estate he demised by will to Ann Skipwith, his niece; she married Ralph Dodwell, Paul, son and heir, who married Dame Elizabeth, only daughter of William Rogers, Esquire, and relict of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight., both of Sandiwell; their eldest son William Dodwell, afterwards Sir William Dodwell, Knight.,

[1] Vide Bigland's Continuation by Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart., in loco.

married twice, viz.—1st. Anne, eldest daughter of Sir John Lethieullier, of Lewisham, in the County of Kent, Knight, relict of John Deleau, of Whaddon, co. Surrey, Esq., no issue; 2nd. Mary, daughter of Francis Fuller, Esq., and relict of Thomas Miller, Esq., by whom there was a daughter Mary; in 1746 she married Thomas Tracy, whom she long survived; their only child, Dodwell Tracy, died unmarried. Mrs. Tracy died leaving no issue, and intestate. Judith and Patience Timbrell and Rebecca Lightbourne were found, by verdict of Jury in the Court of Common Pleas in 1806, to be three of her coheirs. Rebecca Lightbourne survived her sisters, and from her the estates passed to William Morris, Esq., and his son, who had assumed the name of his mother's family, the late Walter Lawrence Lawrence, Esq., of Sevenhampton Manor. Brockhampton Park and the adjoining estate became the property of the Craven family at the end of the last century or the beginning of the present; now held by Fulwar Craven, Esq.[1] The house was greatly enlarged and beautified about 25 years ago.

THE BENEFICE.

William de Wycombe, fourth prior, and also the Historian of Lanthony, tells us that in the second year from the time of their departure from Wales, the bishop transferred the brethren to Gloucester. He helped them much with his influence and money, and by reason of his importunity Milo of Gloucester gave them a piece of land, called the Hyde and in the Charter "the Castelle Mead," as a site for their new Priory of Lanthony: "as an additional subsidy (says the same writer) the bishop gave them the two churches of Frome and Presteberie. Moreover, to the very end of his life, he made over to them the town of Presteberie, with all its income." This was Robert de Betun (formerly their Prior), who became Bishop of Hereford in 1131.

'Presteberie,' at this period, appears to have had two churches ["unam sub montibus, alteram super montibus"] the one 'super montibus' (on the hills) being the church or chapel of this ville of Sevenhampton, and the tithes of this ville (with the exception of

[2] Died since this paper was written viz. Jan. 19th, 1890.

two portions of the tythe of the demesne, given to the Dean and Precentor of Hereford) were allotted by him to the new Lanthony.

The office of Precentor in the Cathedral of Hereford is said to have been created cir. 1199, but the Register of Lanthony Priory contains a charter of Robert Bishop of Hereford addressed to Symon Bishop of Worcester—in which mention is made of the Precentor—the date of which must not be later than 1148, in which year the former died, the latter in 1149.

In 1291 (Pope Nicholas' Taxation) we have the following values :

Ecclesia de Sevenhampton - -	£9	6	8
Item, porcio Decani de Hereford -	1	15	4
Item, porcio Precentoris de Hereford	1	13	4

It is this, I imagine, which guides Fosbrooke, who writes "This parish was parcel of Prestbury, but was created separate, before 1291."

Lanthony Priory had license, 21st Ric. II. (1398), to appropriate Prestbury, but "the portion" of a vicar is mentioned in 1291. The Priory of Lanthony was surrendered to the Crown, 29th Henry VIII. (1538), when its value was returned as £748 0s. 11½d.

In 36th Hen. VIII. (1545), we find a grant on the Patent Roll[3] to William Berners, Esq., one of the King's auditors, and his heirs, of all the manor and messuage and farm of Sevehampton *alias* Sevenhampton ; all our rectory and church, with all its rights and members now in the tenure or occupation of Roger Fowler, yeoman, and lately belonging to the Monastery or Priory of Lanthony, near our city of Gloucester. The Advowson, of the Vicarage of the Parochial Church of Sevehampton,[4] otherwise Sevenhampton ; also all houses, buildings, lands, tenements, pastures, grazings, tithes, oblations, obventions, and all other profits and emoluments whatsoever ; and the wood, called Prior's

[1] Taxatio Ecclesiastica, p. 223. [2] Fosbrooke, Vol. II , p. 444.

[3] Patent Roll, 31 Hen. VIII., pt. 13, m. $\frac{3}{7}$.

[4] It will be noticed that a *Vicarage* is here mentioned, although no assignment of a vicarage has, so far, been found in the Bishop's Registers at Worcester.

Grove, containing 7½ acres—all to be held in free socage as of our Manor of Standysshe in the said co. of Gloucester.

This grantee sold the Rectory and Advowson in the following year to Joanna Davys, widow, from whom, in 1563, it passed by

[1] It appears from the documents in the Appendix (*post*) that the Bishop of Hereford in 1135 granted, inter alia, the Church of Sevenhampton with all the tithes, except as excepted, to the Prior and Canons of Lanthony (No. 303) which grant was confirmed by the Consistorial Court of Worcester in 1275 (No. 71), and the Dean Rural of Winchcombe was commanded to induct the said Prior and Canons into the said church and to defend their right therein.

The Prior and Canons of an Augustinian Priory had authority to act as Ordinary by delegation, and being in absolute possession it was optional with them whether they would personally perform the ministerial duties, or assign a vicarage, or appoint a chaplain. They evidently elected the former course, for there is no institution to a vicarage, or license to a chaplain, to be found in the Episcopal Registers at Worcester down to the dissolution of the priory.

The Augustinian Priory of Lanthony was surrendered by Prior Richard Hempsted, *alias* Hart, with 21 canons, on 10th May, 1539, and by Letters Patent, dated 25th March, 1545, the King granted, *inter alia*, to William Berners, Esq., one of the auditors of the Court of Augmentation, the manor, messuage and farm of Sevenhampton, together with the rectory and church with all their rights, members and appurtenances heretofore belonging to the Priory of Lanthony lately dissolved, and the advowson, donation and free disposal and right of presentation to the vicarage of the parish church. To have, hold, and enjoy the said manorial rights, rectory, advowsons, &c., tithes, oblations, obventions, &c., with their appurtenances to the said William Berners, his heirs and assigns for ever to the private use of the said William Berners for ever, liable to all rents, services, &c., to be held as fully and entirely as the last Prior of Lanthony enjoyed the same.

After the grant by the King to William Berners, he and his successors would seem to have concluded from the fulness of the grant that they stood in the same relation to the church as did the prior and canons, and from that time the church would appear to have been treated as a donative ; the stipend of the minister, viz., ten pounds, being paid by the owners of the Impropriate Rectory, as a charge on the same.

Joshua Aylworth, Esq., by deed dated 1st April, 1715, demised his manor of Aylworth, &c., to trustees to pay £800 in equal proportions to four parishes of which Sevenhampton was one, for the augmentation of the income of the respective incumbents. This would seem to have produced a revenue of £10 per annum.

Upon an application being made to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1733 for an augmentation to the stipend of the clergyman, the bishop certified it to be a curacy with a stipend of £10 a year, and accordingly a further sum of £200 was granted by the Governors. And whether a donative or chapelry this grant of the Governors would at once convert it into a perpetual cure under the Act of 1st George I., cap. 10, sec. 4.—ED.

purchase to William Wenman and Thomas Chandler, after which came a partition into severalty. Wenman's moiety, passing in 1569 to Stephen Hales by purchase, and afterwards in the same manner to Robert Lawrence, in whose descendants it remained. As for Chandler's moiety, it continued in that family for awhile, viz., until circa 1625, when it passed to Joseph Hinckesman.

THE PARSONAGE HOUSE.

The present Parsonage House was built in 1850, or thereabouts: at the sole cost, as it is said, (with the exception of a grant of £200 by Queen Anne's Bounty Board) of the Rev. Edward Ellerton, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; joint founder of the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships in that University; and for the space of twenty-six years Perpetual Curate of Sevenhampton.

A TERRIER OF LANDS IN THE BISHOP'S REGISTRY AT GLOUCESTER.

Anno Dom̄. 1683.

The Account of Lands given to the use of the church of Saint Andrew in the Parish of Sevenhampton in the County of Gloucester.

On the 20th of September in the nineteenth yeare of the Raigne of King Henry the Seventh, [1504], was given one parcell of wast ground lying between the High way and the Church yard, 36 foot in length, and 21 foot in breadth, to build a House called a Church House there, for the use of the Church of St. Andrew in the foresaid p'sh of Sevenhampton by Hadrian Castell then lord Bishop of Hereford as appeareth by an Indenture in our possession—Paying to the lord of the Mannor one halfpenny at the Feast of St. Michael yearly.

There is no other Lands or anything else as we know of given to Pious or Charitable use in our P'ish.

WILLIAM LONGFORD,
WILLIAM NIND, } *Churchwardens.*

Approved by me,

CHARLTON BARKSDALE,
Curate

S

Examined
29 Oct., 1683.

Joshua Aylworth, Esq., of Aylworth, in this County, by deed bearing date April 1, 1715, demised his manor and estate of Aylworth, to Aylworth Freeman and Thomas Aylworth, Gent., in trust ; amongst other legacies, he bequeathed towards the augmentation of the spiritual income of ye several poor benefices of ye several towns or Hamlets of Charlton Abbots, Cold Salperton, Sevenhampton and Compton Abdale, all lying in the County of Gloucester, ye sum of Two Hundred Pounds to each said town or hamlet, to be laid out by the said Trustees, or the Survivor of them in ye most prudent manner, as a Perpetual additional maintenance for ye respective Incumbents for ye time being . . . in a purchase to be made of Lands in Fee Simple."

This sum of £800 was accordingly laid out by the said Trustees in the purchase of lands lying within the manor of Cheltenham.—*Lansdown MSS.—No. 988. British Museum.*

In 1733, the benefice was further augmented by the bequest of £200 by Sir William Dodwell, of Brockhampton, Knight, met by a corresponding grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.

By the "Sevenhampton Enclosure Act.," the tythes were commuted for land in 1818, when 217a. 3r. 13p. were allotted to the Lawrence family, then represented by William Morris (in right of his wife), and 221a. 0r. 39p. to the Hinckesmans. At the same time, the portions of tythe belonging to the Dean and Precentor of Hereford were commuted for 77a. 3r. 28p. Thus making a total of 517 acres, which represented the ancient provision made for the service of God within this parish.

The seventy-seven acres then allotted to the Dean and Precentor of Hereford having been acquired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and sold by them, they have been enabled to restore to the benefice, the produce of this portion of its long alienated possessions—alienated for at least seven hundred years !

POPULATION.

The following Table shews the population of the parish at two dates in the 18th century, and at each decennial period when the census has been taken in the 19th century :—

POPULATION.

1700	(Atkyns) - - -	180
1770	(Rudder) - - -	288
1801	- - - -	349
1802	- - - -	354
1811	- - - -	334
1821	- - - -	386
1831	- - - -	465
1841	- - - -	471
1851	- - - -	553
1861	- - - -	543
1871	- - - -	526
1881	- - - -	512

THE CHURCH.

The Church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Sir Robert Atkyns, in his History of Gloucestershire, states that Sevenhampton Church was built by John Camber, who died in 1447, and lies buried in the chancel. This has been repeated by other writers. The late Rev. J. L. Petit says that from this statement he expected to find that most valuable thing—a church of one style, and of a certain date. He was consequently much disappointed when having made a pilgrimage to it, a glance shewed him that Atkyns had made a mistake, and that the architecture of the church ranged from Early English, of a very rude character, to a debased Perpendicular. Nevertheless (he remarks) it is a building of great interest, and no doubt a considerable part of it, especially the central tower and south porch, the outer door of which has the tracery of the spandrels pierced, belongs to the date assigned. The front of the south transept has a triplet of lancets, and the chancel has likewise indications of Early English. The north transept has a late Decorated window, and the chancel some early Perpendicular work introduced. But

FIG. 14. *Sevenhampton Church.*

the principal feature is the curious insertion of the central tower. On approaching the church, it seems of very good dimensions, yet it is considerably narrower than the nave. Its western piers consequently are detached (though there are no aisles to the church) and as they are not very massive, they are strengthened by flying buttresses in the interior from the piers to the corresponding angles between the nave and transepts.

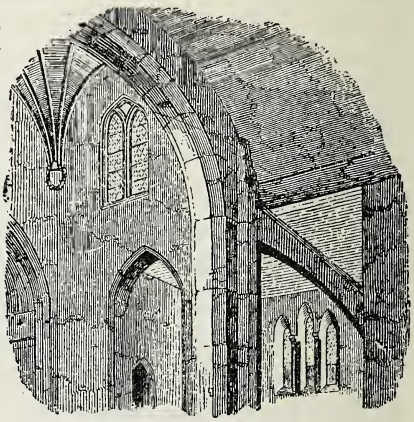


FIG. 15 *Interior of Sevenhampton Church Tower.*

The tower is open to the interior considerably above the roof of the transepts, and has a north and south window; above, there is a vaulted roof, with angel corbels with shields. Neither these windows nor the belfry windows have their lights foliated, though the latter are of very good composition. The tower presents a fine bold outline, from the stair-turret at the south-east angle. The south porch is close to the transept, which has a string-course resting on brackets on its west side, stopped by the face of the porch.

Sir Stephen Glynne writes: "This is a small cruciform church having a central tower and no aisles. The greater part is Perpendicular, but there is earlier work in the chancel which has single lancets on the north and south—the latter of a lychnoscopic character, and with rebate for a shutter. The eastern window is Perpendicular of three lights, and there is one Perpendicular window on the north and south next the eastern end, with some fair old stained glass. The external wall at the eastern end shews that the original east window was an Early English triplet—(this, I think, is now to be found in the south transept; it has shafts internally; and the contrast is great between the plainness of the exterior and the gracefulness of the interior;) on the east of this transept is a late square-headed window of two lights; there is a similar window in the north transept, which also has a good

Decorated two-light window on its north. The transepts have moulded parapets. The windows of the nave are Perpendicular of two lights, some square headed. The arrangement of the tower is very singular, as it does not fill up the width of the transepts; the north and south arches are very small and narrow, and connected with the western tower piers by flying buttresses; they leave a wall space next the chancel. The tower, above the arches, is open as a lanthorn, having Perpendicular windows of two lights. The arches are all continuous without capitals, and of plain Perpendicular character, though not corresponding in size. The tower, externally, has a battlement and octagonal stair turret at the south-east. There is a pointed arched door to the tower stairs opening from the south transept:" these stairs formerly communicated with the rood loft, as a now blocked up doorway shows.

There is no piscina now visible in the church,—though doubtless originally possessing at least its three altars, viz., at the east end, and in the two transepts. There is a passage—ambulatory—between the north transept and the chancel—it is too large, I suppose, for a Hagioscope, though probably it also served as such; the stone slab forming the roof is, I believe, the ancient altar stone, some of the original five crosses are still tangible, though by reason of the pews not easily seen. There is a round-headed priest's door on the south. There is an ancient stone shelf which is interesting, as it shews the height of the original altar, and the floor level. The elevation of the altar, by a succession of steps, was not common in the early days of the church of our fathers, but the change in this respect was gradually made. The church of Dowdeswell, which is of late date, is an example of the new mode of giving dignity to the altar by raising it much above the level of the nave. "A frontell for the schelfe standyng on the Altar, of blue sarsenet, with brydds of golde, &c." is mentioned in the Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Mary at Hill, in 1486. There is an early buttress at the west end.

The county histories gave no account of the John Camber mentioned in connection with this church, so that there was much conjecture concerning him. However I was fortunate enough to

discover his will, dated Sept. 15th, 1496, in the Probate Court Registry at Somerset House, a few years ago. It is written in the English of the period: "I bequeathe my soule to Almyghte God, oure lady Saint Mary and to all the Hallowes of heven, and my body to be buried within that Holy Churche in whatsoever Parishe it shall so tyme me to decease: And I bequeathe to the same churche werke that my bodye shalbe buried in, C^{s}."

To the curate of the same to pray for his soule, 6^{s} 8^{d}. To every priest that shall be at the Dirige and Mass at his burying, 8^{d}.

There is no description of his occupation or place of abode, but the next clause of the will suggests that his domicile was in the City of Worcester, and I think we shall not be very far wrong if we take him to have been a wealthy wool merchant who periodically visited the Cotteswolds for the purposes of his business.

"Two honeste prestes that be quere (choir) men to help the quere," were to be appointed by his executors, to sing and pray for his soul "within the parish churche of Saint Andrew in Worcester, by the space of two yeres, to either of them £6 by the yere.'

To the Friars Preachers at Worcester to pray for his soul 20^{s}, and a like sum to the Convent of Grey Friars in that city.

His "Month's mind" was to be kept within St. Andrew's church—every priest present at Dirige and Mass to have 6d., every parish clerk 2^{d}, and "every other childe that may be at Dirige and Mass, 1^{d}." The same day no less than 100^{s} was to be distributed amongst "poore people . . . . to every pore woman and childe, one penny." For the marriage portion of maidens in the same city within a year of his decease, 6^{s} 8^{d} each. Various bequests to cousins and others; 40^{s} to his servant who had apparently assumed his name;[1] to his executors, Master Thomas Morton, Sir Richard Gardiner, and Sir John Sindithurst: the whole residue of his goods to be disposed of "after their discretion and minds for the welthe" of his soul.

This will was proved in the Court of the Archbishop at Lambeth within two years of its date, viz., May 5th, 1498: so that any new work in this church must have been subsequent to that year.

[1] It is more probable that the servant was a relation. A practice very common at the date of the will.—ED.

PLATE XIX.

Hic iacet Johēs Tamber qui obiit vicesimo
Sexto die mensis ffebruary A° dñi m°
cccc xl viij° cuius aīe ꝓpiciet' de' amen

The window on the north side of the chancel contains some fragments of stained glass, in which the initials J.C. or T.C. can be traced ; in the quatrefoil there is a device of a ram.

MONUMENTS.

On the chancel floor in front of the altar is a small brass 30ins. by 13ins. The feet and inscription were, for many years, concealed by a step. The step has recently been removed and the inscription disclosed. It is as follows, the words being here extended : "Hic jacet Johannes Camber qui obiit vicesimo sexto die mensis ffebruarii Anno Domini M°CCCCXCVII°. cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen." (*Plate XIX.*) This inscription affords an early example of the modern method of writing the number *ninety ;* viz., 100 minus 10, it having been more usual at that date to write it LXXXX.

The costume of the figure would indicate that the deceased belonged to the grade of a well-to-do yeoman or merchant. His hair is full and long, covering the ears, and is cut so as to form a fringe extending almost to the eye-brows, with no appearance of beard, whisker, or moustache. He wears a tunic which reaches below the ankles. It opens down the front, but in this case it is closed, though the mode of fastening is not shewn. At the waist it is confined by a wide girdle from which depends, on the left side a *gypcière*, and on the right a tasselled rosary. The sleeves are long and loose, wider at the wrists than at the elbows, the collar is a narrow band. The tunic covers the fastening, if any, of the shoes, which are pointed, a fashion which was soon superseded by broad round toes. Over the right shoulder is thrown a hood, which consists of a cap resembling a Scotch bonnet, and to it is attached a long streamer, or scarf, which reaches below the knees, and is sometimes called a *liripipe*, which was used for wrapping round the head when required. The figure is represented full faced, with the hands joined in the attitude of prayer. The brass is in excellent preservation.[1]

The chancel contains some quaint epitaphs of the 17th century. That to the memory of William Chandler, who held a moiety of the impropriation, is as follows :

[1] For further information see *Haines's Manual*, Vol. II., page 69, and *Davis's Brasses of Gloucestershire*, No. xxxix.

"Subtus dormit qd extingui potuit Gvlielmi Candelarii de Senhampton, pie demortui xxvi. Jan. Anno. MDCLI. Ætat LVII."

MS.

" Lumine Mors corpus spoliavit terra recondit,
Splendet adhuc nomen, mens pia splendet idem
Lucerit hoc olim Corpus Lumenque videbit
Non obcæcandum Lumine (Christe) tuo."

English Poetical Version (*W.H.S.*)

" His light is quench'd, his earth to earth consign'd—
Yet shines his name, yet shines his godly mind :
And e'en his body shall one day be bright,
And in Christ's Light, for ever shall see light."

The play upon the name Chandler running throughout will be remarked.

On a wooden tablet, on the north wall of the chancel is a memorial of the Carter Family, of Charlton Abbots.

Arms—*Checquy arg. and sable, on a bend gules three escallops or.* (Partridge).

Crest—*Out of a ducal coronet a horse's head arg., ducally gorged or.*

Heic altum dormit inter agnatos
Cineres, Anna *Perdicia* Stirpe Antiqua,
et memoranda, uxor Joh. *Aurigarii*
de Charltonia ex Abbate. Gèn.
Supra morem Fida, Prudens, Pia.
Demortua Feb. XXI { Sal. MDCLII
Anno { Ætat. LVI.

MS.

Quæ fuit æterna in terris dignissima fama
Terra (qua potuit parte jacere) jacet,
Mens cœlo demissa solo de terra caducas
Ruperat exuvias læta reditque domum.
Abijt, non Obijt.

In the churchyard, near the chancel door, may be seen an ancient coffin-lid, and the fragment of an effigy, probably a lady. The former measures 6ft. 6ins. in length, 30ins. at the head, and 20ins. at the foot. It is slightly coped, and shews traces of a raised Calvary Cross. The head of the effigy is represented resting on a cushion. Both supposed to be of 13th century date.

THE CHURCH BELLS.

There are three bells in the Tower with the following inscriptions :—

1	BE · YEE · FOLLOWARES · OF · GOD · AS · DEARE · CHILDREN. W. · CHANDLER · 1650.	30½ in.
2	✠ SANCTE § GABRIEL § ORA § PRO § NOBIS.	32 in.
3	IOHN TIMBRELL, CHURCHWARDEN, A. R. 1718.	34½ in.

These Bells are of more than usual interest. To the epigraph on the first bell, Mr. Ellacombe has appended the following note :—

Before and after the date are impressions of a spurious Jewish Shekel, such as are still made for sale. The devices are corrupt followings of those on the true shekel, and the inscriptions the same, but in the square character instead of the original "Old Hebrew" or Samaritan.

Obv.—A cup (cup of manna or wine cup) and the words שקל ישראל (shekel of Israel).

Rev.—A branch with leaves and fruit (olive? Aaron's rod?) and the words ירושלים הקדשה (Jerusalem the Holy).

These sham shekels were figured and described as real by the numismatics of the 17th century, and are still to be bought in London, fresh from the mint. They have become more and more debased in character, but in the earliest and best of them the imposture is as evident as it would be in an imitation of a coin of Edward I., made about twice the size, and with the inscription in modern Roman letters.

I am indebted to the kind courtesy of the Rev. J. T. Fowler, of Durham, for this explanation. (See Notes and Queries, 5th Ser., Vol. IV.)

The second bell is mediæval, with the legend in Early Gothic characters. —Ed.

This is the Gabriel bell which was rung every morning and evening, and thence called the "day belle" and "Kerfow belle." The mid-day bell was never rung in England, and the Angelus, as used abroad, only began in France early in the 16th century.

MURAL PAINTINGS.

There are but few remains, yet I think the whole church was formerly richly adorned. At the restoration of the south window in the south transept, preparatory to the insertion of a memorial by the Walker family (the subject, St. John the Baptist pointing his disciples to Jesus as the Lamb of God), some mural paintings were discovered, together with fragments shewing the general mode of wall treatment—these have been variously described, and may even now test the ingenuity of some of our members: the first, on the left, represents a dog and pomegranate; the second,

on the same side, probably the Annunciation, and the lily stem bearing its three white flowers, open and in full bloom ; the third, on the right, the head of an angel. It has been suggested, however, that "the dog, arrow and tree seem to be a portion of a hunting scene, whilst beneath it, is a portion of an angelic figure with a scroll, or perhaps it may be a part of the Agony in the Garden; the lower subject on the right is said to be a part of the Descent into Hell."[1]

During the reign of Edw. VI. Texts of Scripture with borders, and in black letter, took the place of these frescoes ; the texts, &c., were defaced in the succeeding reign, that of Mary: Bishop Bonner's injunctions expressly mentioning this. In the parish accounts of St. Mary, Devizes, under date 3rd Mary (1555), we find, "Item, paid for defacing the Scriptures on the walls ij^{s} iiij^{d}."

INCUMBENTS OR CURATES.

No institutions to this Benefice have hitherto been found in the Episcopal Registers of Worcester, which date from 1268, but the Transcripts of the Lanthony Priory Registers, extracts from which are given in the Appendix, furnish us with the names of two Rectors :—

Ante 1264, Sir John de Soincot (Sesincot).
Ante 1275, Master Ralph de Pirie.

If reference be made to No. 71 *(post p.*351) it will be seen that the Prior and Convent in that year, 1275, succeeded in ousting the Rector, and altogether appropriating the benefice to themselves, no longer content with the portion of forty shillings which had previously been paid to them by the Rectors, year by year.

Probably the cure of souls was henceforth held by the Canons themselves : or, the Lessee of their manor might be bound to provide a Chaplain for the due performance of the divine offices.

In "An Account of the Diocese of Gloucester sent to her Majestie by Richard, bishop of Gloucester" in 1562, we read :—

Señhampton and Brokenton.	The parsonage is impropriated, William Waineman and William Chandler, proprietaries. No Curate. The number of Howseholds there are 20.

[1] Science and Art Dept., 1885.

Subsequently to the Reformation we meet with the following Curates or Ministers, but the list is imperfect—no institutions being requisite.

1551. John Hanley.
1565. Miles Busted.
1584. William Busted.
1594. John White.
1597. Elias Woodroffe.
1599. Nicholas Parrye.
1607. Miles Nicholson.
1619. Robert Williams.
——. —— Foxe.
1634 John Williams.
1662. Thomas Hook.
1673. —— Dobson.
1676. John Burbyn.
1678. John Farmer.
1681. Charlton Barksdale.
1713. Gerard Clements, B.A.
1723. John Hughes, M.A.
——. —— Petty.
1758. John Lawrence, LL.B.
1808. William Pearce, M.A.
1825. Edward Ellerton, D.D.
1851. Charles Chambers, M.A.
1862. George A. Holdsworth, M.A.
1868. George E. F. Masters, M.A.
1872. John Melland Hall, M.A.
1879. Henry Venn Hebert, M.A.

A coin of Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 834, was discovered either in the churchyard or the vicinity, and is now in the possession of Mr. C. W. Lawrence. Remains, probably of the period of the Civil Wars were discovered near the south door of the nave in the present footpath, about thirty years ago—four skulls placed closely together, with a portion of a spear or javelin-head and a stirrup, as if of silver, and quite bright even then—no bones discovered there. A body was found in a stone coffin on

Oat Hill at the time of the enclosure, a battle axe also near the same place. Burials on the north side were anciently made without coffins, sloping stones protecting the head. John Davis, a former sexton and parish clerk, found in a grave about three feet deep, three skeletons "all of a heap" (as he put it), which he thought were in their original position.

There is a tradition of a former village, at a spot known as "Old Sennington," about half-a-mile to the north-west of the present church, and as there is a path known as "Church Walk" between two rows of hazel trees—the original chapel of Sevenhampton may have been built there—(destroyed later on, perhaps in the stormy days of Stephen), when Milo quarrelled with the Bishop of Hereford. Remains of foundations may still be traced all over the ground. A circular spot, known as the Pigeon House, is close to an old maple tree, which (or its predecessor) may have been a boundary. In making a drain (rather lower down) ashes were found, and some coins, of which no account now remains.

The Rev. W. S. Symonds, in "Hanley Castle," gives an extract from the "Tewkesbury Feoffees Book," which records a singular fact in connection with the climate of the Cotteswolds:

"Mem. this winter (1634) in the end of January did fall the greatest snowe that was ever seen in the memory of man, and it was soe extreme colde and violent and tempestuous, that divers going home from market and elsewhere, were smothered and starved to death. And in the August following a greate quantitie of the same snowe and ice did remayne at Brockington quarre, and divers went purposely to see it, and yett it was a most extreme hott summer."

A few traditions connected with the Civil Wars still linger here. A pestilence is said to have broken out among the soldiers, and the sick were sheltered in an old tithe barn situated a little to the eastward of the church, and adjoining the present vicarage; some skeletons were also discovered on the site of the Vicarage—numerous burials took place on the north side of the churchyard, which appears to have been very generally used and

more spacious than that on the south, which has been considerably enlarged of late—in consequence, however, of this pestilence burials on the north side were long discontinued, except in family vaults.

APPENDIX.

From Transcripts of the Registers of Lanthony Priory in the Thirlestaine House Library.

R[obert], Bishop of Hereford,[1] knowing the poverty of the church of Lanthony, gives to them the church of Prestbury with its chapels : the church of Frome, land which is called the 'Mora,' the 'Mansio,' which Ernald the presbyter held, with eleven acres of land.

No. 303.

Robert, Bishop of Hereford, to Symon, Bishop of Worcester :

Because he has known that the possessions of the church of Lanthony have been greatly diminished by reason of the ravages of war, he has granted to the Prior thereof two churches in 'Presteburie',—the one under the hills—the other upon the hills (super montes) with the tythe thereto appertaining, except two portions of tythe of his demesne which the Dean and the Precentor of Hereford have of grain only, and all the herbage of the park, and of crops which are sown or collected within the circuit of the park ; the tythe of the rest remains to the said church, because it is the land of his villeins.

We have decreed this gift in the first year of Stephen, King of the English [1135].

No. 304.

Robert, Bishop of Hereford, to Symon, Bishop of Worcester. Almost repeats No. 303.

No. 305.

The Convent of the Chapter of Hereford testify their assent to the grant made by the bishop to the Prior and Canons of Lanthony, of the two churches in Prestbury, saving the portions of the tythe of the demesne.

[1] This Bishop was Robert de Betun, (Bethune) consecrated in 1131. He had previously been Prior of Lanthony. Died 1148, and was buried under an arch and effigy in the south aisle of the choir.—ED.

No. 306.

Charter of Robert, Bishop of Hereford,[1] states that the said Bishop has given to Lanthony Priory all the small tythes of his demesne, in lambs, swine, wool and cheese, both in the vale and on the hills, in his manor of Prestbury :—

Witnessed by Roger, Bishop of Worcester,[2] Henry, Archdeacon of Exeter,[3] and Alured, the Steward. Confirmed by the Bishop's seal. [1164-79].

No. 307.

Confirmation by Robert Melun, Bishop of Hereford, of all possessions which the Priory of Lanthony had of the church of Hereford : the two churches in Prestebury in the vale, and on the hills, viz., the church of Sevenhampton with the lands and tythes, excepting the portions of tythe of the Demesne.

No. 42.

W[alter de Cantilupe], Bishop of Worcester.

Has inspected an agreement made in connexion with a suit at Gloucester, Michaelmas, A.D. 1263, between the Prior of Lanthony, and Sir John de Soincot (Sesincot) before Master W. de Wien, his official at Worcester, concerning a certain pension of forty shillings to be received from the church of "Sevenhamptone" : the Prior and Convent appeared by their Proctor, the brother William de St. German, and Sir John de Soincot, Rector of the church of Sevenhamtone, by his Proctor, Symon de Schirburn, who confessed the liability of the Rector, and offered to pay the arrears of the pension together with eight marcs.

"Given at Kemeseye ——— in the year of Grace 1264."

[1] This prelate was Robert de Muledon [Melun]. He succeeded Bishop Bethune, and had also been Prior of Lanthony. Died 1167, and like his predecessor was buried under an arch and effigy in the south aisle of the choir.—ED. (See Havergal's Hereford.)

[2] Son of Robert the Consul, Earl of Gloucester. Elected 1163, cons. 13th Aug., 1164, died 1179. (See Ante Vol. III., p. 388.)

[3] Son of Robert Fitz Harding, so named after Henry Fitz Empress app[d] cir. 1148. He held also many other preferments in England. He was also Dean of Moretain, and was elected Archb. of Dol, and died at Rome, whither he had gone for consecration, in August, 1188. (See Lives of the Berkeleys, Vol. I., pp. 54, 55. Maclean's Edition.)—ED.

71.

The Official of the Diocese of Worcester to the [Rural] Dean of Wynchcombe :

With reference to a suit concerning the chapel, &c., of Sevenhampton, between the Prior and Convent of Lanthony, with the Prior of Strigoil and others, Proctors ; and Master Ralph de Pirie who claimed to be the Rector of the said chapel ;

Declares that the said chapel has been, and is annexed to the church of Prestbury, and ought to be dependent thereon, and in full right thereto belonging : and that the said Religious Men (the Prior and Canons) are to be put in corporeal possession of the said Chapel as if annexed to, and dependent, on the church of Prestbury. The Dean is accordingly required, without delay, to induct, or cause to be inducted, the said Religious Men, or their Proctor, into the corporeal possession of the said chapel according to the Canon, and to defend their rights therein : ' Contradictores et rebelles ' are to be restrained by the censure of the church, *i.e.* by excommunication.

Given at Worcester on the Vigil of St. James, in the year of Grace, 1275.

No. 69.

Richard,[1] Bishop of Hereford, confirms to Lanthony Priory the grant of the tythes in his demesne, in the parishes of Prestbury and Sevenhampton, cultivated by themselves, and of the food of the animals there, as in the times of his predecessors.

Dated at Bosbury, 17 Kal. Nov. A.D. 1284.

Taxation of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291.

Archdeaconry of Gloucester.

The Bishop of Hereford has from Rents of Assize at Prestbury, £20 4 1 ; And Four carucates of land, each being worth

[1] This prelate was Richard de Swinfield. He was consecrated at Gloucester, 12th March, 1282-3, and died 15th March, 1316-17, and was buried in the north transept of his cathedral, in a stone coffin, beneath a richly moulded canopy, still bearing this inscription : "Hic : requiescit : Ricardus : dictus : de : Swinefield Cantuariensis : diocesis : quondam : Episcopus : Herefordensis." It is figured by Havergal, Plate II.—Ed.

40s., and one Watermill which is worth 20s; from Pleas and perquisites, 40s.; from profits of Stock, 20s. Also at Pulgoumbe Sevenhampton, £7 5 1½ of Rents, with three Carucates of land, each worth 20s.: and one Water Mill which is worth 13s 4d: and from Pleas and Perquisites of Court, 20s.

Sum £44 2 6½
Tenth £4 8 3

The Prior and Convent of Lanthony have at Prestbury and Colecombe [in Sevenhampton] one carucate of land, and it is worth 25s per annum: of Rents of Assize, 10s. Also from Stock, 10s. Sum £2 5 0

A.D. 1297. Protest of John, Dean of Hereford, against the double taxation of his Tythes here:

"In the Name of the Lord. Amen. In the year of the same 1297, Indiction x. 4 Ka. April, in the presence of me the appointed Notary Public and of the underwritten witnesses, at the Old Temple in London, before Master Walter de Winton, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Sir William de Stoketon and John Maunsell, Clerks, of the venerable father the lord Oliver, by the grace of God, Bishop of Lincoln, the lord John, Dean of the church of Hereford sought remedy from the said father and his Commissaries of certain errors concerning his possessions, and those of the Chapter of the Church of Hereford—his petition being in this form:

Before you, the reverend father, the lord Oliver, by the grace of God, bishop of Lincoln, deputed by the Apostolic See to collect the Tenth in England in aid of the Holy Land, Master Walter de Winton, &c., John, dean of Hereford, seeks remedy, &c.

In primis, he says that the deanery is taxed in spiritualities generally at £13 6 4 as is contained in the original Roll, and that his portion of Tythes in the Manors of the Bishop of Hereford in Prestbury and Sevenhampton, is a part of the spiritualities of his deanery, which is taxed as a whole, as above. Concerning which, an Inquisition was taken by order of the lord, the bishop of Lincoln, when it was found that this was twice taxed, and ought not to be taxed in the separate particulars or portions. * * * * * *

These things were done in the year, indiction, day, and place noted above—in the presence of Master William de Loddelowe, Robert de Malton, and Elyas de Croyndon, Clerks; and Thomas de Geyton, John de Dun, laics; witnesses to the above premises.

And I, John, [son] of Robert of Clipston, Lincoln Diocese, by the authority of the Holy Roman Church, Notary, was present, and saw and heard these things, and by request have affixed my mark, and my accustomed seal in testimony of these premises.

By means of the "Valor Ecclesiasticus"[1] we arrive at the increased values of these manors in 27th Hen. VIII., *i.e.* after the lapse of 250 years :—

In Prestbury.

Rent of Assize per ann.	£39	17	10¼
Issues of the Manor with the Park	20	11	2
Farm of Demesne Lands	4	0	0
Farm of the Mill	1	6	8
Work of new rental there per annum	0	2	6
Rent discovered	1	18	4¼
Increased rent	1	4	5½
Perquisites of the Court (average)	5	5	5
	£74	6	5

Senh^{a}mpton.

Rents of Assize per annum	£12	6	9
Farm of the Demesne Lands	3	6	8
Issues of the Manor	1	6	8
Farm of the Demesne Lands in Puckcumbe	5	0	0
Farm of the Quarry	1	0	8
Farm of the Mill	0	3	4
Rents discovered	0	2	10
Perquisites of the Court there	nil.		
	£23	6	11

Among Payments :—

Pension paid to the Rectors of the Church of Prestbury (Lanthony Priory) for Tythes of Agistments and Pannage of the Park, 4^{s}.

[1] Vol. III., 3.

Salary of Humfrey Elton, bailiff of Prestbury, 46s 8d.
,, the same, bailiff of Senhampton, 13s 4d.

The Rectory of Prestbury with Glebe, tythes of wheat and hay and other profits, was then let to farm to Robert Atwell,[1] for £12 per annum.

William Elkyns, perpetual Vicar there, received from a parcel of Glebe, Altarage, Oblations, and other issues, £9 13 4 per annum.

The Proctors (Churchwardens) were possessed of three burgage Tenements in Prestbury for the use of the Church, value 18s 3½d per annum.

The value of the Rectory of Sevenhampton is not given in this return, as it was then in the hands of the King, by reason of the dissolution of the Priory of Lanthony, and as it would appear that *no Vicarage* had been assigned, the whole revenues (except the portions of the Dean and Precentor of Hereford) belonged to the Priory.

The Parishioners were enfeoffed in one burgage tenement with an adjoining close, and dovehouse, situate in Prestbury, in order to keep the anniversary of John Combes (Camber) yearly, value per annum, 6s 8d.

We have also 61s 8d per annum paid to Doctor Clifton, Dean of Hereford, for certain portions of Tythes in Seueh'mpton and Prestbury : a like sum was also received by the Precentor of Hereford.

SUBSIDY ROLL, 1 EDW. III. (1327).

	s.	d.
De Roberto de Solers - - -	iij	vi
,, Johne le Eyr - - - -	—	ix
,, Johñe atte Welle - - -	iiij	j
,, Henr. le Palmere - - -	—	xiiij ob.
,, Robto Copland - - -	ij	vij
,, Galfrido Colynes - - -	—	xiij ob.
,, Thoma Bird - - - -	ij	iiij
,, Ricō Lyplofe - - - -	—	xviij ob.
,, Robto de Hales - - -	—	xij

[1] Apparently Bailiff at Prestbury and Collector of Rents for the Priory.

De Galfrido de Wytwelle -	-	-	—	xx
„ Johñe Henryes -	-	-	—	xxij
„ Nichõ Fraunceys -	-	-	—	xxj ob.
„ Agnete atte Welle -	-	-	—	xx
„ Alice atte Shawe -	-	-	—	xj
„ Robto le Hattare -	-	-	—	viij ob.
„ Rico Davy -	-	-	—	vj ob.
„ Robto Bird -	-	-	—	vj ob.
„ Willmõ de Sevenhampton	-	-	—	xj ob.
„ Johñe Justice -	-	-	—	vij ob.
„ Henr. Reyner -	-	-	—	vij ob.
„ Johñe Reed -	-	-	ix	iiij
	Sum	-	xl^{s}	ij^{d}

A PERAMBULATION OF THE FOREST OF DENE,

IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, 10TH EDW. I. (1281-2)

CONTRIBUTED BY SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., F.R.S.A. *(Ireland)*, *Vice-President of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain & Ireland, and of this Society, Hon. Member of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, &c.*

As long ago as 1878 the contributor of the following record pointed out that "the early History of the Forest of Dene is an obscure page of Gloucestershire history which deserves to be cleared up,"[1] and he forthwith commenced to collect materials, as opportunities offered, with the intention of making an effort to write a history of this ancient and interesting Royal Forest, which, even then, though shorn of its glories in vert and venison, still remained a Royal Forest. In making researches for this work he found and transcribed the record referred to, as well as others, but other labours in the elucidation of the local history and genealogy of Gloucestershire have intervened and prevented him from carrying out his contemplated work, until, alas! it is too late for him to attempt it; and he is anxious to place this document upon record in the Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archæological Society for the use of some younger man who may be moved to take up and carry out a work which would be as interesting in the preparation as valuable in the result. The original of this document may be found inrolled on the Rolls of the Forest of Dene preserved in the department of the Treasurer of the Receipt of the Exchequer in the Public Record Office. The present reference to the manuscript is "Chapter House Records, Forest Rolls, Box 1, No. 7, Gloucester, 10th Edward I.

The area of the Forest in very early times was undoubtedly much greater than it is at present, or even than that circumscribed by this perambulation. As a Royal Forest, and yielding no profit,

[1] Trans. of the Bristol & Glouc. Arch. Society, Vol. III., p. 367.

it does not, of course, appear in the Domesday Survey, but according to tradition, and as shewn by the map published by the late Rev. H. G. Nicholls in his Forest of Dene, it extended from Newent and Gloucester to Chepstow, embracing the whole of the area between the Severn and the Wye below Gloucester. Many portions of this district, however, long prior to the Conquest, had been assarted, and appear in the Domesday Survey as manors, but the Norman and Angevin Kings, who were passionately fond of the chace, arbitrarily cast them back again into the forest.[1] The Manors of Hewelsfield and Wigheiete in this district were two which William the Conqueror commanded should be included in the Forest of Dene. But subsequently by various perambulations, of which that under notice would appear to be the first for this forest, the boundaries were again adjusted.

The forest as now defined consisted of ten bailiwicks, each under its special bailiff who executed under the King direct such powers as might be customary under the forest law, or specially granted for this forest by the King. The bailiwicks were Abbenhale, Blakeney, Bleyth (now called Bley), Bers (now Berse), Staunton, Bikenoure (now Bicknor Anglicana), Rywardin (Ruardean), Laca (now Lea Bailley), Dean Magna, and Dean Parva.

Before proceeding to the Bailiwicks it is shewn what lands, &c., in each bailiwick were held, personally, by the King, and it is stated that the Vill of Hunsam (Huntsham), which is situated on the left bank of the river Wye, north of Symond's Yat, forming a peninsula almost surrounded by the river, and in the county of Hereford, is within the bounds of the forest, nevertheless, it is added, the men of the said vill do not appear before the steward nor verderers at the Inquisitions, nor, moreover, before the Justice in Eyre.

The boundaries of the bailiwicks are severally defined, and the document then goes on to give an account of the several mines within the forest and by whom held.

The document is printed verbatim, though, for convenience the Latin words have been extended.

[1] Trans., Vol. IV., p. 126.

REGARDUM FORESTÆ DE DENE. 10TH EDW. I. No. 7.

O Domine libera animam meam a labijs iniquis et a lingua dolosa.

Regardum factum in foresta de Dene, die Mercurij in die Cinerum (Ash Wednesday), anno Regni Regis Edwardi Decimo, per Dominum Willelmum de Derneford, Willelmum Mauncel, Nicholaum de Gamages, Johannem de la Mare, Mauricium de Salsamarisca, Milites, Milonum de Longetot, Willelmum de Burk, Petrum de Tinthescumbe, Robertum de Draycote, Walterum Hackett, Robertum de Piritune et Robertum de Coveleye, Regardatores Jurati. Qui dicunt per sacramentum quod Willelmus de Stuttebrugge tenet in Chirchome unam acram &c.

LANDE.

Dominus Rex habet Landeas[1] subscriptas in foresta de Dene videlicet inter balliuam de Blakeney et Balliuam de Stauntene Landeam de Moseleye. Item inter easdem balliuas landeam de Seinteleye. Item in balliua de Magna Dene landeam de Konhop. Item in balliua de Stanten, landeas de Wychtmed et de Wyteleye. Item inter balliuas de Magna Dene et Habehale, landeam de Oldefold. Item in balliua de Abehale landeam de Kenesleye. Item landeam de Crumpemede in eadem balliua. Item in eadem balliua landeam de Walemore. Walterus de Snappe includit hayam supradictam landeam de Wychtmed, nescitur quo warranto. In supradicta landea de Walemor in balliua de Abenhale Radulphus de Abenhalle habet ibi vnum pratum infra landeam, nescitur quo warranto, et continet 6 acras. Walterus de Helme habet ibi vnum pratum, nescitur quo warranto. Abbas de Flexleye habet quoddam pratum vocatum Newmore et continet 6 acras. Idem Abbas elargiuit fossatum suum ad quantitatem dimidiæ acræ terræ infra predictam landeam. Item omnes terræ et omnia prata quæ predictus abbas habet in predicta landea sunt purprisæ In eadem landea sunt plures purpresturæ quæ non possunt inquiri nec videri propter cretinam aquæ.

Dicunt Jurati quod Radulphus de Abenhale impercauit in ipsa landea bestias hominum patriæ et sumpsit ab eis 55 ancas[2] et eas retinuit ad opus suum proprium et attachiamenta debent esse domino Regi.

[1] Landea, or Landia, marshy or sedgy lands surrounded by a ditch or foss to carry off the water. From *terre* = land and *eie* = water.—See *Ducange*, also *Jacobs'*, *Law Dictionary*. [2] ? From *Anceres* = geese.

Mete eiusdem pasturæ incipiunt apud le Hulke subter Chaxhull et durat per fossatum vsque le huntemede et sic per Clarkefeld vsque ad viam quæ ducit apud addecete et sic de illa via per fossatum vsque ad pratum monachorum quod vocatur Brodemede, et sic per fossatum et per la Longmede in la Westmede et sic de la Westmede per fossatum usque Suymede et sic per fossatum subter pyehurste vsque ad pratum domini Regis quod vocatur la Hay et sic per fossatum vsque ad parcum qui vocatur Visses Croft et sic subter Montem de Walemore vsque Ruggeleys Walle et sic per fossatum vsque la holke.

Villata de honsum (Huntsham) est infra metas forestæ subtracta est de foresta, et homines eiusdem villatæ non comparent coram Senescallo nec viredariis ad Inquisitiones faciendas nec etiam comparuerunt coram Justiciariis in suo Itinere.

BALLIUA DE ABBENHALE.

Balliua de Abbenhalle custodita est per Radulphum de Abbenhale et incipit apud Dychesende supra hopesherde in longitudine inter Sheperugge et Abbenhale hulle vsque Vuerhunteneforde et sic vsque Vastbaches unde semper per rivulum aquæ et sic vsque Atteleyegrene inter ballivam de parva Dene et la munede[1] de atteleyegrene summum iter usque Sinderford et sic juxta aquam vsque le Merbroc inter balliuam de Blaken et dictam balliuam de Abbenhale et sic de Merbroke vsque caput de Visokenemers prout strenchatur quæ vocatur Pyrhales et sic vsque viseches prout summum iter ducit et sic summum iter per mediam spinatam de Seyntleye vsque meroke extransverso le Blaksennie weye vsque ad caput del Mersiche et sic in longitudine vsque Newerne et sic dividit rivulus de Newerne dictam balliuam et balliuam de Dene vsque Mulebache et sic de Mulebache prout dividitur per aquam vsque Mareforde et sic per altam viam quæ ducit uersus Ruwardyne de Aletangge et sic in longitudine vsque Briddessete et mariscum vsque ad iter quod jacet juxta leymores welle et vocatur Bikenoreswey et sic vsque la pulle et iuxta aquam usque Shetersforde et

[1] Fence or hedge. Given in Bailey's Eng. Dictionary, and in Halliwell, as "*munite*," rendered *fenced or fortified*, from the Latin "*munitus*," 't' and 'd' being convertible in all languages.

sic Spannewey usque la munede, de illo loco usque Hobasrudingge et sic sicut fossa ducit usque blakewell broke et sic iuxta aquam usque veterem crucem et per cursum aquæ vsque Sheperugges rode et sic per fossam vsque Wylecockes Rudingge et sic iuxta cuedenesmore iuxta campum vsque pleystede et sic per fossam in longitudine vsque la Rudingge Ade le Palmere et sic per fossam vsque terram Ade Sireman de Hope et iuxta boscum de hope vsque dichesende supra hopesherde.

Balliua de Abbenhale in Chastenarijs incipit apud Merstowe et sic summum iter usque veterem molendinum et iter vsque blakemores halle et sic iter vsque monekene ruddingge et sic per fossatum vsque boscum monachorum et sic per la bache vsque folegate et sic iter vsque la morstowe et omnes bosci ipsius balliuæ sunt de dominico Regis.

Et facta est quædam trenchea[1] de Spannewey extendens in longitudine de Scetaresforde vsque la munede et continet quinque acras inter Eywode et Harewode.

Item vna trenchea vocata Olderende extendens se in longitudine de la Oldtune vsque la munede et continet vj acras in bosco de Eywod.

Item vna trenchea vocata Newerende extendens se in longitudine de Oldefolde vsque la munede et continet iiij acras in bosco de Eywod.

Item vna trenchea incipiens apud Prestes rudinge extendens se in longitudine vsque bronstonesbroke et cóntinet ix acras in bosco de Oures.

Item vna trenchea vocata Vastlachesreude extendens se in longitudine de novo molendino vsque la munede et continet xij acras et dimidiam in bosco Oures.

Item vna trenchea incipiens apud Sinderford extendens se in longitudine vsque Piriheye et continet x acras in bosco de Barndemore.

Item vna trenchea vocata Newarnereude extendens in longitudine de Wyteleye vsque Mulebeche continet xj acras et dimidiam in Costera boscorum de Gardino et Wydenheye.

Item vna trenchea iuxta la pulle et continet x acras iuxta landeam de Oldfolde.

[1] Trenchea or Trancheia, would seem to have much the same signification as Landea. —*See* note 1, p. 358.

Item duæ trencheæ in chastaniis, vna extendens se in longitudine castrum et alia in latitudine de quibus longior continet vj acras et alia vj acras.

BALIUA DE BLAKENEY.

Balliua de Blakeney est dominicus boscus domini Regis et Walterus de Astune custodit eam. Et incipiunt metæ eiusdem balliuæ a la blakepulleforde per vicum vocatum Fineethway vsque Fineeth et sic per altum vicum vsque semitam vocatam Mersty et sic per semitam illam vsque Merbrok et sic per Merbrok vsque la pulle inter paruam Stapuleg et magnam Stapuleg, et sic per la pulle quæ diuidit balliuam de blakeneye et boscum monachorum de fflexleye et boscum de Rudele vsque la depeforde, et sic apud Erleyeforde et sic per hayam bosci vsque molendinum de Blakeneye et sic per costeram bosci vsque la Ritthwaye et sic per costeram bosci vsque lonnesbrok et sic per quendam vallem vsque ad vicum vocatum Parseteway et per vicum illum vsque blakemere et sic per Russellum vsque Achebrok et sic per Achebrok vsque Smalebrok et per Smalebrok vsque Solewalle et sic per medium prati de Akely vsque vicum vocatum brodokewey et sic per vicum illum vsque ad caput de Moseleye et sic per Russell descenduntur per medium Moseleye in la blakepulle et sic assendendo la pulle vsque vadum de Seynteleye et sic vsque blakepulleforde.

Et facta est vna trenchea vocata la Colstyerende incipiens apud Merbroke et durans ad Castrum de Moseleye et continet lx acras et fuit boscus spissus de minutis corulis.

Item vna trenchea vocata de holebache incipiens apud Seyttechreneforde et durans vsque Waldinges worpin et continet viij^{xx} acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata de la Bromespulle incipiens apud Merebrok et durans a la Depeforde et continet vj^{xx} acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata de la hayermede incipiens a la holewaye et durans vsque Ankeleyeford et continet c acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata blakepullerende incipiens apud a la petiteforde et durans vsque la Seyrrugeforde et continet vj^{xx} acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata Austyerende incipiens apud Roynuscheyne et durans vsque Holeweysende et continet $\overset{xx}{ix}$ acras.

Item vna trenchea de Sondbedderende incipiens apud Richtwaye et durans ad caput de Moseleye et continet CC et xl acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata Crofterende incipiens apud le Blakepulle supra Moseleye et durat vsque Westbrok, et continet C acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata de Stapelegge incipiens ad fontem de Merebrok et durans vsque caput de Holebache et continet L acras.

BALLIUA DE BLEYTH.

Est dominicus boscus domini Regis et Radulphus Hopewy custodit eam. Et incipit apud la Cocksutgrene et inde per viam Regiam vsque ad crucem ante portam curiæ Willelmi Bleyth et inde per quandam semitam ducentem iuxta dictam portam et curiam quæ ducit iuxta terram quæ vocatur le Morfurlonge, quam terram dictus Willelmus tenet de domino Rege, vsque ad terram Johannis de la Boxe, et inde per terram illam vsque ad torrentem quæ vocatur Merinerudinge broke, et inde per illam torrentem vsque ad Ynichebeche et inde per fossatum iuxta terram Abbatis Sancti Petri Gloucestriæ vsque ad viam quæ vocatur Tabbingeweye et inde per fossatum dicti Abbatis vsque ad Depemore et inde per fossatum eiusdem vsque ad le Heyewaye et inde per illam viam vsque Rugwaye et inde per viam illam vsque Scipweye et inde per viam illam ducentem vsque Swefforde in la pulle et inde per pullam illam vsque ad trencheram illam quæ est inter bleytheswyke et boscum de fflexleye, qui quondam fuit de predicta balliua, et inde per trencheram illam ascendendo vsque ad Rugweye et inde per viam de Rugwaye vsque ad assartum Radulphi de Rodleye et inde descendendo per fossatum iuxta assarta vsque ad prænominatum locum qui vocatur la Cocksutegrene.

BALLIUA DE BERS.

Est dominicus boscus domini Regis et Willelmus Wodewardus custodit eam. Et incipit apud Kunesbrok et extendit ex illa parte ad boscum de Alwintune et Aylbertune vsque Payebwallebroke et de illa broka vsque la horewall et de la harewulle vsque Cokwodesbroke et de illa broke vsque Sponnegrene et de Sponnegrene

vsque Pustanesbroke ad Crucem et de illo loco vsque ad campum de Nova terra vsque la Stowe et de la Stowe per campum Sancti Breuelli vsque redmor et per Redmor vsque cunnesbroke et in eadem balliua est le defens.

Et facta est ibi vna trenchea vocata bremerende incipiens apud la holyene munede et durat apud brodokethurne et continet vnam acram et dimidiam.

Item vna trenchea vocata Aspenemerruede incipiens apud Aspennemere et durat vsque la holiene munede et continet iiij acras et dimidiam.

Item vna trenchea vocata Aspunerede incipiens apud la Horewalle et durat vsque ad finem et herede et continet x acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata fineecherede incipiens apud Longerrende et durat vsque ad Okwodebrok et continet ij acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata longereode incipiens apud Wynetesburi et durat vsque trellemede et continet ij acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata Cleyesladesreode incipiens apud la Wytereode et durat vsque la horewalles siche et continet iiij acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata Sponnerede incipiens apud Sponnegrene et durat vsque la bersesenese.

Item vna trenchea vocata la Wyterende incipiens apud Cleyweysende et durat vsque trellemedesenese et continet x acras.

Boscus de Hodenhales est dominicus boscus domini Regis et distructus est per homines de Sancto Breuello et ipsi homines clamant libertatem capiendi inde pro voluntate et semper inde ita ceperunt.

BALLIUA DE STAUNTEN.

Est dominicus boscus domini Regis et Richardus de la More custodiuit eam, et nunc est in manu Regis. Et incipit apud la Wlfinyenok et extendit vsque Wyteleye per le Mersty et de la Wyteleye vsque la Meroky et de la Meroky per le Machuneswalle et per la Blakepulle vsque castrum de Moseley et de castro de Moseley vsque ad Waldingesworthine per illam viam et de Waldingesworthin vsque Crumpemedewe et de Crumpemedwe vsque ad le Sned. Et de le Sned vsque ad Rivulum de Newerne et sic per Newerne usque ad rivulum qui vocatur Druybrok et per

Druybroke vsque le bechenehulle et de le bechenehulle per Marlewaye weye vsque Paylwallebrok et de Paylwallebroke vsque ad le Breme et de le Breme vsque horewalle et de horawalle vsque Okwodebroke vsque la Sponnegrene et de la Sponnegrene vsque Cradokestone et de Cradokestone per Bikenoresti vsque ad Wolfinyenok.

Et facta est ibi vna trenchea vocata la Bechenehulle incipiens ad caput de holines et durat ad viam quæ tendit ad Chalfring et continet xij acras et dimidiam.

Item vna trenchea iuxta Newarne ex vtraque parte incipiens apud Chapmone brugge et durat vsque Wyteleye et continet viij^{xx} acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata Newarnerede incipens apud Chapmone brugge et durat vsque Coleforde et continet lx acras.

Item vna trenchea incipiens apud Merebrok iuxta Newarne et durat vsque Coleford et continet xx acras.

Item vna trenchea incipiens apud pileswalle et durat vsque ad viam que tendit ad Waldingesworthine et continet xxx acras.

Item vna trenchea incipiens apud Crokedeford et durat vsque holiene munede et continet x acras.

Item vna trenchea incipiens apud Secoleputtes et durat vsque Wartokesey iuxta Newernehey et continet xxx acras.

Item vna trenchea incipiens apud Pileswalle et durat vsque froggewall et continet xxx acras.

BALLIUA DE BIKENOURE.

Est dominicus boscus domini Regis et Cecilia de Michegros custodit eam Et predicta balliua incipit apud Bissopeswere in Riparia de Waye et sic per quendam vicum vsque ad altum vicum qui ducit de Bikenore vsque Stantune et sic per quamdam semitam vsque Wybaltunesbroke et sic per campos de Stauntune vsque ad Greneweye et sic per campos de la Newelonde vsque Thustanes broke et ascendendo per Thustanes brok vsque ad vivarium domini Regis et de viuario domini Regis per altum vicum vsque Wlfinyenok et sic per quamdam semitam vsque Kingesperche et sic per semitam quæ tendit per medium de Wimberleye vsque Kingesok et sic per quamdam semitam vsque Kaderichesok

et sic per quamdam semitam ducentem ultra montem de fflitenewyke ad Lodebrok et sic per campos de Bikenore iuxta Hangerby vsque ad vicum vocatum hestbacheswey et sic per eosdem campos vsque ad alterum vicum qui tendit versus Monemouth et sic per quamdam semitam vsque Martines Coksute et sic iuxta eosdem campos per Symundeszate vsque Wayam ad locum vocatum Seotelinde et sic ex transverso montis vsque ad longam petram et sic per ripam de Waye vsque bissopeswere.

Facta est vna trenchea vocata bissopesslade incipiens ab alto vico de Bikenouere ad Stantune et durat ad Wayam et continet iiij $\frac{xx}{x}$ acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata de Maylescoyt incipiens apud Hoden akesputte et durat per wayam vsque Symondesgate et continet ij acras et dimidium.

Item vua trenchea vocata Aluinebache incipiens ab alto vico qui ducit versus Staunten durans vsque wayam et continet vij acras et dimidium.

Item vna trenchea vocata Croysedereode incipiens ab alundebache durans vsque bissopeslade et continet ij acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata Lodebrokesreode incipiens apud holebrok et durans vsque campos iuxta hangerbi et continet iiij acras.

BALLIUA DE RYWARDIN.

Est dominicus boscus domini Regis et est in manu domini Regis et constabularius Sancti Breuelli custodit eam; et incipiunt mete eiusdem balliue apud Wlfmyenok et sic per le Mersty dividens balliuas de Bikenoure et Rywardin vsque ad perticham domini Regis et sic per idem Mersty vsque Chasegreysok et sic idem Mersty vsque Ludebrok et sic per Ludebrok, vsque wayam, et sic assendendo per wayam vsque Smalbroke et sic per Morwode-enese vsque Cnappestysenese et sic inter boscum et campos vsque le Smitheswey et adhuc inter boscum et campos vsque hanewaye et adhuc inter boscum et campos vsque Vokshalegrene et adhuc inter boscum et campos usque Barndleysende, et adhuc inter boscum et campos vsque Berleysgrene et sic per le Mersty inter balliuam de Rywardin et boscum Abbatis Gloucestriæ vsque Druybrokeswalle et sic per Druyebrok vsque Schuctereforde et sic per altum

vicum tendens apud Bikenoure vsque Keyerikesok et sic per le Mersty diuidens balliuam de Rywardin et balliuam de Dene vsque duas pulcras quercus et sic per altam viam tendens apud Monmouth vsque la Wlfmyenok.

Una trenchea incipiens ad crucem avenelli et durans vsque Scuteresforde et continet $\overset{xx}{iiij}$ acras.

Item vna trenchea incipens apud Kederekesok durans vsque Knappestyesenese et continet xx acras.

Item vna trenchea incipiens apud brodok extendens vsque brodweyesenese et continet xij acras.

Item vna trenchea incipiens apud Knappestyesforde durans vsque Warmwalle et continet xij acras.

BALLIUA DE LACU.

Est dominicus boscus domini Regis et Nicholaus de Lacu custodit eam. Metæ eiusdem balliuæ incipiunt apud Aletune et sic per Aletunes brok usque ad crucem de Netherewestune et sic per altum vicum vsque ad arborem vocatam bolletre et sic per altum vicum vsque fraxinum vocatam bromesasse et sic per altum vicum vsque ad crucem vocatam Luce crosse et sic per quamdam semitam vsque ad crucem vocatam Holwardines Croyce et sic per altum vicum vsque birchoure et sic per altum vicum vsque Marlwalle et sic per quamdam trencheam que diuidit balliuam de Dene et balliuam de Lacu vsque Wynterwallethornes et sic ultra le muneden vsque ad album lapidem et sic per quamdam semitam vocatam Mersty quæ diuidit boscum Abbatis Gloucestriæ et balliuam de Lacu vsque ad Pirihale et sic per altum vicum vsque Pirihalethorne et sic per quamdam sycheter vocatam Derkesforde vsque halewalle et sic per altum vicum vsque crucem de Koctere et sic per altum vicum vsque aletune.

Facta est vna trenchea vocata de Sleperesthorne incipiens ad boscum Abbatis Gloucestriæ et durans vsque Wyggepol et continet vj acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata de Pirihale incipiens apud le Mersty inter balliuam de Lacu et boscum abbatis Glouc. et durat usque la munedwey et continet vj acras vnam rodam et dimidium. Rogerus Spure de Sancto Breuello Walterus Pagum de Bikenore Stephanus Edy de Lideneye sunt malefactores de viridi.

BALLIUA DE MAGNA DENE.

Est dominicus boscus domini Regis et est in manu domini Regis et constabularius Sancti Breuelli custodit eam. Et incipiunt metæ eiusdem balliuæ apud le Mersty super Newarne et extendit se per illum, Mersty diuidendo ipsam balliuam et balliuam de Stauntune vsque Wlfmyenok et sic vsque duas pulcras quercus per publicum vicum et sic per le Mersty qui diuidit ipsam balliuam et balliuam de Rywardin per medium de la longereode iuxta crucem Awnelli et sic per altum vicum vsque Schutaresford et sic per druybrok vsque paruam haseleye et sic per le Mersty qui diuidit ipsam balliuam et balliuam de Lacu vsque Wiggepol et sic per trencheam vocatam Newereode vsque Marlewalle et sic per costeram bosci vsque Coksuteweye et sic per costeram bosci ad locum vocatum Randy et ad huc per costeram bosci vsque Caldewalle et sic vltra la munede usque ad caput de Spanneway et sic per altam viam vsque Scataresforde et sic per la pulle vsque Bikenouresforde et sic per le Mersty qui diuidit ipsam balliuam et balliuam de Abenhale vsque ad altum vicum iuxta Leyemoreswalle et sic per mariscum inter Wydenheye et Seyrrugge vsque Mareforde et sic per quemdam Sychetter vsque ad Mulebeche et sic per Newerne vsque le Mersty super Newerne.

Facta est ibi vna trenchea incipiens de hopestiesford usque Stauntunesforde et continet L acras.

Item vna trenchea vocata la Merruede incipiens apud la munede et durat vsque Marlebrugge et continet dimidiam acram.

Item vna trenchea incipiens de Druybrokesforde et durans vsque Schepesty et continet unam acram et dimidium.

Item vna trenchea incipiens apud Kockschutesfelde durans vsque la munede et continet ij acras.

BALLIUA DE PARUA DENE.

Est dominicus boscus domini Regis et Radulphus de Abenhale custodit eam, et est in manu domini Regis, et incipit apud la Monekenedich et sic per quemdam Sichetum de Bronstonesbrok vsque vastbeche et sic per la munede vsque pukeputteswey et sic per fossatum iuxta la Ridinge vsque coryeldestone et sic per idem fossatum usque Northlepegate et sic per idem fossatum vsque la Merstowe et sic usque la Monekenediche.

In eadem balliua inveniuntur cippi iiii querciuum succisarum et asportarum propter electionem justitiariæum apud Glocestriam ; et sub-boscus est bene custoditus. Summa quercuum iiii.

Facta est ibi vna trenchea incipiens apud Bronstonesbroke et durans vsque holemerstowe et continet vnam acram et xxv fossata carbonis. Summa fossatæ carbonis xxv. Jurati dicunt quod in omnibus balliuis predictis fuerunt plures cippi quam sint computati et nullo modo computari potuerunt quia aboliti sunt per vetera fossata carbonariorum que Constabularius de Sancto Breuello tenuit super cippis predictis et etiam fforestarij de feodo quilibet in balliua sua tenuit similiter vetera fossata videlicet quoniam rex habet vetus fossatum quilibet fforestarius habet unum ffossatum in balliua sua preter in balliua Radulphi Hathewy scilicet balliua de Bleyth.

DE MINERIIS.

Dicunt quod Radulphus de Abenhale[1] habet mineriam in balliua de Abbenhale, et Dominus Rex nichil inde habet nisi sex summas minerie per septimanam et dat propter hoc operatoribus vj denarios.

Cecilia de Michegros[2] habet mineriam in balliva de Bikenore si inventa fuerit.

Walterus de Astune clamat mineriam in balliva de Blakeneye si inventa fuerit.

Dominus Rex habet Mineriam in balliva de Magna Dene et capit de quolibet operatori qui peterit lucrari per septimanam tres summas minerie j denarium per septimanam, et quando mineria primo invenietur, dominus rex habebit unum hominem operantem cum aliis operantibus in mineria et conducet illum pro duobus denariis per diem et habebit partem lucri quantum eveniat uni operatori.

Item Dominus Rex habebit mineriam per septimanam sex summas minerie que vocantur lawore et dabit propter hoc operanti vj denarios per septimanam.

[1] See Pedigree, ante Vol. VI., p. 183.

[2] Cecilia de Michegros was the daughter and heir of John Avenel, of Bicknor, ob. 1286, and wife of John de Muchegros, ob. 1276. Her husband had been dead about six years at the date of this Perambulation. She survived to 1291.—(See Pedigree, ante Vol. IV., p. 318.)

Dominus Rex habet in balliva de Bers quia plures sunt ibidem minerie quam in balliva de dene omnia sicuti in balliva de dene hoc excepto, quod habet inde per septimanam xxiiij summas minerie quæ vocantur Laweore et dat propter hoc operatoribus per septimanam ij solidos. Dominus Rex habet in balliva de Stauntune mineriam et capit inde omnia sicuti in balliva de Magna Dene hoc excepto, quod dominus rex habebit de quolibet operatori qui poterit lucrari per septimanam tres summas minerie unum obolum per septimanam et non amplius.

Item si dominus Rex habeat vnam forgeam errantem predicti operarii invenient ei mineam ad sustentacionem predictæ forgeæ et dominus rex dabit eis pro qualibet summa j denarium.

Item Dominus rex habebit de qualibet summa minerie quæ ducetur extra forestam vnum obolum et Omnia quæ dominus rex capit de mineria ponitur ad firmam per xlvj li.

Item in balliva de Lacu est minea et Dominus Ricardus Talebatt[1] habet eam et nescitur quo warranto, et dominus rex nihil inde capit.

Item Comes Warwychye habet mineriam in bosco suo de Lideneye et dominus rex nichil inde capit, nisi de mineria quæ cariatur extra forestam obolum.

Jurati dicunt quod fforestarii capiunt coperones lignorum liberatorum minearii ad bonduram minearum et faciunt inde comodum suum.

[1] Sir Richard Talbot, of Goodrich Castle?

In Memoriam.

WILLIAM HENRY PAINE, F.R.C.P., F.G.S.

SINCE the issue of the last Part of our Transactions the Society has lost another of its Original Members in the decease of Dr. PAINE, of Stroud, after an illness of considerable duration. He was a native of Stroud, and was born on the 28th April, 1824, and died the 15th June, 1890, aged 66 years.

Dr. PAINE was much respected in the town for his great professional skill, his liberality, his unobtrusive and always courteous demeanour, and his devotion to all good works. He was greatly instrumental in the erection of the Hospital in the town, and took the greatest interest in its management afterwards, visiting it daily. He was very active in the establishment of the Cemetery, was the first Chairman of the Board of Health, was strenuous in the effort to form a Mechanics' Institute, and subsequently of the Stroud Institute; he encouraged young men in the study of Art and Science, and himself formed and conducted a class in Physiology. He was a great promoter of the foundation of the School of Art and of the Stroud Natural History and Philosophical Society, and in advancing other philanthrophical objects. He was in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, and was a member of the Royal Geological Society, the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club from its foundation, and of the Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society, on the Council of which he served for some years. He frequently attended the meetings of the Society, but he has not enriched the Transactions with any communication.

Notices of Recent Archæological & Historical Publications.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS (Domestic Series) of the Reign of Charles I., 1644-1645, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by William Douglas Hamilton, F.S.A., of Her Majesty's Public Record Office and the University of London. London: Printed for the Public Record Office, 1890.

This is one of the most interesting of the volumes of the Domestic Series of the State Papers which have been issued, for it embraces the most critical period of the great Civil War, when the fate of the country was, as it were, hanging in the balance. The last of Mr. Hamilton's volumes brought down the history of this important period to the end of Sept. 1644, covering the three campaigns of that eventful year. That volume was noticed in Vol. XIII. of our Transactions. The volume now before us includes a further period of 9 months, extending from 1st October, 1644, to 30th June, 1645.

The greater number of the Papers calendared in this volume relate to the military affairs of the Parliamentary party, as we should expect to find from the fact that they were derived almost entirely from Derby House. The earlier documents exhibit the miserable condition of the Parliamentary army, and the privations the soldiers endured led to desertions and insubordination, in some cases amounting almost to open revolt; nevertheless the men fought well when brought into the field. Very great evils, however, arose from the jealousies and ill-feeling which existed between the less important officers, but these were mere trifles as compared with the great quarrel that took place between the Earl of Manchester and Cromwell, which, in effect, led to changes in the personel of the army, the total overthrow of the Constitution, and the death of the King. Before, however, we notice this part of the subject we must not fail to advert to the fact that the first measure taken on the opening of the new year was the attainder and subsequent execution of the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury. The two Hothams, and Sir Alexander Carew, had already been brought to the block.

On the 4th January, 1644-5, the Ordinance of Attainder of the Archbishop was brought into the Commons and hurried through both houses on the same day. He was charged with various offences, which were enumerated in the Ordinance, and it was declared that "the said Archbishop shall stand and be adjudged attainted of high treason, and shall suffer the pains of death and incur all forfeitures," &c., though there was not one of the allegations which would legally fall under the law of treason, and so conscious were his persecutors of this that provision was made in the Ordinance that no judge or judges, whatsoever, should interpret any act to be treason in any other manner than they would have done before this Ordinance was made. Nevertheless, under this arbitrary and illegal proceeding, the aged Archbishop, without regard to his sacred office, was put to death on Tower Hill six days afterwards.

We now turn to the great quarrel between the Earl of Manchester and Oliver Cromwell. We all know that after the overthrow of the Church the Parliamentary party became divided into two sections, each bitterly hostile to the other. The object of the PRESBYTERIANS, to which section the Earl of Manchester belonged, was to conquer the King so far only as to constrain him to accept the Presbyterian regime and other changes in religion arising therefrom. The INDEPENDENTS, on the other hand, including all the numerous and violent sectaries—*Brownists*, *Anabaptists*, *Antinomians*, *Seekers*, *Socinians*, &c., &c., which naturally arose when all religious restraint was removed, went much further than pure democracy. They felt that even if the King could be forced to yield to all their demands, he would still be *King*, and they feared to face all the pains and penalties to which their consciences told them their conduct had rendered them liable, and they therefore determined upon his destruction. Of this party Cromwell was the leader.

Moreover, another important matter was at stake. For many centuries the nobles and great landed gentry of the kingdom, who were the natural leaders of the people, had been the chief officers of the army, and had led the army to victory on many a gallant field.

This system, however, neither in principle nor practice, suited Cromwell's designs. It was an obstacle in his way which he determined to remove, and what he determined upon his strong, imperious, and unscrupulous will generally enabled him to accomplish. To attain his object he thwarted, as far as he could, the tactics of the Earl of Manchester, under whom he served as second in command, and represented the failure of every enterprise as the fault of his general, whose object, he said, was not to crush the King too completely in the field but to constrain him to make some compromise. Cromwell's charges against the Earl may be resolved into :

1st. His backwardness to all action, his neglecting opportunities, and declining to take or pursue advantages against the enemy.

2nd. Which was still more galling : that he had expressed much contempt and scorn of commands from the parliament, or the committee of both kingdoms (Cal., p. 143).

There may be some truth in these averments. Manchester may have had these patriotic feelings, but it is manifest from the documents collected by the late Mr. John Bruce, and printed by the Camden Society (Misc. Vol. XII. N.S.), that on many occasions Cromwell intentionally had witheld that support in action required from the cavalry under his command. Moreover, it is alleged that he conspired to get rid of all the high minded officers under his command whom he could not bend to his will, and to fill the vacancies by men of low birth and of his own sect, of whose subserviency to himself he felt assured. One of the witnesses declares that Colonel Cromwell in raising the regiment "makes choyce of his officers, not [from] such as were soldiers or men of estate but such as were common men, pore and of mean parentage, only he would give them the title of godly pretious men ; yet his common practise was to casheire honest gentlemen and souldiers that were stout in the cause, as I conceive, witnes those that did suffer in that case." (Camden Pub., p. 72)

The charges brought by Cromwell against the Earl of Manchester, the nature of which we have briefly stated above, are somewhat lengthy, but they have been very carefully calendared by Mr. Hamilton, as well

as the evidence in support thereof, which has not hitherto been printed. There are, however, no documents in the Derby House collection to shew Manchester's defence, and it was thought that no such evidence existed. Fortunately this is a mistake. Some documents are printed in Rushworth's collection (Vol. V., pp. 734-736), and a further portion in the collection made by the late Mr. John Bruce, before referred to, in the Camden Miscellany, Vol. VIII., N.S., by Mr. S. R. Gardiner, LL.D.

These proceedings caused very strong contentions between the friends of the respective parties. Mr. Hamilton, in the Preface to this volume, has entered very fully into the controversy, but we have neither space nor inclination to join in it, and do not share in all Mr. Hamilton's views upon the question, which was never cleared up, but was dropped on the passing of the Self Denying Ordinance, under which all members of either house of parliament were required to resign their commissions in the army. Under this Ordinance the Earls of Essex, Manchester, Stamford, and other lords and many gentlemen became disqualified and retired. Sir Thomas Fairfax became commander in chief, and Cromwell, as Lieut.-General commanding the Horse, the second in command. Thus the first step of the Republican programme was gained. Cromwell, as a member of parliament, should have been included in the Ordinance, and so he was, but he knew how to play his cards so as to escape it. Fairfax and Cromwell now had a free hand. Not only were the "*aristocrats*," excluded from the "New Model," but all their friends, and all who had rendered themselves in any way inimical to the Independent faction.

The process of "New Modelling" was professedly carried out by Sir Thomas Fairfax under the direction of the Committee for the two kingdoms, but the moving spirit was Cromwell. When the "New Modelling" was completed neither the commander in chief, nor Cromwell, nor the Committee would seem to have had much confidence in the New Army. Orders were given that the forces under Fairfax and Cromwell should unite with those under Major-General Richard Browne and prepare to besiege Oxford, and that the more hazardous task of resisting the King's army, which, under Prince Rupert, was marching northwards, should be entrusted to the Scots under the Earl of Leven, but the successes of the Royalists under Montrose frustrated these plans.

We cannot follow the movements of the opposing forces during the spring, but on the 14th June was fought the fatal battle of Naseby—fatal to the Royal cause. The King's army was greatly out-numbered, and suffered a signal defeat, from which his cause never recovered.

FORT ANCIENT, the Great Pre-historic Earthwork of Warren County, Ohio, compiled from a careful Survey, with an account of its Mounds and Graves, a Topographical Map, 35 full-page Prototypes, and Surveying Notes in full. By Warren K. Moorhead, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Miss Millard, Teddington, Middlesex, 1890.

This great earthwork is described as "situated on a slightly rolling plateau" on the left bank of the Little Miami River, and as "the greatest of all the Pre-historic Earthworks in the Mississippi basin." It has been very carefully surveyed, mapped, and illustrated by the author and his

assistants. It consists of two forts, called the New Fort and the Old Fort, which are connected by a narrow neck or isthmus about a fifth of a mile in length and strongly fortified at each end. The fortress lies about north-east and south-west, and from point to point in a straight line measures about 5000 feet. The walls, which are composed of tough alluvial clay, and average 9 or 10 feet in height, extend in circuit upwards of 10 miles. It is remarkable that in some parts the ditch is within the walls, which are very carefully and particularly described.

There are five "small mounds," or barrows, within the area of the New Fort, and on the isthmus and Fort Ancient are numerous stone graves. They were very carefully opened and drawings made and photographs taken of their contents. It is stated that in the centre of the Old Fort is a large walnut stump, around which are many graves, which are about 2½ft. in depth. These graves are formed of limestones brought from the ravines adjacent or the river valley below, and are placed on each side of the skeletons at the head and at the feet and over them. The skeletons found in the cemetery are said to be of an average size, being about 5 feet 6 ins. in height. In one interment the skeleton was found quite complete and well preserved. It had a large circle of stones placed around it. This is figured on Pl. XXVI. Together with it were found various relics : *e.g.*, near the left shoulder were remains of pottery broken into small fragments. Near the left femur was a large spear-head of yellow flint, and near the right femur was a large stone celt. About twenty skeletons were taken out of this graveyard in various stages of decomposition. They were mostly much decayed. Some of them, the author says, "were as deep below the surface as 3½ feet." But we must not delay by giving a description of relics found in these interesting excavations, but refer the reader to Mr. Moorhead's valuable volume. They consisted of stone implements, axes, hammers, celts, &c., much resembling those found in Europe.

In the river valley below Fort Ancient is the site of a large village. It extended over a space about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. At the depth of 2 feet were found numerous bones of animals, ashes, and fragments of pottery. The bones were mostly in small pieces, and not nearly so numerous as those found at a depth of 4 feet; shewing that 4 feet of soil had accumulated since the former, or great village, had been abandoned, and indicating that a long period of time had elapsed. At the lower level, pottery of a beautiful texture and finish, and implements of a better character were found than those discovered at the higher level.

The following description is given of the section of the excavations on the site of the village:—First, there is a layer of loam about 2ft. thick, then there is a thin deposit of ashes, charcoal, &c. Then there are from 2ft. to 30ins. of sand and loam, and a heavy deposit of refuse. At 5ft. we find, in places, a thick layer of bones, pottery, &c.; it is not, however, continuous like the 4ft. layer (before mentioned), and the village that left it was not so large as the two later ones. In some excavations the bones are few, and the mussel shells scarce. In others we seem to strike the site of a lodge and find many remains of occupation.

A few pieces of pottery of a dark red colour, which were thick and clumsy, and a few bird bones were all that were found at 2 ft. from the

surface. From a depth of 2 ft., until we reached a depth of 4 ft., we found nothing. At 4ft. we found the greatest deposit of objects described. At this level we found a large black mass of ashes and soft earth, and burnt stone, such as would result from long continued cooking on one spot of ground. In this mass of ashes were the bones of 17 animals and birds and many fish scales. We also took out 8 bone needles and awls, such as the women of the tribe would use for the manufacture of garments of deer-skin. Some of the pottery fragments found at this level were quite large and nicely decorated. The bones represent the following animals and birds :—bear, deer, elk, musk-rat, ground-hog, raccoon, squirrel, rabbit and wolf, wild turkey, wild duck, hawk, owl, quail, cat-fish, turtle and gar. Deer antlers also were taken out, some of which had been artificially sharpened to be used as needles or perforators. The large bones of the deer and bear had been split to extract the marrow.

One of the most interesting discoveries was the skeleton of a child 3 ft. deep in the ground. It was 18 ins. in length, and was covered with large stones. "It was nearly doubled up, as if it had been placed in a sitting posture and allowed to fall over." In the grave, together with other relics, was found a fine arrow-head of clear chalcedony. The skeleton of another infant less than a foot in length was found in the same village site, as was also that of a young woman about 20 years of age, whose skull is well formed and the facial angle good ; and, it is remarked, that the skulls found on Fort Ancient are a fine type with large brain cavity, indicating a superior race of people, while some few skulls were found on the village site which were very thick, low, and ill-shaped, the facial angle very acute, the forehead running immediately back, like that of an African, shewing that two races of people had inhabited the village.

The book is stated to have been written in the field, which adds to its interest, and may account for some defects in the arrangement, nevertheless it is most interesting and valuable, though it sadly wants an index.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH ECONOMIC HISTORY & THEORY.

By W. J. Ashley, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. *The Middle Ages.* London : Rivingtons, Waterloo Place, 1888.

Mr. Ashley introduces his subject with a description of the Agricultural Condition of England in Mediæval Times, explaining the working of the Open Field System. He takes a very wide view of the subject, describing the various theories which have been formed of the origin of manors from that held by the late Mr. J. M. Kemble, now, we believe, generally exploded as regards this country, down to that of Mr. Seebohm, whose system the author very succinctly, lucidly, and favourably describes.

Our author draws attention to the great changes which had taken place in the relative number of classes forming the population, and of the number of individuals belonging to each class of the rural population as described in Domesday, as well as in the customals of the end of the 13th century which still exist. Whereas in the former record, generally, the population of a manor was grouped chiefly under 3 grades :—villans, cottars or bordars, and serfs, or slaves as he denominates them, in the latter appear 6 or 8 or even 10 classes.

He says "the changes appear bewildering in their complexity and variety," Such changes, however, appear natural in a period of two centuries. Besides it may be observed that he has omitted to mention among the Domesday grades those of freemen, radchenistre, &c. It must be admitted that, comparatively, these were few in number, nevertheless freemen are included in the great Inquest, and it is this class in which the greatest increase in number, noticed by Mr. Ashley, is found. Other denominations also exist in the record to which Mr. Ashley does not allude.

The great disparity in this proportionate number, especially in the class of freeman, is very marked and the causes which led to it, as pointed out by the author, are of much interest, and form not the least valuable portion of the work.

Having disposed of the Manor and Village Community the author proceeds to shew what was the condition of the urban population in mediæval times. The great and beneficial influence exercised by the gilds during this period is even yet scarcely recognised. They pervaded the whole of the dwellers in large towns, extending into the smaller country towns, and even into country parishes. Mr. Ashley treats of the subject very comprehensively and clearly under the several heads of The Merchant Gilds, the origin of the Craft Gilds, and the relations between these two classes, which were not always amicable. And an account is given of the Internal Organization of the latter. Of the Social and Religious Gilds he does not write. Our space will not permit us to treat so fully as we could wish of this valuable little work. We cannot, however, refrain from saying a few words on the subject of Craft Gilds, and, except with reference to the crafts themselves, our remarks will also apply to the Social Gilds. The objects of the ancient Gilds were very unlike those of the modern Trades Union, which are based upon greed and fraudulent dealing. The object of ancient Gilds was the general welfare of the Craft, Masters as well as men. And this was sought to be attained by the use of the best materials and the best workmanship, which were strictly supervised by the masters, wardens, overseers, &c., of the Gild who were elected annually in a full assembly of the brethren. And an offending member was expelled by a similar full meeting. The credit of the craft was at stake. And this sense of brotherhood extended to every relation in life. If a member was sick he was visited by his brethren, and every necessary, medically or otherwise, was provided for him from the general stock. If he fell into poverty without any fault of his own, he was assisted. If he died, the necessaries for his funeral were provided, as were the religious rites and ceremonies, and the brethren of the Gild attended his funeral, and, moreover, the interests of his children, if they needed it, were carefully attended to.

The last chapter treats of "Economic Theories and Legislation." Into this we must not enter. It may suffice to say that it inculcates in all transactions the principle of just dealing between man and man. We have seldom read a work with greater pleasure. It is brimful of information throughout, and marks very exensive reading, and careful and close study.

STUDIES IN EVOLUTION & BIOLOGY. By Alice Bodington. London: Elliot Stock, 1890.

GLIMPSES INTO NATURE'S SECRETS, or Strolls on Beach and Down. By Edward Martin. London: Elliot Stock, 1890.

PASSING THOUGHTS OF A WORKING-MAN. By Herbert Cloudesley author of *Sketches from Real Life.* London: Elliot Stock, 1890

A CONSIDERATION OF GENTLE WAYS, and other Essays. By Edw. Butler, author of *Good Consideration.* London: Elliot Stock, 1890.

NEWSPAPER REPORTING in olden time and to-day. By John Pendleton, author of *History of Derbyshire &c.* London: Elliot Stock, 1890.

We are much indebted to Mr. Stock for the above batch of little books, all of which are of considerable interest, and we proceed to give short notices of them *seriatim.*

Studies in Evolution and Biology.—This little volume forms a small Manual on a very large and important subject, only recently introduced as a science by the late Mr. Darwin, whose theory has been very hesitatingly and cautiously received; nevertheless the discoveries which have been since made are certainly very startling. They cannot, however, we conccive, be fully accepted at present. They require further careful investigation and consideration.

The author says she is old enough to remember that most of the facts of Zoology which were considered special stumbling blocks in accepting Darwin's theory of Evolution, proved special triumphs from the attention which they drew; amongst other objections it was said, if horses had been evolved (from Eohippus, an animal about the size of a cat, the remains of which are found in New Mexico, which is supposed to be the progenitor of the horse), a five-toed form would have existed, and the five-toed form has been found. And it is said that "The pedigree of the horse is one of peculiar interest owing to the high state of specialization reached by this animal, and the completeness with which every step in its progress has been followed."

No scientist, we believe, denies that evolution to some extent may exist, and we are willing to admit that disused members may, in the lapse of ages, disappear or become modified and adapted to other purposes more suitable to the environment of the animal, but we hesitate to accept all the theories laid down.

The author gives a very interesting account of the evolution of the eye, leading up to the most amazing description of the processes of evolution in all classes of animals arising from their environment as regards climate, food, natural selection, and other circumstances. All this is of great interest, but it is impossible here to follow her through it, especially as Darwin and his disciples differ in opinion upon the subject.

The most absorbing interest, however, is centred in the antiquity, greater or less, of Man, and the work of the hands of Man, which are more enduring than Man himself. These have been found in the drift gravels of the tertiary age, accompanied with the remains of the mammoth, the woolly rhinocerus, the cave lion, the cave bear and other of the large mammalia, man's contemporaries

"We have no means," Sir John Lubbock says, "of measuring the antiquity of Man, and it may be doubted whether even geologists realize the great

antiquity of our race." Some have attributed to it millions of years, but these estimates are avowedly conjectural and at best approximate. The changes which have taken place since his appearance is evidence of a vast, we may almost say an inconceivable period of time. Sir John Lubbock writes: "The climate of Europe has changed, valleys have been deepened, widened and partially filled up again, caves through which subterranean rivers once ran are now left dry, even the configuration of the land has been materially altered, Africa finally separated from Europe," and, we may add, England from France.

In California among the rude implements found with the remains of Man, Mr. Wallace tells us (Nineteenth century, Vol. XXII., p. 676) that "in 1860-1869 many mortars, pestles, and other stone implements were found in the lower gravels beneath lava beds, and in other auriferous gravels and clays at a depth of 150 feet." This would certainly indicate that the fabricators of these vessels could be none other than truly Man, and man possessed of some amount of civilization. Can it be supposed, in the face of this fact, that the theory of the author of the little book before us, that Man was evolved from the Lemur, a monkey, of which living specimens are common in the Island of Madagascar.

That man existed upon the earth before the Glacial period must be admitted by every one who has at all considered the subject with a candid mind. How much earlier there is, as yet, but doubtful evidence. Some geologists believe that traces of Man have been found as early as the Pliocene or even the Miocene epochs. The above admission, of course, involves the existence of Man, perhaps various races of Man, before and at the creation of Adam, though inferior to him who was created in the image of God. There is not anything in this theory to question the authority of the Book of Genesis—God forbid! On the contrary it is, in our opinion, strictly in accordance with, and confirms and supports, the text of Holy Scripture; but we cannot enter upon this subject here.

GLIMPSES INTO NATURE'S SECRETS.—To all who take an interest in the various living creatures they may see in their walks, and desire to become acquainted with their habits and characteristics, this little volume will be an acceptable acquisition, and especially will it be so to young people and intelligent children.

Mr. Martin divides his work into two sections. In the first he treats of the more familiar of the creatures found on the sea beach. He directs attention to the escallop, and points out the minute organisms which form the thriving colonies on the back of his shell. Oysters, mussels, the sea urchin and star-fish, together with numerous other waifs from the sea, which thousands daily pass by unobserved, receive his attention and form subjects for his interesting remarks or their habits and instincts.

The second section commences with the description of a "Ramble over the Downs," which encircle on three sides the town of Brighton. In this the author treats of a subject of a different class from that beforementioned, though not of less interest. After describing, generally, the beautiful and diversified scenery which this ramble affords—deversified by reason of the geological formation of the district, shewing the changes which, during the

lapse of untold ages, it has undergone, all of which he has explained, the author proceeds to describe a geological journey across the country from London to Brighton. This journey perhaps affords an opportunity of viewing as interesting and instructive a section of country as could readily be found. To say nothing of the London basin, Mr. Martin conducts his readers to some of the most illustrative sections shewn in precipices, railway cuttings, &c., which exhibit very fully the stratification of the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. These chapters are pregnant with information concerning the science of which they treat, delivered in a very pleasing manner, and cannot fail to be interesting and instructive to all who have a taste for the study of geology.

Passing Thoughts of a Working Man.—Whether or no the author of these Essays be as he describes himself we cannot say. The first three "On Woman" are crude and impracticable enough, but the remainder, especially those on "Poetry," shew a degree of scholarship, culture and apt illustration which we should not expect from a Working Man.

The writer is an ardent lover of Nature, and his descriptions shew a remarkable faculty of observation and poetic description rarely met with except in some of the best writers. Some portions are very amusing. We can cordially commend the litle work to the perusal of all classes.

A Consideration of Gentle Ways.—The moral teaching of this little work is excellent, except the chapter on "Parables and Apologues," the statements in which are incorrect and offensive; and the work, we think, is not a safe one to put into the hands of children, or young persons, in consequence of the indefinite religious opinions of the writer.

Newspaper Reporting.—Mr. Pendleton affords much curious information upon a subject of the details of which the public have but little acquaintance, though the reporters are continually before us ministering to our curiosity or our knowledge. Though newspapers had their advent in England no longer ago than the middle of the seventeenth century, by the ability and dogged perseverance of the leaders of the press, undeterred by any false sense of modesty, the Press has now become an important factor in State affairs and in all commercial pursuits. The Newspaper Reporter is ubiquitous. There is no public affair of interest, or event of importance, at which he is not present to chronicle its history. Through his means reports of the debates in parliament at night are laid on our breakfast tables the following morning, with the long speeches of our leading statesmen often printed *in extenso*. The marvel is by what means is this great task effected! Mr. Pendleton takes us behind the scenes and shews us the machinery through which it is accomplished. The recent practice of what is called "Interviewing" is, we consider, most objectionable.

But this is not all. The reporters even follow our armies into the field of battle, and their reports have not unfrequently done much mischief in consequence of their having wormed out secrets from the more inexperienced officers, and published them in the newspapers, insomuch that some of the more cautious of our Generals have forbidden the presence of reporters with an army in the field.

Mr. Pendleton traces the history of reporting from the old news-letters of the 16th and 17th centuries down to the present time, and relates many incidents and traditions of the "Galleries" of the Houses of Parliament, and amusing anecdotes of the battles between the reporters and the House of Commons, in which the former were, eventually, the victors, and also some remarkable experiences and adventures in carrying out their arduous duties. The little book is very readable and in many parts amusing.

CALENDAR OF THE STATE PAPERS relating to Ireland, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1592, October—1596, June, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edited by HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A., late an Assistant Record Keeper, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls and with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. London: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1890.

WE gladly welcome Mr. Hamilton's new volume of the Calendar of State Papers for Ireland. The last volume was issued as long ago as 1886, but we know that Mr. Hamilton has, from time to time, been taken off this work to undertake duties considered to be of greater importance, or more pressing. The last volume brought down the Irish Records to the end of September, 1592, and this commences on the 16th of the following month and extends to the end of June, 1596, a period of three years and nine months.

In noticing the last volume (ante Vol. X., 346) we mentioned the defeat and destruction of the great Spanish Armada, and commented on the barbarous cruelties perpetrated in cold blood by the Irish on the shipwrecked, castaway, and defenceless Spanish seamen. The destruction of the great fleet which had been prepared at an incalculable cost in confident expectation of conquest, greatly mortified the pride of the Spanish monarch, whilst the inhuman cruelties practised on his defenceless subjects naturally aroused his wrath and indignation, and determined him to pursue the war by every means in his power, and avenge the great indignity he had sustained and the intollerable sufferings of his people.

The administration of the government of Ireland was at this time vested in Sir William Fitzwilliams as Lord Deputy. Mr. Hamilton observes that "he managed the Earl of Tyrone much better than did his successor, Sir William Russell, for he knew not only the Earl, but also the valour and disposition of his own English colleagues, and the best way to treat them. As for Sir William Russell, his overbearing carriage towards Sir John Norris and other eminent soldiers gave Tyrone ample opportunities to secure a much firmer hold of confederates than could have been possible for him under better and more united rule."

The Irish malcontent chieftains were only too ready to second the King of Spain in his designs, and the arrival of Edmund M'Gauran, whom the Pope, upon Philip's recommendation, had appointed Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, direct from the Spanish court with liberal promises of support from the King, encouraged the northern chiefs in their rebellious attitude, and the archbishop, who would seem to have been a man of courage, tact, and ability, was very successful in reconciling any jealousies or

differences which existed among them. Sir Richard Bingham, on the 6th of June, reports to Burghley that "one M'Gauran, who terms himself Primate, doth much mischief, riding on his chief horse with his staff and a shirt of mail," but in the same month he was slain at Maghary with seven or eight of the Maguires.

The death of M'Gauran brought the Earl of Tyrone to the front of the rebels, though he did not appear publicly, but dissembled, protesting his loyalty. He even went so far as to join Sir Henry Bagenall, the Marshal, in an expedition against the Maguires, and crossing a ford called Cooloyne, near Beleek, defeated them with loss of more than one-third of their number. In the pursuit he got shot through the leg with a dart, and would have been slain had he not been rescued. He made a great parade of this wound as evidence of his loyalty. Writing to the council on the 5th of November, he says, "If I had been in good state of health, able to have written to you of the good success which we have had against Maguire I would before this time have informed you of the manner of this service, as how every man played his part in the same to the honour of her Majesty, and to the confusion of the rebel's force, but by reason it was my hap in that day's service to receive a dangerous wound in my right leg, which [was] quite run through with a spear, on account of which wound I am not yet able to stand but upon a crutch, I could not as I fain would inform your Lordship of that matter. Now that I feel in myself a little recovery and amendment of my hurt, I thought good to signify unto you how that service was taken in hand and performed; being glad, though my hurt was sore, that for a testimony of my loyalty and faithfulness to serve Her Majesty it was my chance to have a print in my body of this day's service, as I have had many other before this time; not doubting that my blood now lost in this and other services heretofore will satisfy the Queen's Majesty, and confirm her good opinion of me and also your Lordships'." (170) A letter of commendation was written to him by the council.

This skirmish was of considerable importance, as it was the cause of great estrangement between the Earl and Bagenall, brothers-in-law though they were, for the Earl had married a sister of the latter, and he considered that the Marshal in his official report had not mentioned the Earl's services on the occasion as being so important as the Earl himself considered them.

In 1594 a question of some moment arose as to the liberation of Florence McCarthy Reagh, who had been kept a prisoner for many years under very romantic circumstances. During the time of the Desmond troubles Queen Elizabeth, in order, in some measure, to lessen the influence of that great house in Munster, conferred an Earldom on Donnell McCarthy Mor. He married a sister of the 15th Earl of Desmond, by whom he had issue a son named Tadge, Lord Valentia, who died young s.p., and a daughter, Ellen, who became the wife of Florence McCarthy, the supplicant for liberty above-mentioned. After the death of his son, the Earl, who had always been extravagant in his expenditure, became still more reckless. He obtained money of a Mr. Nicholas Browne, an undertaker on the Geraldine estate in Munster, and contemplated the settlement of this loan by giving his daughter, the Lady Ellen, who had become a great heiress, to Mr. Nicholas Browne's son in marriage. To this proposal the young lady's mother would not for a moment listen, deeming it a great disparagement to the blood of

a McCarthy and a Desmond; and early in 1589 a private marriage was arranged between the Lady Ellen and Florence McCarthy. The result of this runaway match would on the death of the Earl be the uniting of the territories of McCarthy Reagh and McCarthy Mor in one person, and the Desmonds having been destroyed, a McCarthy on such a scale, with the influence arising from the alliances of the two united houses, would become the strongest man in Munster; and it was a settled policy of the English government to break up the large and powerful estates. The Queen was exceedingly wroth, and commanded that Florence should be sent a prisoner to London, and he was committed to the Tower, where he remained a close prisoner for two years. His wife meanwhile took refuge among her own people. After the expiration of two years the Queen was pleased to grant considerable amelioration of Florence's imprisonment. He was allowed out of the Tower on parole, but he was to remain in London, or within three miles of it, and not to approach the Court. His wife was permitted to be with him, and this continued for another two years. His lands, however, had been extented, so that he could not obtain any revenue from them. He was consequently greatly in debt. His condition is shewn by the following pathetic letter addressed to Lord Burghley. He is described as a scholar and man of gigantic stature, nothwithstanding which, he is said to have "used his pen more readily than his sword." He was certainly an accomplished letter-writer.

1592. June 17.

"Right Hon. my most humble dutie remembered. Having heeretofore divers times entreated your Hon. Lop to be a meane unto Her Mat that I might have leve to go into my countrey, seeing that I have no means to maintain myself here, and perceevinge by Your Lop at my being with your Honor, that you moved Her Ma'tie therein, whom your Lor found unwilling to grant it, I have thereupon caused my wife not to trouble Her Ma'tie any further for the same, and willed her to sue for some maintenance whereby myself and Shee might, until Her Ma'tie granted my liberty which she hath don, still since my being with your Lop, all which time I could never acquaint your Lop withal, because I dare not go before your Lop or anywhere else abroad for fear of being arested for myne owne and my wyfes diet; and for as much as she do fynd Her Ma'tie well inclined therunto, and that Her Highness doth daily promise to give order to your Lop for her, I am therefore most humblie to beseech your Hon. Lop to move Her Ma'tie now for me, and to be a mean that I may be partly releived with some maintenance whereby myself and my wife and folkes may live whyle Her Ma'tie shall think good to kepe me here, beseeching Your Lop not to move Her Ma'tie for my liberty to go into Ireland, because I am not desirous to go thither, knowing her Ma'tie to be unwilling, as also that I have no meanes to leave my wife any maintenance, who is great with child, and not able to go any where, thus beseeching your Lop to be myndful of me herein, I humbly take leave this 16th of June 1592.

Yr Lops most humble to command
fflor McCarthy."

This petition, seconded by the influence of Lord Burghley, was graciously accepted by the Queen, and both suits were granted, the one immediately and the other without any unnecessary delay. Florence did not receive a sum of

money to meet his pressing needs, but what was for the time of equal value, a protection against arrest for debt.

Florence had been married nearly four years and was still without issue, and an announcement to Burghley that his wife was pregnant immediately reached Ireland. The intelligence of his early return with the Queen's favour caused the greatest consternation among those who were anxiously looking for his ruin, and the expectation and hope of the birth of a son to inherit Carbery from his father and Desmond from his mother, and save from extinction the historic designation of MacCarthy Mor stirred the hearts of the men of Munster more than the birth of a royal child would have stirred the feelings of Englishmen. A male child was born, and as soon as Lady Ellen was sufficiently recovered she passed into Munster with the young heir. The Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, one of Florence's adversaries, immediately wrote to Sir Geoffry Fenton, which shews the manner in which the child was received by his father's people: "Heare is a yonge childe of Fynnynge McChartyes, who after this countr^{e}y manner is used amonge the people as a yonge Prince, caryed abowt the contrey with three nurses and six horsemen, when he removeth to anie place, and happie is he who can have him to foster for a month, and so from moneth to moneth to the best of the contrey to be fostred, with such songes of rejoycinge in the praise of his father Fynnynge and the yonge Impe, that yt weare good that his father at his Comynge over shold be looked unto, wch wilbe shortlie."

This, however, is a long story, and may be considered a digression, though in the case of Florence it was a very important incident in Irish history. Mr. Hamilton cites various documents connected with it, but full particulars of great interest and historic value are given in "The Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy Reagh, Tanist of Carbery, MacCarthy Mor." By Daniel MacCarthy Glas. Published 1867.

We must now return to the defeat of Maguire, the archtraitor, as he is called, at the ford of Cooloyne, on the 10th of October, 1593. It appears from a letter of the Lord Deputy to Burghley, on the 16th of the following month, that Tyrone had entered very unwillingly into the conflict with Maguire on that occasion, and had made an urgent effort to escape from it on the previous day, and moreover kept his men sitting on their horses all night close to Marshal Bagenal's camp, which the Lord Deputy considered a very supicious circumstance. In his letter he encloses (with many other documents) a Journal he had received of Bagenal's march through Fermanagh (Maguire's country) between 16th Sept. and 24th Nov., which contains a daily record of burning and destroying, seizing of cows, and hanging of men; and ten days later we read (p. 192) that Sir George Bingham had sent to his brother, Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, from The Boyle a horse load of heads of Tumultagh Bane, Edmund Duff, and thirty knaves more. It goes on to say "the draught was by a man from whom they had taken ten cows when they spoiled William M'Costello, and following the villains for his cows could get none, yet they going to the north to Maguire and O Donnell, he staid in Terehale till they returned, and now Tumultagh Bane having his friends about him at this Christmas, lacked butter; to supply which want this poor man promised his help and came in all haste unto me. He handled the matter wonderfully well, for the place is 12 miles from the Boyle, and my cousin Martenie and the soldiers behaved themselves

very gallantly and painfully, who departed about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and by 8 o'clock had dispatched their business."

The Boyle, 1593, Dec. 17th.

We are not surprised to read a little further on (p. 252) that "the whole of Fermanagh was left desolate, and the people fled. The richest and best of the county are fled to the traitor, who is very strong."

Whether or no after his defeat at the ford of Cooloyne Maguire took temporary refuge in his stronghold of Enniskillen Castle is not stated. Capt. Dowdall, who had distinguished himself in the fight at the ford, was afterwards placed in charge of the garrison left there, and of the whole of the force against Maguire. He laid siege to the Castle of Enniskillen, and after nine days' investment took it by assault on 2nd February, 1593-4, and was afterwards knighted. A Mr. James Eccersall was appointed constable, and on the 22nd May following it is stated that on the 17th of that month Maguire, the Earl of Tyrone's brother, and the chiefest men of Tyrone, had had come with a large force and had closely invested the castle. A sharp engagement ensued on the same day (250), and on the 8th June he prays he may be relieved in good time, and on the 11th he complains of the wicked practices of Maguire against the castle by drafts, ambushes, and treacheries (255). Sir William Russell, who was appointed to succeed Sir William Fitz Williams, who had resigned on account of ill-health, arrived on the 3rd August, and at once complained of want of money, and delayed to receive the sword until he may have more money and men, as the present rebellion requires, saying the enemy groweth very strong. It is thought that 700 men will not be able to relieve the castle of Enniskillen. On the 11th he received the sword, and on the 19th he marched to the relief of Enniskillen at the head of 1000 foot and 200 horse, and effected temporary relief. In the meanwhile the Earl of Tyrone had come in voluntarily, making all kinds of professions of loyalty and promises, to cajole the new Deputy, not one of which he kept Russell, after a forced and difficult march over mountains and through bogs, arrived at Enniskillen on the 30th August. On the 15th Jan. 1594-5, the Lord Deputy urges upon Burghley that if forces be not sent both Enniskillen and the north will be lost. Such is the strong combination of the Earl of Tyrone that there is not any dare shew himself a dutiful subject. On the 18th May, 1595, the Lord Deputy and Council report that Enniskillen had fallen, but not without suspicion of treason; that the constable and warders had come out with bag and baggage, and promise of life, but were immediately put to the sword by the traitors (317).

On the 23rd June, 1595, Tyrone, O'Donnel, O'Rourke, Maguire and MacMahon were proclaimed traitors, and from this date the northern rebellion may be said to have commenced. On 9th Sept. of the same year, is announced the death of old Sir Turlough Lynagh O'Neill (The O'Neill), father of the Earl, and that the Earl had become The O'Neill.

Sir William Russell had asked for a good officer to help him, but to his great disgust the Queen sent him Sir John Norris, as General of Her Majesty's Army, with almost unlimited authority. This naturally produced an ill-feeling between the Lord Deputy and himself, and increased the jealousies which had continuously prevailed among the chief of the English

officers in Ireland, and, coupled with the extreme parsimony of the Queen, formed the bane of every administration in Ireland during her reign.

The disordered condition of this unhappy country continued, and, indeed, rather increased, a series of skirmishes, truces broken as soon as made would seem to have continued during the whole period covered by this volume, but we must conclude our notice of this, unhappily the last of Mr. Hamilton's volumes, with the hope that his successor may possess as great a knowledge of Irish affairs as himself.

IRELAND UNDER THE TUDORS, with a succinct account of the earlier History. By Richard Bagwell, M.A., in 3 volumes, Vol. III. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1890.

(*Second Notice.*)

In writing our notice of the first two volumes of this valuable work (ante Vol. X., p. 320) we were misled by the title pages in concluding that those volumes concluded Mr. Bagwell's work, and expressed our regret that he should not have carried his history down to the end of the Tudor dynasty. We were glad, therefore, to receive this third bulky volume, of still greater interest, in continuation of the two former.

Mr. Bagwell resumes his narrative from the year 1579, during the interval between the departure of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, and the transfer of the sword to Henry Lord Grey of Wilton.

The administration was first temporarily entrusted to Sir William Drury, in whose period of government the rebellion of James Fitzmaurice of Desmond broke out.

This James was the nephew of Gerald, the 15th Earl of Desmond, being the son of Maurice Fitz John, a younger son of James Fitz John, the 14th Earl. He was a man of very high character, as described by Mr. Thomas Russell in his "Relation of the Fitzgeralds of Ireland, written in 1638," and printed in the Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland.

Fitzmaurice landed at the Dingle, in Kerry, on the 17th July, 1579, as reported by the Portreeve, and issued two proclamations stating very plausibly what were his objects. The Irish government hearing of his disembarkation sent one Henry Davels, a Devonshire gentleman, well known and highly respected in Ireland, and then Sheriff of Cork, godfather to Sir John of Desmond, to warn the Earl and his brothers, and endeavour to encourage them in their allegiance. Their mission was not a successful one, and the messengers on their return towards home were followed by the Earl's two brothers, who overtook them at Tralee, and both were basely and brutally murdered in their bed. The circumstances are too well known to need repetition here. Before he had been in Ireland quite a month James Fitzmaurice himself was slain under very tragic circumstances, the details of which, as stated by Mr. Bagwell, differ considerably from those related in 1638 by Mr. Russell, but agreeing in this that Fitzmaurice in a brawl with Theobald Burke and his brothers, his near relations (according to Mr. Bedwell) the sons of Sir William Burke, when one of the retainers of the Burkes shot Fitzmaurice in the breast, who feeling that he was mortally wounded made a desperate dash forward, killed Theobald Burke and one of his brothers, and

then fell and breathed his last. This was the beginning of the decay of the great house of Desmond. The Queen so sympathized with the deed that she created Sir William Baron of Castle Connell immediately afterwards. Sir John and James of Desmond received Fitzmaurice with open arms, whilst the Earl, their brother, though equally well disposed, prudently dissembled. Sir John, immediately on the death of Fitzmaurice, stepped into his place as leader of the rebellion. The Earl still held aloof, and even went so far as to take part in an expedition against the rebels. But the time soon came when he could dally no longer. He was summoned to appear before the Lord Justice to answer to certain charges alleged against him, and was told to lose no time, for the Lord Justice was determined not to be idle. A certain day was given to him, and he was warned that his proclamation as traitor was ready, and in case of his default would be published; but he came not. A last chance was given him, still he came not; and the die was cast. The fate of the ancient and historic house of Desmond was sealed.

The rigours of the war which now ensued were very severe. The whole country was burned and wasted. The cows, whose milk formed the chief support of the natives, were stolen and slaughtered, and the population, men, women and children, left to absolute starvation, or put to the sword, a cruelty perhaps more revolting, but not more cruel than starvation, and that these acts should be perpetrated under the direction of cultured English gentlemen makes one blush for shame.

Sir William Drury, already in feeble health, was quite worn out by the strain upon him, and was obliged to resign his office, and died at Waterford on 30th Sept. 1579. He was succeeded by Sir William Pelham as Lord Justice, with the Earl of Ormonde as Lord General. These two met at Rathkeale and commenced a work of destruction. "The Earl" Mr. Bagwell says, "took the Shannon side and the Lord Justice kept inland, spoiling the country far and wide, and meeting no enemy. According to the Four Masters, they killed blind and feeble men, women, boys and girls, sick people, idiots and old people. Four hundred were killed in the woods on the first day, and everything that would burn was burned." The fate of a castle belonging to Ulick Burke is thus concisely described: "I put the band, both men, women and children to the sword." Maltby was playing the same game in in Connaught. It is said that Richard Burke, called Richard in Iron, finding that Maltby was too strong for him said he was ready to submit. His castle was on one of the islands in Clew Bay. Maltby sent to Achill for boats, but the weather was so bad that he could not reach the island for a week. In the meantime more than 100 of Richard's followers had died of starvation.

It is only just to the Queen to say she was greatly displeased at these atrocities. Pelham's commission was revoked on the 15th July, 1580, and Arthur Lord Grey, of Wilton, K.G., was appointed to succeed him as Lord Deputy; but in the interval between the sealing of the Patent and his arrival in Ireland, Pelham determined to make the best of his time in carrying out his policy. There seemed about this time a disposition among some of the leaders of the rebellion to make their submission, but it was required of all important persons sueing for mercy that they must first imbrue their hands in some better blood than their own. Among others, Sir John of Desmond sought to confer with Sir Warham St. Leger, and was told he could

have his own life by giving up his eldest brother, the Earl, Dr. Sanders, and the Seneschal of Immokilly. The most important event, however, which marked the remainder of Pelham's administration was the capture and execution of Sir James of Desmond. He was wounded in a skirmish and taken, and carried to Cork, where he was tried and condemned, and hanged drawn and quartered, having in vain begged for summary decapitation to avoid a public trial.

Lord Grey arrived on the 12th August, 1580, and was sworn on the 7th September following. He was instructed by the Queen to deal severely with "notorious transgressors of the law." On the other hand the Queen said, "she was anxious to have it known that she did not wish to extirpate the inhabitants of Ireland, as it had been falsely maliciously reported. Outrages committed by soldiers were to be severely punished, and officers of high rank were not to be exempt."

Grey, on his arrival, found the country in frightful disorder. Pelham, before leaving Munster for Dublin, had placed the army under the command of Sir George Bouchier, who immediately entered Kerry with 600 or 700 men, and with the help of Lord Fitzmaurice began to devastate the country still further. He said his commission was to burn their corn, spoil their harvest, and kill and drive their cattle; but Winter prevailed upon him to spare them on the condition of their maintaining a garrison of 200 foot and 30 horse at Tralee, and give hostages for their good behaviour, otherwise Sir George would execute his commission strictly. (68)

Winter now left, and within a few days a body of Spaniards landed at Smerwick. We cannot enter into details which are pretty well known. Eventually the Spaniards surrendered, unconditionally, and 600 men were slain in cold blood, Walter Raleigh being one of the Captains on duty that superintended the butchery.

The administration of Lord Grey was very unsatisfactory to the Queen, and she summoned him to London on the 14th July, 1582, to confer with her on the affairs of Ireland, at the same time expressing an intention of sending him back again, which she never did, and Archbishop Loftus and Sir Henry Wallop, Lords Justices, were appointed to act in his absence. Grey was called the friend and hero of Spenser, nevertheless, Spenser describes him as a "bloody man who regarded not the life of Her Majesty's subjects no more than dogs, but had wasted and consumed all, so as now she hath nothing almost left but to reign in their ashes," and still more harrowing details. St. Leger states that "nine-tenths of the men had succumbed to the sword, the halter, or the pestilence." One circumstance of note, which, if proper advantage of it had been taken, might have been of great benefit to the country—the death of Sir John of Desmond, who was accidentally found almost alone and without defensive armour, and slain on the spot. He was the life and soul of the rebellion, and if this blow, Mr. Bagwell thinks, had been promptly followed up, all would soon have been over. But the Queen "thereupon" ordered the discharge of 700 men.

Loftus and Wallop were more successful in their administration than Grey had been. They were fortunate, in being able to quell the Munster rebellion. Most of the principal Irish chieftains came in to Ormonde at Cork and made their submission on 10th July, 1580, giving pledges for their future loyalty, and in the month of November following the Earl of Desmond

fell into the hands of the O'Moriarties by a surprise at night. He was taken from his bed, half asleep, and fearing a rescue they cut off his head on the spot. Thus fell the last of the great and powerful Earls of Desmond. He was afterwards attainted and 600,000 acres of land were forfeited to the crown. The death of the Earl, the particulars of which are fully given by Mr. Bagwell, was the last event of importance during the administration of the Lords Justices.

Sir John Perrott was appointed to succeed Lord Grey, by Patent dated 7th January, 1583-4. He arrived in Dublin, 9th June, and was sworn on the 21st of the same month. He was a man of an irascible temperament, but in his speech on his installation he gave great satisfaction to the Irish. He said that the Queen held her subjects of Ireland equal to those of England, and that her care, as well as his own, was to make them equally happy by means of good government. He also remarked that he wished to suppress "the name of a churl and crushing of churl," and to substitute such terms, as husbandman, franklin, and yeoman. But he gave great offence next day by not treating the English officers and members of the council with, as they thought, proper respect. This was especially felt by Archbishop Loftus and Vice Treasurer Wallop, who in place stood next to the Deputy, and who had virtually exercised the government for the last two years.

Although it was said that Munster was completely cowed, Sir William Stanley, who governed the province during Sir John Norris's absence in the north, found pretences for 300 executions. This he alleged "terrified them so that a man now may travel the whole country and none to molest him." The President, on his return, declared the country was a waste and depopulate. Even malefactors were scarce, and there was no chance of re-settling the province but by importing people."

We have alluded above to Sir John Perrott's inaugural address as Lord Deputy, and, we believe, he honestly endeavoured to carry out his promises. This was recognised by the Irish, and he became popular with all classes of that people, and they placed confidence in him, to which, probably his fine presence, dignified manner, open bearing and, substantially, fair-dealing, doutblessly contributed. He succeeded in achieving a task which Sidney attempted without success. He induced one-third of the chieftains and others of Connaught to be willing to surrender their lands to the Queen, to receive them back again by Letters Patent at fixed rents. The plan of the composition was a good one, but it was not generally accepted, and eventually it fell through. With his council and his English officials he could not succeed. He suffered much in health, and the climate did not suit him, and, doubtless, he was oftentimes rude and overbearing, but he was honest in all his intentions. It was manifest, however, that good government under these conditions was impossible.

Soon after Perrott's arrival he heard of an irruption of Scots into Ulster, and he hastened to meet them, but, to his great disappointment, on his arrival there, he found they were all gone. Elizabeth was much displeased, and wrote to him a severe letter on the subject. The Scots next invaded Connaught, but Bingham made a gallant forced march at night, surprised and charged them before they were aware of his presence. The enemy fled at once, and the slaughter was terrible. "I was never," Capt. Woodhouse

said, "so weary with killing of men, for I protest to God, for as fast as I could I did but hough and paunch them. In an hour it was all over."

Perrott had been long desirous to be relieved of his charge. His recall, however, it is apprehended, was due rather to the acts of his enemies than in deference to his wishes. All he requested, however, was that Sir William Fitz Williams, who was appointed to succeed him, might come at once, but he came not for six months. Mr. Bagwell writes: "when at last the time arrived for delivering the sword to his successor, he presented to the Corporation of Dublin a silver gilt bowl with his arms and crest and the words *relinquo in pace*" thereon, and he left the country in perfect peace. He said to the new Deputy: "There is no ill-minded or suspected person in this kingdom, which can carry but six swords after him into the field, but if you will name him and shall desire to have him, notwithstanding that I have resigned the sword, yet . . . . if they come not on my word, I will lose the merit and reputation of all my service." Fitzwilliams replied that it needed it not, for all was well.

Three days later Perrott left Ireland for ever. "A great number of noblemen and gentlemen came to see him off, among whom old Tirlogh Luinleach was conspicuous. That representative of an order that had almost passed away accompanied him to the ship, and would not put off until the last moment. He watched the retreating sail until it was below the horizon, and then shed tears 'as if he had been beaten.' Nor was it only lords and chiefs who mourned for Perrott. The poor came forty miles to see him pass, praying for his long life and striving to take his hand if possible, or to touch the hem of his garment. When he asked them why they did so, they answered, 'That they had never enjoyed their own with peace before his time and did doubt that they never should do so again when he was gone.'" Perrott proceeded direct to his home at Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire.

We must add a few lines as to the fate of Perrott, whose enemies followed him to England with false accusations of treason, producing a letter, alleged to have been written by him offering the Crown of England to Philip of Spain on condition of being made hereditary Prince of Wales. The letter was shewn to have been forged by one Charles Trevor and one Dennis Roughan, both of bad character, the former a convicted perjurer and the latter a renegade priest, whom Perrott had imprisoned. Perrott was brought to trial for high treason upon this evidence. He would not condescend to employ lawyers to defend him. "On one side," writes Mr. Bagwell, "were Popham, Egerton and Puckering, (eminent lawyers), and on the other a rough old Knight, conscious of many rash speeches but strong in the confidence which innocence gives, and renouncing the merits and mercy of his Saviour Jesus Christ if he was really guilty. He was supposed to be the illegitimate son of King Hen. VIII., whom he much resembled in person, voice and manners. He could do little but protest that he was innocent and that Roughan and Williams (witnesses against him) were perjured scoundrels. He was declared guilty, and Naunton says that on his return to the Tower after his trial, he said, in oaths and fury, to the Lieutenant, Sir Owen Hopton—"What, will the Queen suffer her brother to be offered up as a sacrifice to my frisking adversaries," The Queen, when told of his speech to Hopton and the warrant for his execution was presented to her for signature, refused

to sign it, and swore by GOD'S death he should not die, that they were all knaves, and that he was a honest and faithful man.

This brings down the history of Ireland to the end of the first great rebellion of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and we must here stay our hand, for we have greatly over-run our space, but we hope to return to this interesting volume later on.

HALLEN'S LONDON CITY CHURCH REGISTERS—ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE, 1558-1753. Transcribed by A.W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., Aloa, N.B., 1890.

SINCE our last notice of these valuable Registers (Vol. XIII. p. 409) Mr. Hallen continues to make steady progress. Vol. I. with Title-page and Index, has now been completed and issued to the subscribers, and to the Index has been added a short Appendix containing certain names which, by some accident, were overlooked in arranging the slips. For this Mr. Hallen apologises, saying the labour in issuing this series single handed is very severe, and expresses a hope that as the value of the transcripts become better known, and subscribers increase, he may be able to put the Index into professional hands, and thus avoid the blemishes to be found in this volume, some of which he has corrected, and further additions and corrections will be found in Vol. II.

In our last notice we stated that of Vol. II. 440 pages had then been printed, and at the present time the printing of the text has been extended to 632 pages, and the Index to that volume has been worked off as far as GRA of the alphabet; and the printing of Vol. III. has been commenced, and 208 pages worked off, bringing down the Baptisms to 1667.

We have only to add that the Editorial care and the beauty of the letter-press continues as perfect as at first.

THE ANTIQUARY.—A Magazine devoted to the Study of the Past. Vol. XXI., January to June, 1890. London: Elliot Stock, 1890.

THE "Antiquary" has always been remarkably well conducted, but we must confess that under the care of the new Editor it has improved, at least we consider the volume before us exceptionally good. The Papers, generally, are so interesting it is difficult, and may perhaps be thought invidious, to select any for special remark; nevertheless, there are a few to which we should like to invite attention. Among these we would mention the late Mr. H. H. Lines's treatise "On Roman Castrametation," who gave twenty years study to the subject on which he wrote. It has not been before published, and has been obtained for the "Antiquary" through the kindness of Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., the well-known Hon. Secretary of the Powis-land Club. The Paper will repay careful and studious reading.

The "Notes on the late Tudor Exhibition," by the Hon. Harold Dillon, F.S.A., and Secretary to the Society, are well deserving special attention. Mr. Dillon's remarks on "The Armoury of Henry VIII. and on the Portraits in the Exhibition" are of much interest, and his pertinent enquiry as to what has become of all the splendid jewelry which bedeck the Royal and Noble portraits is not easily answered. A treatise on the "Armour and

Arms at the Tudor Exhibition," by the Baron de Cosson, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., should not be passed by, as the Baron is the highest authority we have, or perhaps in Europe, on the subject. Whilst praising the magnificence of the collection, as far as it goes, he laments the loss of much which must have existed during the Tudor period. He says that "a glance around the room will shew that English gentlemen of that time were not behind their foreign brethren in their appreciation of richly-wrought helmet, breast-plate, sword or dagger," and he continues: "Fine as the assemblage of the arms and armour at the New Gallery is, it cannot represent a tithe of all the varied forms of arms of offence and defence devised by the active ingenuity of the craftsmen of those times, nor of the wealth of artistic invention lavished on them by men who were in every sense of the term artists." He then proceeds to comment on the historical pieces in chronological order.

The Baron supplies another Paper which merits notice "On a Collection of Sporting Weapons at the Grosvenor Gallery," brought together mainly through the energy of Mr. W. H. Spiller, the Hon. Secretary of "that armour-loving fraternity known as the Kernoozers Club." This is very curious as shewing the origin and growth of sporting weapons as compared with their present perfection.

A series of Papers entitled "The Conference" is commenced in this volume, and is of great interest. The first treats of "Marking of Ecclesiastical Altar Stones," in which various writers take part. In the next Conference the vexed question of the "Low Side Windows" is discussed, and also illustrated; the writers describe many examples found in various places, but any decision on the purpose of the construction and use of these remarkable windows would seem to be as distant as ever. There is another discussion on the "Preservation of Local Records." We think there are many strong objections to the removal of Local Records from the locality to which they specially relate. It would, we think, be better to appoint some properly qualified gentleman in each county as conservator of the records of the county, who should be held responsible for their safe keeping, and be authorised to make annual circuits of inspection at the charge of the county. There are various other Papers which merit special attention, *e.g.* a series of articles "On Holy Wells, their Legends and Superstitions," arranged alphabetically under counties, by Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A.; "On Mediæval Tiles in the Priory Church of Great Malvern, and on the Chase and Manor," by the Rev. Alfred S. Porter, M.A., F.S.A.; "On the Manor House of South Wraxall," and there are others we would fain mention did space permit.

CHURCH PLATE IN KENT. By the Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson, M.A., Honorary Canon of Canterbury, and Vicar of Throwley. Part II. Parochial Inventories. London: Mitchell & Hughes, Wardour Street, W.

We gladly welcome another fasciculus of Canon Scott Robertson's "Church Plate of Kent." This Part contains the "Parochial Inventories," the parishes being alphabetically arranged, and extending from Acrise to Canterbury Cathedral. The description of the Plate is given in great detail, and in the case of Donors the Author has given some biographical and genealogical account of them, together with the blazon of any Arms which may be engraven on the pieces. He seems to have obtained the co-operation

of the parochial clergy and churchwardens, whose valuable assistance he cordially acknowledges. The Kentish clergy seem to possess an unusual knowledge of the specialities of Old Plate.

No piece of mediæval date is noticed. There are several unusually Early Elizabethan Cups, ranging from 1562 to 1564, mentioned. They seem to possess some of the characteristics of the well-known types so widely brought into use some eight or ten years later, but differ in details.

Two or three remarkable pieces are brought under notice and illustrated : *e.g.* at Bonnington is a porringer, which is used as a Chalice. No date letter can be traced, but it bears the trade mark of Thomas Whipham and Charles Wright, well-known silversmiths, which fixes the date from 1757 to 1759. At Bredgar is a handsome *repoussé* dish, used as a Paten, for which use it is wholly unsuitable, or indeed for any other ecclesiastical purpose. It is 8½ inches in diameter, and was made in 1631-2. It was presented to the Church by Mrs. Margaret Aldersey, of Swanton Court, who gave a similar, though smaller, dish to the Church of Bicknor, and it is said there are two or three belonging to other Kentish Churches. The dish is suitable for sweetmeats or other dessert condiments, and were it not that the pieces vary in date a few years, we should be disposed to suggest that Mrs. Aldersey had divided her dessert service between some of the Churches in which she was interested.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES. Edited by the Rev. BEAVER H. BLACKER, M.A. London : Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., 1890. PART XLVIII, just issued, completes the 5th volume of the Gloucestershire NOTES AND QUERIES, save the Index, which, we presume, will follow. The work still maintains its position as among the best of this class of publications, now, we are glad to say, so growing in popularity that there are few counties without its representative. The bulky volume now before us extends to nearly 700 pages, exclusive of Notices of Books and the Index. We are sorry, however, to notice that the Editor has cause to complain that he does not receive that support, either by literary contributions or subscriptions, which is necessary for the satisfactory conduct of the work. He announces that in the future volumes some slight changes will be made which will tend to the increased value, and will improve the appearance, of the work. We think, however, that, in appearance, it is already all that can be desired in a work of the kind.

There are many notes in the present volume of considerable interest and value. First among them we will mention a series of Extracts from the Close Rolls of the time of Henry III. relating to Gloucestershire, which contain many entries of interest. A list of fifty-six of the Largest Churches in England, among which are four in this county : viz., Gloucester Cathedral, Tewkesbury Abbey, Bristol Cathedral, and St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, which, in regard to proportions, stand in the list as the 16th, 22nd, 26th and 40th. The part is rich in monumental inscriptions. They are given from the churches of Stonehouse, Brimscombe, Filton, King's Stanley, Rodborough, Randwick, St. Werburgh (Bristol), Brockworth, St. George's (Brandon Hill, Bristol), Cheltenham, Cromhall, and Christ Church (Bristol) ; and Extracts from the Parish Registers of Maismore, and Rockhampton Parish Accounts all of which are valuable for Genealogical purposes. We should

also mention some very interesting Letters of Alexander Pope, giving a particular description of Bristol in 1739. It would be easy to cite many others.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset, Parts VII. to XI. Edited by Hugh Morris, South Petherton (Local Secretary for Somerset to the Society of Antiquaries of London), and Charles Herbert Mayo, M.A. (Vicar of Long Burton with Holnest, and Rural Dean, author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*). Sherborne: Printed by J. C. Sawtell.

The first volume of this serial, the first six Parts of which we noticed in our last volume, was completed with the eighth Part at the close of 1889; and the portion we now notice includes two Parts, containing 120 pages of Volume II. The Papers now given are equal in interest to those we have already noticed. Part VII. opens with a Court Roll of the Abbey of Shaftesbury, dated in the 32nd Henry VI. (1453). We find also a series of Papers on the Genealogy of Strode, of Shepton Mallet, accompanied by a pedigree contributed by Mr. G. Milner-Gibson-Cullam, F.S.A., of Hardwick House, Suffolk, shewing its connection with the Cullums, of Ealing, and in connection with this is a note on John Strode, of Knighton or Ryme. There is also a memoir of Hugh Speke, son of George Speke, of White Lackington, Som., shewing the secret history of the Revolution of 1688, continued from Volume I. and concluded. Mr. J. E. Nightingale, of Wilton, contributes a Grant of Arms made in 1546, by Christopher Barker, Garter, to John Skutt, of Strawton, Somerset, an ancestor of the Earls of Shaftesbury, by whom the arms thus granted are quartered. Mr. Nightingale remarks from Anstis's *Coll. of Heraldry*, that Grants of Arms were made at this time for a consideration, by order of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, Earl Marshal, the rates varying from £6 13s. 4d. to £5, but the difference in the value of money must be remembered. We observe also an interesting memoir of the Family of Daubeney in connection with the Memorial Brass of Sir Giles Daubeney and Joan Darcy, his second wife, in South Petherton Church. In the Parts before us a discussion is raised on the subject of ancient Terrace Cultivation, which is considered by Mr. Lawrence Gomme to be, probably, remains of *Iberic or non-Aryan* races of Britain. Mr. G. S. Fry contributes a series of Papers on Dorset Administrations of Estates of Intestates, extracted from the records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, now at Somerset House—a most useful list. Mr. H. A. Helyar, of Coker Court, and of Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, contributes two valuable historical letters of Mr. Edward Phelips, of Pylle, Somerset, addressed to Mr. H. A. Helyar's ancestor, Col. Helyar, of East Coker, illustrating the Sedgmoor campaign against the Duke of Monmouth. Mr. Arthur A. Jewers furnishes two lists of Commonwealth Marriages in Somerset, a large number of which are not recorded in the Parish Registers. Many of the Papers, in addition to those we have cited, are well worthy of notice.

The Scottish Antiquary, or Northern Notes and Queries, Vol. V. Edited by the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, M.A., F.S.A. (*Scot.*)

Since our last notice of "Northern Notes and Queries" (Vol. XIII., p. 413) the title of this periodical has been changed from "The Northern Notes and Queries & Scottish Antiquary" to "The Scottish Antiquary and Northern

Notes and Queries," and Mr. David Douglas is no longer the publisher. It is still under the skilful Editorship of Mr. Hallen, so we apprehend no change will arise in the conduct of the work. The articles commenced under the former title are continued.

The new volume commences with the genealogy of the Stewarts of Rosyth and Craigyhall, in the counties of Fife and Linlithgow, respectively, descended from Sir John Stewart, of Bonkye, a younger son of Alexander, the fourth High Steward of Scotland. This is almost immediately followed by a most interesting letter from the Prince, commonly known in England as the "Old Pretender," the son and heir of James II. of England and VI. of Scotland. The history of the Ross Family is continued from the last volume. An interesting document is given, being a list of the noblemen, gentlemen and others who were attainted of High Treason after the '45. There is also an article on Orkney Folk lore, and there are interesting Notes and Replies to Queries.

CYMRU FU.—Notes and Queries relating to the past history of Wales and the Border Counties, Vol. II., Parts 5 and 6. Edited by GEORGE H. BRIERLEY. THESE two Half-yearly Parts of "Cymru Fu" have been issued since our last notice, and they sustain the favourable opinion of the periodical expressed in the notice alluded to. Among the valuable contributions now printed we may mention: "An attempt by Mr. W. H. Green to define the boundaries of what is called the Ancient Kingdom of Ergynfield, on the Wye (the Archenfield district), from a List of the Churches given in the *Liber Landavensis*, but the locality of many of them Mr. Green has, unfortunately, not been able to identify, though he considers it included Monmouth and extended close to Hereford, but excluded Ross, at which he is surprised, for, according to tradition, Ross was one of the most important places in the Kingdom of Ergyng. He says we read "that shortly before the reign of King Arthur, who was crowned at Caerleon 517, and the close of the 5th century (? 6th) the celebrated Dubritius, illegitimate son of Pepiau, King of Ergyng, was born at Madeley, (but he omits to cite the work in which this statement appears.) From this he infers that the limits given in the *Liber Landavensis* were considerably exceeded in prior times. Coming down to a recent date, Mr. J. E. Samuel gives a very interesting account of the Chartist Riots in Montgomeryshire in 1839. Though this incident can scarcely be said to belong to "Wales of the Past," the Editor, we think, has acted judiciously in preserving this almost contemporary account whilst it may be had. Mr. W. H. Green also supplies an article to shew the identity of the "John de Monmouth" who was hanged in 1280. Mr. J. Wilson Evans gives the boundary of the ancient Principalities of Wales, and there are several other valuable Papers and Folk lore Notes and Superstitions which, for want of space, we are unable to refer to more particularly.

WESTERN ANTIQUARY. Note Book for Devon and Cornwall. Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc., Borough Librarian, Plymouth, &c., &c. Plymouth: W. H. Luke. London: George Redway. Exeter: James C. Commin, 1889-90.

THE WESTERN ANTIQUARY under the skilful management of Mr. Wright, with the assistance of his numerous able contributors, pursues its useful course.

Mr. W. Crossing's interesting Monograph on "Croken Tor and the Stannary Parliament," commenced in Volume VIII., is not yet completed, and several other Papers, commenced in the last Volume, are continued and completed in this, and several important new Papers have been begun. Mr. Edward Windeatt introduces an interesting historical article on "Totnes —its Mayors and Mayoralties," which is not yet completed. The Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould and Mr. R. Twigg, F.S.A., contribute an "Armory of the Western Counties," from an old manuscript in the library of the late Mr. Northmore Lawrence, of Launceston, a gentleman who was well-known as an able genealogist. This Manuscript, the contributors shew from internal evidence, was written about 1548. The article will worthily occupy considerable space in the periodical for some little time. A Paper entitled "The Easton Family, and the Arms of the County of Devon," by "Genealogist," is replied to by Mr. Charles Worthy, in which he takes exception in a crushing reply to the genealogy set forth in the Paper, and gives a counter descent, and "Genealogist" has, for the present, disappeared. The Rev. Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph continues his "Kingsbridge Manuscripts," and there are many minor notes of much interest by the Rev. Samuel Barber, the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Dr. Brushfield, Dr. Drake, and other well-known writers.

We have only to add that the illustrations, generally, have been greatly improved.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS. A Monthly Magazine devoted chiefly to subjects connected with the Counties of Devon and Cornwall. Edited by W. Cotton, F.S.A. and James Dallas, F.L.S. Vol. II. Numbers 19-25. Exeter: Printed by W. Pollard & Co., 1889.

In our last volume we noticed this serial as far as number 18 of Vol. II., and we now take it up from number 19 to the end of that volume.

In the first of the numbers now before us, a very interesting descriptive and illustrated notice is given of the "Early Greek Pottery" in the Albert Memorial Museum at Exeter. Mr. Edward Ashworth gives a brief sketch of an ancient House, which was situated just beyond the South Gate of the City, known as "Larkbear House" from a family of that name, to whom it belonged as early as the 14th century. The Larkbears appear to have become extinct before the 15th century, and the house afterwards passed into the possession of divers families in succession, and was altered, from time to time, for the convenience of the occupants, but now it has been demolished for building purposes. Externally, the house shewed some 18th century work of good character, but on removing this, it was found that it incased some fine old work of the 16th century, illustrations of which are furnished. A very good account is contributed of the ancient Church of St. Pancras, Rousdon, with a list of the institutions of the Rectors—40 of them—including an intruder during the interregnum of the 17th century. These institutions commence in 1282 and continue to 1881, a period of 600 years. Mr. C. J. Tait contributes a feeling artistic treatise on the painted Glass in the Church of Doddiscomeleigh. The Abstracts of the Municipal Records are continued, and biographical sketches are given of Exeter and Devon Worthies.

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